"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are rain, turning to snow, followed by clearing weather, cold wave, high southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c.; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The German demands against China have been presented for the murder of German missionaries and the destruction of German mission properties. The Chinese Government insists upon the evacuation of Kiao-Chou before they will be considered. The Austrian steamer Jokai was sunk off Dungeness in collision with the British steamer Baron Ardrossan. Four of her crew were drowned and nineteen saved. The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies approved the arbitration treaty with France in the face of a demand which amounted almost to an ultimatum. —Page 7.

Page 1.

Three men were arrested in Walker Street yesterday, and in a bag carried by one of them, which he said contained smelts, valuable silverware was found.

The demands of the shorts caused the December wheat option to advance to $1 in Chicago yesterday, the closing price being 99¾c., as against 96⅛c. on Wednesday.

A report from Rome says a sanguinary encounter took place at Nikki, West Africa, between the British and French forces. It is discredited, however, in London and Paris.

A report comes from Detroit that an independent telephone company with $15,000,000 capital is to be formed here in opposition to the Bell Company. Men in this city familiar with such matters know nothing about the scheme.

The recent floods in the State of Washington destroyed mining and railroad property owned by J. D. Rockefeller valued at $3,000,000. Five hundred residents of the town of Monte Cristo are fleeing to other settlements to escape starvation. Mining operations have been suspended.

A mob in Vienna, including many students, threatened a revolution in the streets last night and proposed to guillotine the Premier, Count Badeni. Several persons were injured in a fight with the police. Police were called in to suppress the scenes of wild disorder in the Reichsrath, but the sitting was again adjourned, after President Abrahamovics had suspended thirteen members.

The Independent Republicans in the Twenty-first Assembly District led off in the movement to make a permanent municipal party out of the Citizens' Union organization. This district boasts of a Citizens' Union enrollment of 3,500. Permanent officers were elected last night. E. C. Dusenbury is Chairman. Similar meetings will be held in other districts next week.

Page 2.

Conferences of anti-organization Republicans will be held in several Assembly Districts to-night, at which plans of organization will be discussed and presented at the meeting at the Plaza Club on Monday night. Gen. Anson G. McCook is mentioned as the probable Chairman of the new organization.

In the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe, in Long Island City, yesterday, the case for the People was closed, after John Gotha, a barber, had told of an alleged confession by Thorn and corroborative and circumstantial evidence had been introduced. Mrs. Nack was not put on the stand. The defense seemed to be surprised by this course, and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The Sons of the Revolution celebrated the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of Evacuation Day last night with a banquet at Delmonico's. Prof. Sloane of Columbia University and the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Brooklyn spoke on the social problems with which we are confronted. Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, F. S. Tallmadge, and the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water also made addresses on local and patriotic topics.

Page 3.

The Cabinet considered the President's message, particularly the portions devoted to foreign and trade relations.

A painter in Jersey City stole $1,800 worth of jewelry while at work in a house and when arrested confessed his theft.

It is reported from Cleveland that at a meeting in this city this week steps were taken to form a new wire nail pool.

In the official vote of Kings County Mayor-elect Van Wyck beat Seth Low by 10,529 votes, leaving Gen. Tracy 38,574 votes behind.

The Irish National Alliance has issued an appeal to United States Senators to oppose the treaty of arbitration with England.

The body of James Cook, mate of the Dalzell tug E. S. Atwood, who disappeared Nov. 9, was found off Pier 18. It is thought his death was accidental.

The jury in the case of May Kellard, accused of forgery, was unable to agree on a verdict yesterday and was discharged. The prosecution announced that it would press for a new trial at once.

Three Republican Assemblymen-elect from Brooklyn announced yesterday that they would go into the Speakership caucus. A friend of a fourth one said he would do the same. Mr. Tiffany is still non-committal.

In the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals the Justices are divided on a question of contributory negligence in a suit in which it is alleged that a father did not exercise proper supervision over his child, who was killed by a trolley car.

Marquis Muzio Azzi di Marchesi Vitellischi, formerly a Lieutenant in the Italian Navy, who overstaid his leave during the Columbian celebration, and, fearing to return to his ship, deserted and became a printer, committed suicide in his printing office in Newark on Wednesday.

Richard Croker, Mayor-elect Van Wyck, and half a dozen other Tammany leaders went to Lakewood, N. J., yesterday, to be gone until next Wednesday. This will be the first time Mr. Croker and Judge Van Wyck have spent any considerable time together since the election.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been presented to the President. It contains excerpts from reports of the chiefs of departments and bureaus and their recommendations as to appropriations needed to continue naval work, and also a report of such work completed and under construction. It shows the present effective fighting force of the navy and makes some important recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Page 4.

H. J. Whigham, the amateur golf champion, defeated his opponents at the Lakewood (N. J.) tournament. The finals and handicap will be held to-day.

President Jones of Hobart College spoke in favor of football as a college sport, in Buffalo, where he went to see the match between his college and Buffalo University. He said he would modify the game, however.

Gen. Tracy was badly beaten in a trade at the Madison Square Garden horse sale. He sold a horse at a small profit to a smooth-tongued stranger, who had overheard a conversation from a prospective purchaser of the General, and was aghast at seeing the unknown purchaser sell at a double profit to the other man, who came to buy from him.

Page 5.

Policeman Gerow charged yesterday that Acting Captain Petty, now a Sergeant, asked him to swear falsely against Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, who was accused of keeping a disorderly house. Gerow also charged that a forged affidavit was used in the case against Mrs. Merrill.

Page 7.

Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, wife of the banker, gave a coming-out reception for her second daughter, Miss Janet Louise Henderson.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution gave a reception to the Continental and Colonial Chapters of that organization at the home of Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Jr., 18 West Forty-sixth Street.

The Canadian Government has declined the request of the United States to stop pelagic sealing in the absence of a treaty settling all disputed questions between the two countries. It proposes the appointment of a joint commission to frame such a treaty for submission to the United States Senate and the Imperial Parliament.

Page 10.

The eleventh annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland was opened at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

A man fatally stabbed his wife, whom he had sent for beer, because she purchased five cents' worth of whisky for her landlady. He fought the officers with a knife when they arrested him.

Prof. B. I. Wheeler of Cornell's Athletic Council explained yesterday the position of his university in regard to next year's rowing. He said that all challenges without unfair conditions would be considered.

Gen. Blanco promises to be the arbiter in connection with the new customs tariff for Cuba, and to see that the interests of the Peninsula will not suffer thereby. The last American prisoner held in Cuba has been released.

James A. Clemmer, accused of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, committed at Norristown, Penn., on Oct. 28, 1896, was arrested in Newark, where he was living under the name of Harry E. Young.

The steamer Mackay-Bennett nearly completed yesterday the work of laying the cable which is to furnish improved ship news service between Fire Island, Sandy Hook, and this city. Her task will be completed to-day.

Page 11.

John Murphy, a New York workman, was drowned in a dangerous pool of water at Honk Falls. His body has come to the surface four times, but could not be recovered.

By the decision of the Court of Appeals that the original collateral inheritance tax law failed to provide for taxation of the personal property of non-resident decedents the State loses $100,000.

It is reported in Chicago that the court-martial which tried Capt. Lovering on the charge of cruelty to Private Hammond has found him guilty and recommended that he receive a reprimand from the reviewing authority.

Page 12.

In Webster Hall yesterday, 278 "Little Mothers" were entertained with a Mother Goose play given by children.

Five wee immigrants arrived on the Spree and Karlsruhe, tagged to their parents. They traveled alone from the Continent.

A Mt. Vernon Judge arrested a man on suspicion and arraigned him before his colleague, who sent the prisoner to jail on a charge of vagrancy.

The trolley companies are actively engaged in completing the bridge crossing changes, with the exception of the surface tracks at the New York end.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved yesterday the plans and specifications for the new Hall of Records, and authorized the advertising for bids for its construction.

A Prussian charged with having committed murder in his native country was arrested while hiding in a coal bunker in the steamer Spree upon her arrival here. He will be sent back.

Corporation Counsel Burr, in an opinion relating to payment of employes' salaries, holds that it is "good morals" to take funds from the city's cash balances, despite the system in vogue.

Alfred L. Barnett, a collector in the employ of the Mitchell-Vance Company, was arrested on the charge of grand larceny as he was leaving the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

John S. Kennedy secured yesterday an injunction restraining the New York Telephone Company from stringing its wires on his property at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. He had ordered linemen of the company from his place twice.

John J. Hannigan, the policeman who shot Charles L. McNally for playing football in the street, was held for trial. Magistrate Crane said the policeman had no right to use his revolver even to scare the boy.

The American Sugar Refining Company has demanded from Mayor Hoos the return of $18,003, paid for back taxes in dispute, with the understanding, the company claims, that its future water supply should be at the rate of $90 per million gallons.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Hurd instructed a jury in the hearing on the insanity charge against Dr. F. G. Winter, sent to a retreat to be cured of the cocaine habit, to find him competent to manage his own affairs, and release him.

The old Marshall homestead at One Hundred and Third Street and Columbus Avenue is to give way to new business buildings and probably also dwellings, which will be erected early next year by Solomon Rothfeld, who has purchased the property.

James McLaughlin, a gripman, found $26 in front of his car, and a woman rushed up and claimed it. She said the amount should be $50, and had the gripman taken to court. She finally accepted the $26. McLaughlin lost a day's pay on account of the trouble.

Conflicting provisions of the new city charter in regard to the election and term of office of Coroners has caused a discussion as to the legality of the recent election of these officials. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling maintains that they were legally chosen.

While lighting a fire the dress of Mrs. M. J. Coyle of Hoboken caught fire. Her thirteen-year-old daughter put out the flames, but her own dress then ignited. She was saved by her father, who is an ex-Assemblyman. The burns of the mother and child are painful but not serious.

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THEIR SMELTS WERE SILVER.

Three Men Arrested in the Street with Valuable Ware in a Bag Which They Tried to Hide.

Three young men, giving their names as John Hennessy, twenty-two years old, of 7 Vandam Street; Thomas Murphy, twenty-two years old, of the Bowery, and James Phelan of 235 Mulberry Street, were arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon. At the same time the police exhibited a lot of solid silverware which had been found in a bundle that one of them carried when arrested. The silverware is valued at several hundred dollars.

Policeman O'Connell of the Elizabeth Street Station was patrolling Walker Street yesterday afternoon, when he noticed the three men coming toward him. They saw him about the same time, and one of them made an effort to hide a sack that he carried.

"What have you in that bundle?" demanded O'Connell.

"Smelts," was the answer. "We've been up to der fish market, 'n got 'em fer Sunday."

The policeman grabbed the bag. His hand struck something hard, and he heard a metallic clink.

"Smelts!" he exclaimed. "They're hard enough for lobsters." Then he dropped his bantering air: "You fellows come with me. Don't!" he added sharply as two of them made a motion as if to run. They didn't run, for as he spoke his free hand went back for his revolver.

The prisoners were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station, where the supposed "smelts" were exhibited, and turned out to be the silverware. There are twenty-two pieces of it, all of it solid, and some gold lined. Upon some of it is the single letter "F" engraved, while upon other pieces is a script monogram made of the letters "E. I. F."

Magistrate Meade remanded the men to the Tombs until to-day. They refused to say where they got the goods, and in the meantime the Detective Bureau is looking for the owner.

Dr. Webb's Engine in a Crash.

BRANDON, Vt., Nov. 26.—Dr. W. S. Webb's observation engine, the Ne-Ha-Sa-Ne, was in collision with a freight engine on the Rutland Railroad at 6 o'clock this morning. The pilots of both engines were smashed. There were no passengers on the Ne-Ha-Sa-Ne. No one was hurt.

THE TWENTY-FIRST LEADS

Citizens' Union Members Form First Permanent District Organization.

ALL OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Similar Meetings Are to be Held in Other of the Assembly Districts to Carry Out the Plan of the Central Committee.

The Twenty-first Assembly District, which is just now the scene of three separate independent movements and boasts of a Citizens' Union enrollment of 3,500, led off last night in the movement to make a permanent municipal party out of the Citizens' Union organization.

In response to a call issued by Chairman Edwin C. Dusenbury to "the enrolled members of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first Assembly District," seventy-five of these members met at Lion Park last evening "to arrange for the formation of a permanent district organization."

Chairman Dusenbury presided, and in opening the meeting he said that there was no question of the desirability of perpetuating the Citizens' Union organization. There might be, he said, some question as to the feasibility of so doing, but as for himself he believed it to be perfectly feasible.

"We cannot," he said, "rely upon Tammany to help on the cause of municipal non-partisanship. But we can rely upon the Independent Democrats, and the fact that in the last election 60 per cent. of the Republican vote in this district was cast for the Citizens' Union candidates shows that we can rely upon the independent Republicans.

A Good Foundation.

"We have a good foundation already at hand, and I see no reason why we should not use it to build up a permanent municipal party, which shall abjure all National and State issues and devote itself to the securing of better government for the people of this city."

Eugene Freyer followed up the applause which greeted the Chairman's remarks by moving that it was the sense of the meeting that a permanent organization be formed for the district, and the motion prevailed with unanimity.

C. N. Jones, in speaking to the motion, attracted the attention of the meeting by declaring that it was the first political gathering he had ever attended in his life. He thought there was more work for the Citizens' Union to do now than there would have been if its candidate had been elected.

"Under the next administration," he said, "we shall have just as good government, for the people demand, and the people cannot make their demands felt unless they are organized. Four years from now we shall have another problem to solve in this city, and if we preserve and nurture this organization as we should, we shall be prepared to solve it."

Permanent Officers Named.

A committee of five, composed of Thomas A. Fulton, W. G. Ver Planck, S. P. Carmichael, H. G. Andrews, and A. P. W. Seaman, was appointed to prepare a list of nominations for permanent officers. After fifteen minutes' consultation, they reported the following ticket:

For Chairman, E. C. Dusenbury; for Vice Chairman, Eugene Freyer, C. N. Jones, and Thomas Clegg; for Secretary, G. W. Terry; for Treasurer, S. P. Carmichael; for members of the Executive Committee, J. K. Warnock, Edmund Dwight, Jr., Robert Taylor, W. H. Judson, W. M. Bennett, W. G. Ver Planck, A. C. Dodman, H. F. S. Davis, F. L. Warner, and T. A. Fulton.

It was at first proposed to elect these officers in a lump by instructing the Secretary to cast the vote of the meeting for the gentlemen nominated by the committee, but there was a protest against this on the ground that it smacked too much of "organization" methods.

"Are we not," inquired H. H. Skinner, "falling into the old machine ruts? You all may remember that during the campaign I objected to Lemuel Ely Quigg casting the vote of all the delegates to the so-called Republican County Convention. I objected to one-man rule then, and I don't want to see it introduced into this organization."

A Vote for Each Office.

In deference to this sentiment, the officers named by the committee were taken up seriatim and elected by viva voce vote, all unanimously. The Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary were made ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, and the six officers of the association, with the addition of one members to be appointed by the Chairman, were constitutes a committee of seven to confer with similar committees from the other districts and with the central committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws to be reported to the next meeting of the whole body.

On the motion of the Rev. Charles E. Freeman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, it was provided that these officers serve for one year.

Mr. Dusenbury, who had at first insisted that the Chairmanship be placed in other hands, announced that he accepted re-election only on condition that he be allowed to resign if he found that he did not have time to discharge the duties of the place.

The question of dues for the permanent organization was brought up. Opposition developed to the idea, however, Chairman Dusenbury reminding the meeting that "it cost nothing to belong to the Republican Party or to Tammany," and that it would be a mistake to impose a fee on membership in the Citizens' Union Party.

Contributions Made Freely.

Treasurer Carmichael reported "no funds" in the exchequer, however, and on his representation that money would be needed volunteer contributions were called for and made freely. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The leaders of the Citizens' Union movement present at the meeting expressed themselves as more than pleased with the spirit shown and the action taken. Special significance attached to both, as this was the first district to move in response to the decision of the Committee of Organization of the Citizens' Union to make the movement a permanent political institution.

Similar meetings will be held in various other districts next week, and the special committee of the central body, which is to perfect the plan of permanent organization, will meet in the next few days to begin its work.

ILLINOIS EX-BANKER INDICTED.

Thomas M. Thornton, Now a National Bank Examiner in Texas.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 26.—An indictment for embezzlement has been filed in Shelbyville County Circuit Court against Thomas M. Thornton growing out of the collapse, in July, 1893, of the banking house of Thornton & Son, the heaviest failure that ever occurred in Southern Illinois.

Immediately after the bank failed Thornton was indicted for embezzlement, but succeeded in having all charges against him thrown out of court. Going to Washington, he secured an appointment at the hands of the Cleveland Administration as National Bank Examiner. He is understood to be somewhere in Texas in his official capacity at present.

The new indictment against him is causing considerable feeling, as a majority think the failure came through no dishonesty on his part.

Death of Henry Wilson at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Henry Wilson, a commercial traveler, employed by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, was found dead last evening in his room in the Richelieu Hotel. Mr. Wilson's relatives in New York were notified.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Report that a Corporation in Opposition to the Bell Company Is to be Formed Here.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—President William L. Holmes of the new Detroit Telephone Company, who recently returned from New York, says that a party of capitalists who are about to organize an independent telephone company in Greater New York are negotiating for the use of the Detroit apparatus for the New York exchange.

Mr. Holmes would not give the names of the promoters of the New York company, but he says that they are prepared to invest $15,000,000 at once in a fifty-thousand-'phone exchange for Greater New York and that they would expect to add very largely to that number later. Their plan contemplates the establishment of local stations and toll lines in every city of New York State in opposition to the Bell Company.

Inquiries among people in this city interested in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company failed to develop any confirmation of Mr. Holmes's statement last night. Joseph P. Davis, a Director of the latter organization; James Merrihew, also a Director of that concern and General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Southern Division, and Thomas H. Mack, contract agent for the American Company, all said that they had heard absolutely nothing of the rumored project. Mr. Mack was inclined to put no credence in the possibility of a formidable rival to the Bell Telephone Company, and characterized the report as "a story that will keep."

Edward J. Hall, Vice President and General Manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was seen, at Morristown, N. J., where he resides, and also said that he knew nothing of the report.

The Detroit apparatus referred to in the dispatch includes a modification of the switchboard in common use. W. S. Eckert of 200 West Fifty-fifth Street, a son of William H. Eckert, who has paid considerable attention to telephone matters and has examined the apparatus, said last night that it was invented by Thomas Ahearn, Superintendent of the Detroit Telephone Company, of which Mr. Holmes is President. "I have heard nothing of this project," said he, "though I constantly hear stories of one or another new telephone company. As to the number of instruments to be used 50,000 would not seem excessive for this State. The Bell Company reckons on putting in an instrument for every 100 persons in a community. In Boston it runs a little over 1 per cent. of the population."

Mr. Eckert also said that he knew Mr. Holmes personally, and that the latter ought to be able to speak authoritatively on telephone matters. He characterized him as prominent "in the opposition world," meaning opposition to the Bell Company. The Bell people, he said, have about 15,000 instruments in this city.

"There are several opposition companies in this State and New Jersey," said Mr. Eckert, "that do a successful business. The New York State Telephone Company, which has had an establishment at Amsterdam for about a year and a half, has settled at Geneva, Oneonta, Auburn, and, I think, Oneida, for a year, and does a bona-fide business and gives good service. They use an automatic system. Then there is the Citizens' Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York and New Jersey, about which some one was talking in my office a few days ago. They are situated at Fishkill. The Newark Telephone Company, at Newark, N. J., is working right along with success, and now has a thousand subscribers. They represent quite a strong syndicate. There is another telephone company in Jersey City, in which Thomas L. Dresser of Boston is interested."

Mr. Eckert intimated that the report in question might have arisen from projects fostered by one of these smaller companies.

INDIANA PRISONERS REVOLT.

Their Leader Subdued by the Sheriff of Gibson County.

PRINCETON, Ind., Nov. 26.—Nineteen prisoners confined in the Gibson County jail to-day declared themselves in open revolt against Sheriff Murphy. For several days threats had been made by the prisoners, and the Sheriff had been warned. This morning the men declared that they would have more food or kill the Sheriff. A posse of deputies was placed outside the jail, while Sheriff Murphy entered the building alone.

As soon as he closed the door, the prisoners, headed by John Boger, a notorious criminal, rushed upon him, and were about to carry out their threats when the posse rescued the Sheriff. A fierce fight ensued between Boger and Murphy. Boger was beaten almost into insensibility and then thrown into a cell. When the prisoners saw their leader worsted they were suppressed without further trouble. Boger threatens to kill Murphy at the first opportunity.

ILLINOIS PHYSICIANS SUED.

They Failed to Remove a Young Woman's Vermiform Appendix.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A writ has been issued by a Galena (Ill.) Judge for Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the country, to compel him to testify personally in a peculiar case. Miss Lizzie Emery of Dixon charges that Dr. Vaughn of Dixon and Dr. Sheldon of Ashton performed an operation on her for appendicitis. They told her the appendix had been removed. She grew worse, however, and came to Chicago, where Dr. Senn performed an operation on her and told her that the previous operation had not effected the removal of the vermiform appendix.

When she recovered she went home and instituted proceedings against the two country doctors. When Dr. Senn was first summoned to testify he wired that he would not leave his practice, but would send a deposition. As his testimony was vital to the case, this did not satisfy the Galena Judge, who sent two Deputy Sheriffs to bring him. They searched all Thanksgiving Day, but did not find him. To-day Dr. Senn said he would go to Galena without any further service.

AN OLD TRICK AT ORANGE.

George B. Jenkison Victimized by a Man Who Feigned Illness.

ORANGE, Nov. 26.—George B. Jenkison of Turrell Avenue was taken in by a stranger yesterday. While Mr. Jenkison and his family were seated at one of the windows in the front of their residence they saw a neatly dressed man throw up his hands and fall to the sidewalk. Hurrying out Mr. Jenkison picked the man up and carried him into the house.

After a time the man said that he was subject to heart disease, and that he feared that he was going to die. He said he was on his way to Morristown, and when Mr. Jenkison suggested he go to the Orange Hospital he said that he would rather go home to die, but that he was penniless.

Mr. Jenkison at once ordered his coachman to hitch up the horses and take the man to the station, and gave the coachman money to buy a ticket for Morristown.

When the station was reached the man told the coachman that he would not trouble him to get off the carriage, and the coachman gave the man the money with which to buy the ticket to Morristown.

The man no sooner had the money in his hand than he took to his heels, and has not been seen since.

Missing Colorado Man.

DENVER, Nov. 26.—Col. George A. Bute, a prominent mining man of Telluride, Col., is missing and his friends in Telluride believe he was murdered, as he had a large sum of money when he left camp. He visited his friend Judge Hallett in this city Aug. 24, and, so far as is known, none of his friends has seen or heard from him since that time. He told Judge Hallett he intended to go to Excelsior Springs, Mo., or to Arizona for three weeks.

Was Killed While Keeping Dry.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—A Buffalo Creek Railway Co.'s engine pushed some cars down a siding of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad tracks this morning, and Michael Smith, who had sought shelter from the rain under one of the cars, was killed and another man who was with Smith was injured fatally.

REVOLUTION FOR AUSTRIA

Rioters in Vienna Fight in the Streets and Threaten Badeni with the Guillotine.

POLICE FOR THE REICHSRATH

Mark Twain Among Those Ejected from the Galleries—Thirteen Members Suspended and Two Put Out by Force.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The day has been one of great excitement, owing to the riotous scenes in the Reichsrath, and to-night a crowd of 10,000 persons, including many students, threatened the Government with revolution and Premier Badeni with the guillotine.

The disorder in the lower house of the Riechsrath was so accentuated to-day that a strong detachment of police had to be called in to preserve order. When the President of the House, Dr. Abrahamovics, entered he was greeted with vociferous shouts of "Get Out!" The Leftists rose to their feet in a body, many of the Deputies shrieked wildly, and an indescribable tumult followed.

During the tumult a Social Democrat, Herr Berner, made a rush for the President and a lively fist fight followed between Berner and the house attendants who attempted to protect the Chair.

Thereupon another Social Democrat, Herr Resel, jumped upon the Ministerial bench and, hurrying to the Presidential chair, seized the papers which were lying on the President's desk and tore them to pieces, while other Social Democrats hastened to Herr Berner's assistance, occupied the tribune, and demanded satisfaction for the attendants' pummeling of Herr Berner, and President Abrahamovics was compelled to flee. Subsequently the Social Democrats and other Deputies indulged in a free fight, and Herr Berner was ejected from the House.

Police Eject Social Democrats.

In the meantime a detachment of seventy police arrived in the House, and the officer in command called upon the Social Democrats to withdraw from the Presidential platform. The Social Democrats, however, refused to withdraw and resisted the attempts of the police to eject them. But they were eventually removed forcibly and singly. The police then made a cordon around the tribune. These scenes were enacted prior to the formal opening of the House.

While the Deputies were fighting and howling on the floor of the House a tumult arose in the second gallery, which the attendants promptly cleared. The authorities then caused all the lobbies of the House to be filled with police, the gates were closed, and the building was guarded by a strong police force. The session of the House in the meanwhile was suspended.

When the lower house reassembled this afternoon the reappearance of President Abrahamovics was greeted by a storm of abuse, the slamming of desk lids, whistling, &c. He repeatedly tried to address the Leftists, but his voice was inaudible amid the uproar, the only articulate sounds distinguishable being cries from the Leftists of "Out with the police!"

Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, as yesterday, contributed prominently to the pandemonium. Upon this occasion he kept on blowing a shrill whistle. Herr Resel also indulged in shrill whistling. President Abrahamovics opened the sitting, and twice called Dr. Wolff to order. As this had no effect upon the turbulent German Nationalist, the President suspended him for three sittings.

So soon as the Leftists realized what had occurred they burst out into a state of unbridled fury, shrieking insults at Dr. Abrahamovics. Herr Daszynski, a Socialist Deputy, yelled:

"You ought to be in jail!"

Other infuriated Deputies shouted all kinds of invectives, but individual contributions to the uproar were indistinguishable amid the general howling from all parts of the House.

Dr. Wolff Expelled by Force.

In spite of this disgraceful scene and the insults hurled at him, President Abrahamovics was apparently unmoved, but, when he recognized that it was useless to make any further attempt to transact business, he quietly spoke a few words to a police officer near him, and then suspended the sitting amid deafening and vociferous cries of "Shame!" from the Leftists and applause from the Rightists.

The substance of the few words spoken to the police officer by President Abrahamovics soon became apparent, for an officer and four policemen removed Dr. Wolff from the House by force, in spite of considerable physical opposition upon the part of his clique.

When the President again re-entered the House he was once more greeted with a shower of opprobrious epithets, including cries of "Criminal!" "Traitor!" "Get out," &c.

After withstanding this storm for a period, the President again left the House, but only for a moment, and, on his return, he instructed the police to withdraw, declaring, amid a tremendous uproar:

"I intrust myself to your care. Do as you please. But remember this is no personal question. The honor of your Chair is at stake."

The President then called upon Count Stuergkh to speak, but the tumult continued and the President suspended Herr Daszynski, the Socialist Deputy who had some time previously shouted that the President should be in jail, for three sittings. When Herr Daszynski refused to leave the House, the President summoned the police, and the turbulent Deputy was ejected from the building.

Subsequently the President suspended eleven other Deputies.

The names of the members suspended were Herren Schoenerer, Sreiner, Rieger, Resel, Kosaklewicz, Schrammel, Weller, Lingr, Verkauf, Hybes, and Bener. The scenes throughout the sitting afterward were as disorderly as those of the earlier parts of the day, and the House finally adjourned until to-morrow.

Large crowds gathered this evening between the university buildings and the Parliament Houses, owing to an announcement that the students contemplated a demonstration. This, however, was prevented by the police, who promptly dispersed the student gatherings. They made more than forty arrests, but there was no violent resistance. Thus far order has been preserved.

Riot in the Streets at Night.

After 9 o'clock this evening the aspect of the streets became more threatening. It is estimated that a crowd of 10,000 persons, including a very large number of students, assembled and threatened revolution, and made an attempt to attack Count Badeni's house, with the announcement that the Premier would be guillotined. A few students and some citizens received slight injuries. Not until nearly 11 o'clock was quiet restored.

To-day's editions of most of the evening newspapers have been confiscated, and the police have freely arrested persons offering papers for sale on the streets, the sale being illegal.

A serious riot is reported at Gratz, the capital city of Styria. It appears that the students and a large body of workmen attacked three newspaper offices, doing some damage. The police, with the assistance of the troops, have restored order, and twenty of the ringleaders have been arrested.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was among those expelled from the gallery of the Unterhaus to-day. The cool attitude maintained by Herr Abrahamovics, the President of the Chamber, greatly enrages his opponents. He is tall and clean-shaven, with a profile resembling that of the Duke of Wellington.

To-day's proceedings, however, exhausted Herr Abrahamovics both physically and mentally, and he was obliged to abandon the struggle when it was at its height. Dr. Kramarz, the Vice President, a young Czech, considerably the junior of Herr Abrahamovics, followed him, but he succeeded no better in his attempts to dominate the disorder.

The Opposition leaders held another meeting this evening and decided, it is said, to impeach the Ministry.

Workmen took but little part in the street demonstrations. They intend to organize demonstrations on their own account which will probably be more serious in their result.

BATTLE REPORTED IN AFRICA.

British and French Said to Have Had an Encounter at Nikki—The News Discredited.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Rome reports that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the French and British at Nikki, in the Lagos Hinterland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—While the accuracy of the statement contained in the Rome dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung, announcing that a conflict has taken place between the French and British troops in the Lagos Hinterland, is doubted, the London morning papers to-day point out the imminent danger resulting from the proximity of the two forces in the contested territory.

The Colonial Office, late this evening, received a cable message from Lagos, west coast of Africa, stating that a rumor is current among the natives there of a collision between 400 British and French troops at Nikki, which is said to have been captured by the French.

The officials, however, consider this report to be highly improbable, as, they explain, the British police in the Hinterland, who are in very limited numbers, had strict orders to avoid any collision with the French. It is also understood that the French forces had been instructed not to come into conflict with the British.

The British forces in the Hinterland, it is further stated, are being reinforced considerably.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Lebon, the Minister of the Colonies, has received no information of a collision between the British and French troops at Nikki, in the Niger region, and discredits the report.

MADE READY HIS OWN COFFIN.

Funeral Preparations of a Moribund Illinois Undertaker.

MAHOMET, Ills., Nov. 26.—James C. Pittman, an undertaker of this place, is near death's door from cancer of the stomach.

He ordered a special burial casket for himself, and trimmed and prepared it with his own hands. It is now in his shop here.

Mr. Pittman is able to visit his place of business occasionally and he looks on the casket he has prepared for himself with perfect complacency.

HURT IN PLAYING INDIAN.

One Illinois Lad Perhaps Fatally Injured by Another.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 26.—Charles Honiss and Will Meyer, two fifteen-year-old lads of this place, went to the woods after dinner to-day and played Indian by throwing their knives and sticking them in a tree. Honiss was bound to the tree, and young Meyer stood off twenty feet and threw the knives.

After several throws one of the blades cut Honiss's hand. He screamed, but Meyer threw the other knife, which struck him in the left breast, making a wound from which he may die.

HIGBY'S GOLD STATUE OPPOSED.

President Urged to Prevent Its Construction for Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President has been strongly urged to put his foot down on the scheme which is being advanced by Mr. Higby, the Chicago sculptor, to permit the construction of his statue in gold for exhibition at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The idea is not regarded by politicians as felicitous, and they contend that if the President gives his assent to the proposition he invites attack and brutal criticism from Populistic and Free Silver orators and newspapers, which will endeavor to make a political turn out of it.

THE WEST PORTAL MYSTERY.

Property of a Collapsed New Jersey Company Sold for Debt.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 26.—Several months ago a force of several hundred Italians began work on a waste patch of mountain land near West Portal. The property had been leased by a company from Dr. Petrie, the owner, with the understanding that it was to be purchased. After macadam roads had been built and a wall 7 feet high erected, the ostensible heads of the concern disappeared and failed to return. The Italians became riotous when they were not paid, and the railroads took them away to prevent damage.

The company owed numerous bills in the vicinity of West Portal, and attachments were obtained against the property and judgments taken by default. To-day the tools and other personal property of the company were sold to satisfy these claims, only a small sum being realized. This is thought to end the West Portal Company. Dr. Petrie has several miles of fine macadam road and a big stone wall for which he has no use, and nobody knows what the company intended to do with the expensive plant.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Thursday evening in Eastern Kansas has moved rapidly northeastward to the lower St. Lawrence Valley. Rain has fallen generally throughout New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and rain or snow throughout the lake region. The temperature has fallen decidedly, with a cold wave in the west Gulf States and middle Mississippi Valley, and the temperature is generally lower throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and the lake regions. It is decidedly warmer in New England and the Atlantic States. High winds have prevailed throughout the lake regions and on the middle Atlantic and northeast coast.

High northwesterly winds will continue to-day, and a decided fall in temperature is indicated for New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature will continue low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. It is now 20 degrees below zero in Alberta. An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope, and it is extending eastward to the Atlantic coast. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States; it has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	48	50	48
6 A. M.	48	53	50
9 A. M.	48	54	55
12 M.	50	56	60
4 P. M.	55	57	60
6 P. M.	54	57	58
9 P. M.	57	59	58
12 P. M.	59	59	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56⅛
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1896	52
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 94 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 83 per cent. The maximum temperature was 59° at 8 P. M., and the minimum 49° at 12:10 A. M.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER A LOSER

Mining and Railroad Property in Washington Worth Millions Destroyed by Flood.

SETTLERS FEAR STARVATION

Five Hundred Residents of the Town of Monte Cristo Fleeing to Other Settlements for Provisions—Mining Operations Suspended.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 26.—Famine threatens the Town of Monte Cristo, until last week the home of 500 contented and prosperous people. Cut off from the towns of the lower Sound by the complete annihilation of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad, built several years ago by Colb,

THE CASE AGAINST THORN

Counsel for the People Rest Without Putting Mrs. Nack on the Witness Stand.

GOTHA REPEATS HIS STORY

The Alleged Narration by the Prisoner of the Details of Guldensuppe's Murder—The Defense Evidently Taken by Surprise.

The prosecution in the case against Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of Guldensuppe, closed its case somewhat abruptly yesterday, evidently to the surprise of the defense. The chief witness of the day was John Gotha, who told of Thorn's confession of the murder to him.

The other evidence introduced was corroborative of the confession and circumstantial. Mrs. Nack was in court, on the demand of the defense, to be identified, but was not put on the witness stand.

Mr. Howe began the day by scoring a successful objection to a question by District Attorney Youngs to the witness left over from Wednesday—Keehne, the barber who worked with Thorn, and who had told of Thorn's possession of weapons. The question objected to was regarding a conversation with Thorn about noiseless cartridges.

On cross-examination yesterday, he confessed that he owned a poisoned stiletto, which he showed Thorn at the latter's request. He explained that he kept it as an ornament in his house, his brother having given it to him. He was questioned sharply about a conversation he said he had with Thorn in April, during which Thorn asked particularly about noiseless cartridges for pistols.

Mr. Howe moved to strike out all this as irrelevant, but the Justice overruled the objection for the present, saying the motion might be renewed later.

Edward Speck's Testimony.

Edward Speck, bartender at 340 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, said Thorn and Mrs. Nack were in his place together on June 22, and left, saying they were going to Woodside. Thorn was in his place again on the 27th and 28th. On the 28th he showed a gold watch and chain. Witness had known him some time before, but had never seen him with a watch.

Henry Feller said he saw and played cards with Thorn in a saloon on June 29. Thorn during the card game took a black pistol from his pocket, showed it, and said it was a matter of life or death to him.

This witness exasperated the attorneys. His English is defective, his story was disjointed, and he talked so low nobody could hear him. He seemed to infect the atmosphere with belligerency and Surrogate Weller and Mr. Howe exchanged glares and sharp retorts for the first time.

During the examination Mr. Howe made Thorn stand up so that the witness could identify him. As Thorn's eyes met the other man's Thorn's face broke into a smile, which seemed to be an involuntary one of recognition.

Edward Gordon, a newsboy, seventeen years old, entirely self-possessed, said he knew Thorn well, having frequently seen him in a saloon near the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. This witness defined his occupation as "the newspaper business," and said he was known as "Peanuts." He identified Thorn as the man he saw going into the ferry house on Saturday, June 26. Thorn said to him: "Hello, Peanuts."

Guldensuppe's Photograph.

Henry Stewart, who lived at 439 Ninth Avenue, the house in which Mrs. Nack, Guldensuppe and Thorn lived, identified a photograph of Guldensuppe as that of a man who occupied Mrs. Nack's apartment and was known to the other lodgers as "Mr. Nack."

Carl Merrach, who has a barber's shop at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, testified, through an interpreter, that he had known Thorn seven or eight years. Thorn was in his place three or four times a week. In February he appeared with a black eye, and told the witness he had been beaten in a fight over a mulatto wife with whom he had been living. Thorn said his revolver had been taken away from him; that he had drawn it to frighten the other man, and that it had gone off accidentally. On Wednesday, June 23, Thorn was in the witness's place nearly all day playing pinochle. The witness identified a letter Thorn wrote him after having been arrested, asking him to remember that he (Thorn) was in the barber's shop on the 25th.

Charles Daley, night clerk in Moloney's Raines law hotel, Second Avenue, was asked if he could identify anybody present as the man who had registered at his place on June 18 as "Mr. Muller." The witness looked carefully, and said he did not see the man.

The prosecution had frequently called for Capt. O'Brien, who was wanted for cross-examination. He had failed to appear, and at this point District Attorney Youngs said he had no more witnesses ready and suggested a recess to air the court room, it being then 11:30 o'clock. A recess of thirteen minutes was taken. At the end of it Daley was again put on the stand. He then identified Thorn as the man who on June 18 and June 24 had occupied a room at his place and registered as "Mr. Muller." He said he had frequently seen Thorn at the hotel, always as "Mr. Muller."

Said He Was Excited.

On cross-examination the witness said he failed to identify Thorn the first time because he was "excited." He denied that he had been to the District Attorney's office to look at pictures during the recess.

On redirect examination the witness said John Gotha had slept at the house frequently, sometimes the same night that Thorn did.

Capt. O'Brien then appeared on the stand, and Mr. Howe said he wanted Mrs. Nack produced to be identified. E. J. Friend, Mrs. Nack's counsel, who was sitting outside the bar, said he had no objection. There was a wait of a few minutes, and a policeman opened a side door and bowed in Mrs. Nack. She had evidently taken time to arrange her hair carefully, for it rippled neatly under the edge of her black hat with silk ribbons and ostrich plume. She was cool and impassive. Thorn looked hard at her as she took her old seat on the bench, and the men and women in the galleries stood and craned their necks to see her. She carefully avoided seeing Thorn.

When Capt. O'Brien turned in his chair to look where Mr. Howe's heavy and sparkling hand indicated her, while the question whether he identified her was asked, she rose promptly, with an air of patient weariness.

Then Mr. Howe probed the prosecution. He said he wanted Capt. O'Brien on the stand after Mrs. Nack had testified, and with an insinuating bow to Mr. Weller said that perhaps his distinguished friend could tell him when Mrs. Nack would be called.

Mr. Weller hesitated, cleared his throat, and said he was not prepared to say when Mrs. Nack would be called.

Mr. Howe smiled sarcastically, and said he could not tell when he would need Capt. O'Brien until he knew about Mrs. Nack.

After hesitating, Mr. Weller said he was sure Mrs. Nack would not be called during the day. Capt. O'Brien was then released with instructions to stay near his telephone.

Sergt. John McCauley, formerly of the detective force of Headquarters, corroborated Capt. O'Brien's story of Thorn's arrest and statements as given on Wednesday. He said Thorn told him he saw Mrs. Nack the night of the 25th of June, and that she told him she had had a row with Guldensuppe, who had taken $50 and left her.

Here Justice Maddox asked if it was necessary to keep Mrs Nack longer. Mr. Howe, with elaborate courtesy, said "No," and Mrs. Nack rose promptly and rustled out through the side door, pausing to bow and smile to an acquaintance who was walking up the hall and drawing her skirts aside to make room for the woman who was entering.

This woman was Mrs. Margaret Stewart, who testified that she lived in the building Mrs. Nack had occupied at 439 Ninth Avenue. She and everybody else in the house, she said, knew Guldensuppe as "Mr. Nack." The chief purpose of her testimony seemed to be to prove that Mrs. Nack did not take up her carpets until Monday, June 28, three days after the murder. Her statement was to that effect.

At 12:10 P. M. the District Attorney called "John Gotha," and there was a stir throughout the crowded room and galleries, for everybody knew that this was a pivotal witness. Gotha is the man to whom Thorn is said to have confessed the facts of the crime, and who led the prisoner into the hands of the police.

His story, somewhat condensed was thus:

"I have known Martin Thorn eight or ten years, and have worked in shops with him as a fellow barber. I know Mrs. Nack, because I saw her several times when I went to her on errands from Thorn. I knew Guldensuppe; saw him in a saloon next to the place in Ninth Avenue where Mrs. Nack lived. Thorn pointed him out to me.

"In February I met Thorn. His eyes were black and when I asked him what was the matter he told me he had had a fight with Guldensuppe the night before in Mrs. Nack's rooms."

How Thorn Acted.

Thorn had been sitting patting his feet on the floor with a general air of being absolutely comfortable and easy in his mind. He became absolutely motionless at this point in Gotha's testimony, leaning forward with his hands clasping his legs above the knees and his face turned to the right so as to concentrate his left ear and both his eyes on the witness.

"Thorn said," Gotha continued, "that Guldensuppe had tried to lick him and that he (Thorn) had punched his revolver in Guldensuppe's ribs. He said they fought about half an hour, and that he was punching Guldensuppe in the ribs when the pistol went off, although he had snapped it several times before, by accident, and did not hurt anything. Then Guldensuppe took the pistol away from him. Thorn spoke to me several times then and after that about getting even with Guldensuppe; said he would lick Guldensuppe if he ever got a chance. He told me his pistol was a good one, and he would use it on Guldensuppe the first chance he got."

Here the witness identified the blue pistol taken from Thorn when he was arrested as the same Thorn had shown him.

"On a Sunday about the middle of May I came over to Long Island City with Thorn to see a ball game between the Star and Comet Clubs. As we were going home Thorn drew a dagger from a leather case in his pocket and asked me how I would like to be jabbed with that. I laughed and told him to put it away. It had a blade six or seven inches long, sharpened on both sides."

This story was told in reply to questions asked by District Attorney Olcott. Gotha then continued:

"I met Thorn at Molony's Hotel, New York, on Monday evening, June 21. We had a glass of beer together, and he told me he had rented a house in the country where he and Mrs. Nack could live together, and that he was going there to live that week. We occupied the same room.

Found Thorn in Bed.

"On Saturday, June 26, about 9:30 P. M. I went to my room and found Thorn in bed. I said: 'Hello, Martin, you in bed already?' He said yes, that he was tired, that he had been out all day driving with Mrs. Nack.

"On Monday, June 28, I saw him again at Molony's. He told me he and Mrs. Nack had not moved to the country because Guldensuppe had come home sick on Thursday morning, the 24th, and this caused the moving to be postponed.

"On Monday, July 5, about 12 o'clock he came into the barber's shop where I was working, in Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. I had read the papers, and knew the police were looking for him. We were not busy at the time. I asked me to cut his hair. I saw that he had shaved his mustache since the last time I had seen him. He asked me if we were not going to close at 1 o'clock, the day being a holiday, instead of the Fourth, which came on Sunday. I told him 'Yes,' and he asked me if he could see me after 1 o'clock. I told him I did not want to meet him, as I knew the police were after him, and was afraid I would get into trouble. I finally consented to meet him at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue at 1 o'clock, and I met him at a saloon there. We had a few drinks. I asked him if he had done the murder he was accused of. We were at a table in the saloon talking in ordinary tones, but there was nobody near enough to hear what we were saying. At first Thorn denied that he had killed Guldensuppe. Then, after awhile, he said he did do it. He said he and Mrs. Nack had made a plan to carry Guldensuppe over to the Woodside cottage and kill him. Thorn said he went to the place about 9:30 on the morning of Friday, June 25. He said while he was waiting he snapped his pistol several times, and it failed to shoot, and that then he fired it twice to make sure it was all right. He said Guldensuppe and Mrs. Nack arrived at the cottage about 11 o'clock, and that Mrs. Nack went into the yard and sent Guldensuppe up stairs. Thorn said he had hid behind some door, and that Guldensuppe came along and looked into a closet.

Shot Him in the Head.

"Thorn told me that he stepped out and shot Guldensuppe as he was looking into the closet, in the back of his head. He said he stood and looked at Guldensuppe a little while after he fell, and concluded he was dead, although he was making a noise like snoring.

"Thorn was leaning forward while this evidence was being given, both his feet on the floor and stilled from the restless, nervous patting they had been doing all day, his arms folded, his head turned to the right, watching the witness closely from the corners of his eyes and listening intently to every word.

"Thorn said," the witness continued, speaking out strongly, with his eyes fastened on Mr. Olcott and his hands resting on the arms of his chair, "that he then went down stairs, saw Mrs. Nack, and told her everything was all right, that it was all done. He told her to go away and come back about 5 o'clock. He asked her if she had heard the shot, and she said she had. Then she went off, and Thorn said after that he took Guldensuppe to the bathtub. He was still snoring then, but Thorn said he cut his throat and then cut his body to pieces with a saw. Then he wrapped the pieces in oilcloth and cheesecloth.

"He said Mrs. Nack had made a botch of her part of it in buying the oilcloth in Astoria. Nobody had found where he bought the cheesecloth. Thorn said he had made two mistakes. One was that he had not shaved Guldensuppe's mustache, and the other that he had not found out about the sewer connections before he rented the house, because the blood ran into the open drain and was found. Thorn told me he had bought two pounds of plaster of paris the morning of the day he killed Guldensuppe, and put it on Guldensuppe's head. He said he cut away the tattoo marks on Guldensuppe's breast, and that he had thrown the head into the East River and the upper part of the body overboard from the ferryboat near East Tenth Street, and that he had taken the other part up into the country somewhere. He told me he had got rid of the part he cut from the breast, but did not say what he had done with it."

Thorn's Jaw Falls.

About this time, Thorn, in the intensity of his listening, allowed his lower jaw to fall, and sat with his mouth open, his head yet turned to keep his ear toward the witness, his eyes fastened in the same direction, and his face the color of natural wax.

"Thorn and me arranged," Gotha continued, "to meet the next night at 9 o'clock at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. I didn't want to meet him, but he insisted. When I went there I walked up to him and asked him to come with me across the street and have a glass of beer. He said he did not want any, and told me to go ahead and get mine, and he would wait. Then the police arrested him.

"I told my wife about seeing Thorn. I told the police about it on July 6."

Gotha's direct testimony was concluded at 12:50 o'clock and a recess of an hour was taken.

After the recess Mr. Howe went at the witness. Gotha had answered promptly the questions of District Attorney Olcott, who had occasionally referred to a typewritten manuscript in his hand. When Mr. Howe questioned him he hesitated, cast down his eyes, contorted his face, and shifted in his chair.

By slow degrees the statement was dragged from him that he has been living in Long Island City the last two months, with his wife. Before he knew of Thorn's case he had lived with his wife at the house of Mrs. Smith, his mother-in-law, in New York. He went to Molony's hotel because he had a misunderstanding with his wife. He was separated from her for three or four months. Had never been known as "Legs." Had never been a drunkard. Had told of Thorn's confession to him voluntarily. Did not tell of it to his brother-in-law, Smith, who is a policeman.

The Justice's Warning.

During this cross-examination Justice Maddox impressed on Mr. Howe that the public had no interest in the trial and no right to know what was being said on the witness stand. "It is only necessary," he declared, "to have the witness speak loud enough for the jurors and the counsel to hear." Mr. Howe slightly shrugged his shoulders and a quiet grin stole over his face.

To questions as to where he had spent the few days following Thorn's arrest, the witness responded invariably, after long consideration, "I can't remember."

Finally he said he had lived two weeks after Thorn's arrest at Babylon, L. I. After that he had returned to New York and lived at 283 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The District Attorneys in New York and Queens County had paid his living expenses. He had received about $100 from District Attorney Olcott before he went to Long Island.

District Attorney Olcott had sat with a queer expression on his face while this testimony was being drawn out. Now he suddenly rose and said that the official reports to the New York City Controller would show exactly what had been paid for the support of this witness while he was virtually in the keeping of the New York authorities.

Mr. Howe became very angry at this statement, and remarked that when he wanted the District Attorney on the stand he would call him. He grew hotter yet when Mr. Youngs offered to put in evidence official reports of what Queens County had paid to support the witness.

Gotha's statement indicated that he has received between $200 and $300 from the New York and Queens County authorities since he became a people's witness. He denied that he had received or asked for any part of any reward offered for the detection of Guldensuppe's slayer. He also denied that Thorn had said he intended to surrender to the police, or had given him a letter to the landlord of the house he (Thorn) was living in.

Thorn Seems Excited.

Thorn here rose from his chair and whispered to Mr. Moss, associate counsel for the defense, very earnestly, emphasizing what he said with his left forefinger. He seemed more excited than he had been at any time in the two trials.

Apparently in obedience to Thorn's suggestions, Mr. Howe asked questions which elicited these replies from Gotha: "Thorn did not tell me that Mrs. Nack shot Guldensuppe. He did not say she helped him cut up the body. He told me he hired the cottage."

On re-direct examination the witness said he had been promised nothing for his evidence. Since he told of Thorn's confession he had been constantly called to the offices of the District Attorneys, and had been required to make long and repeated statements to them and to the Grand Juries. He had been led by Thorn's cell in Police Headquarters handcuffed at his own suggestion to make Thorn think he was under arrest.

Detective Sullivan of Queens County testified to having found two bullets in the Woodside cottage. One had gone into the baseboard of the front hall bedroom on the second floor, and was found behind it. Another had gone through the molding of the bathroom which is at the rear of the house on the second floor behind the bathtub, and had lodged in a lath of the wall. Both bullets and the board and molding with the holes in them were put in evidence as exhibits for the people. District Attorney Olcott and others were with him when he made these discoveries on Aug. 18.

Police Sergt. William E. Petty, instructor in pistol practice for the New York police force, defined the blue pistol, taken from Thorn, as a double action, 32 calibre, and said both bullets in evidence could have been fired from it. The cartridges found in Thorn's pistol, he said, carried bullets the same size and shape found behind the baseboard and molding in the Woodside cottage.

The First Defense Exhibit.

Mr. Howe sent for the nickel-plated revolver found in Mrs. Nack's room when she was arrested. It was brought from the District Attorney's office, and was introduced as defense exhibit "A." Sergeant Petty said it would carry precisely the same sized bullets as the other pistol.

Detective Thomas J. O'Connell, who said he had been a plumber before he became a New York police officer, told of having examined the drain pipes in the Woodside cottage on July 4. He said he found in the joints water which was very much discolored and extremely offensive to the smell, and a quantity of plaster of paris, which he produced. It was put in evidence. There seems to be about an eighth of a pound of it, in small lumps.

It was by this time 4:15. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, at the suggestion of counsel for the people, and as soon as court reconvened it was announced that the people rested.

The defense was evidently taken by surprise. After a brief and general consultation court was adjourned until Monday morning.

Mr. Friend, counsel for Mrs. Nack, said she held herself absolutely at the disposal of the District Attorney. Surrogate Weller said he thought Mrs. Nack would be held in reserve, to be put up as a witness in rebuttal in case the defense tries to prove that she murdered Guldensuppe.

The counsel for the defense would not hint at the course likely to be taken now.

Hermann Nack, husband of Mrs. Nack, was in court, but she did not seem to see him. She gave no indication of being aware of his presence. He will probably be held as a reserve witness for the defense.

There may or may not be significance in the fact that Lawyers "Manny" Friend, counsel for Mrs. Nack, and Howe, counsel for Thorn, during a brief interruption in the proceedings met and shook hands cordially, and buried all memories of the acriminous debate concerning Mrs. Nack's confession.

MISSOURI EMBEZZLER LOCATED.

Mrs. Curtis in a Divorce Suit Says Her Husband Is in Argentine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—Marion R. Curtis applied for a divorce to-day from M. C. Curtis, formerly assistant cashier of the American National Bank, who fled while under bond in November, 1892, while awaiting trial for embezzling $10,000.

In her application for separation, Mrs. Curtis makes known for the first time the whereabouts of her husband, saying he is paymaster for a railroad in Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

THEATRICAL ROW IN CHICAGO.

A Riot Threatened on the Stage of the Great Northern.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The audience at the Great Northern Theatre to-night narrowly missed being entertained by a riot of stage hands, actors, and actresses, instead of "The Bohemian Girl," which was the opera billed for the occasion. The trouble was caused by a strike of stage hands and electricians. After a delay of half an hour, the curtain rose with all the members of the Boston Lyric Stock Company in costume grouped about the stage surrounding their manager, W. A. Thompson, who appeared with top coat and hand stick. The striking employes were gathered about the theatre doors apparently ready for trouble.

Mr. Thompson, in a bitter speech, denounced Manager David Henderson, of the Great Northern Theatre, declaring that he had treated the company "most shamefully," and announced that the opera could not go on. He called for the strikers to come upon the stage, but they refused. The audience began a rush for the doors, fearing serious trouble, but the opera company quieted fears by singing "Auld Lang Syne," and giving three times three cheers for Manager Thompson.

Mr. Henderson, in an interview after the occurrence, declared that the difficulty resulted from his cancellation of the stock company's engagement. He charged the opera company with incompetency and asserted that Mr. Thompson had secured the engagement by false representations. He said the strike was the result of an attempt of Mr. Thompson to stir up trouble in an effort to secure control of the theatre. Mr. Henderson's statements were denied emphatically by the opera people, who declared that financial difficulty on the part of the theatre management was at the bottom of the trouble.

Undertaker Explains a Wound.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Devlin, who died on Saturday, and whose body was disinterred because some one sent word to the Coroner she had been murdered, died of natural causes. The inquest was held to-day and the undertaker testified that he made a puncture in the body in order to allow the gases, which developed in large quantities, to escape. The jury rendered a verdict of natural death.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

They Celebrate the Anniversary of Evacuation Day with a Banquet at Delmonico's.

MODERN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Prof. Sloane of Columbia University and the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Brooklyn Speak on the Needs of To-day—Other Addresses.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution last night celebrated the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, with a dinner at Delmonico's. Nearly 250 members and guests attended and listened to four set speeches and several informal ones. Frederick S. Tallmadge presided, and Mayor Strong, as the guest of the society, sat on his right hand at the speakers' table.

The dinner was served in the big ballroom, specially decorated for the occasion with the American and English flags and the old royal standard of France surmounting the great seal of the society. Flags representing the battle of Harlem Heights and of Saratoga hung from the musicians' gallery. The ice-cream was served in small boxes of silk showing a brass eagle standing guard over two crossed swords lying on the National flag with thirteen stars.

At the speakers' table, with the President of the society and Mayor Strong, were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Controller Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, Frederick Clarkson, W. Gaston Hamilton, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, A. B. Valentine, O. D. Munn, Warner Miller, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Park Commissioner Smith Ely, W. W. Hoppin, the Rev. Dr. D. R. Van De Water, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, and W. M. Sloane, Professor of History at Columbia College.

During the dinner the band played popular and patriotic airs. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were received with cheers, but it was not until the familiar tones of "The Bowery" were heard that any real enthusiasm was displayed. Mayor Strong started the chorus and it was given with a will.

Dr. Van De Water, during his address half an hour later, referred to the demonstration, jokingly saying he had expected the Sons of the Revolution to sing "America," and was surprised that the first song of which they appeared to know the words was "The Bowery."

When coffee was served and cigars were lighted Mr. Tallmadge rapped for order and spoke briefly on the objects of the society. He referred to the City of New York and the approaching consolidation, and introduced Mayor Strong as the Mayor of the Borough of Manhattan.

Mayor Strong Proud of New York.

The Mayor was received with great applause. He took exception to being styled the Mayor of the Borough of Manhattan, and said that he was proud of being Mayor of New York City, and that, too, the last Mayor of New York. He was proud of New York and the growth it had made. He praised the reform administration, and said the streets were cleaner, with the exception of Fifth Avenue; the schools better, the parks more numerous and handsomer, and the city freer from the taint of corruption than it had been for the past fifty years. "Come with me to Blackwell's Island," he cried.

"Oh, no, we won't!" shouted a score of voices.

"Oh, you can get back again all right," he said. "We are living under a different administration than there used to be here."

This sally was greeted with laughter and applause. The Mayor said he hoped the progress made by New York would be emulated by all the boroughs in Greater New York. He was sure the reform which the city underwent would be productive of good fruit.

"It has cost a little more," he said, in conclusion, "but the city has gotten value received for every dollar invested." Referring laughingly to Fifth Avenue, he said the dirt heaps gave the people living along that thoroughfare a chance to plant potatoes and have some of the delights of city life along with country life.

When the Mayor sat down three cheers were given him, and Mr. Tallmadge introduced Controller Fitch "to tell us what all these improvements cost."

Mr. Fitch said he was invited to speak to the toast "Some Friendships of the Revolution" and not about financial matters, but he was pleased to be able to testify that the Mayor had done the best he could to see that the city received a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.

"Perhaps," he said, "we have spent too much on the Riverside Drive, on the Police and Fire Departments, and perhaps we give too much to those friends of the Mayor who go, willingly or otherwise, to Blackwell's Island, but it has all been spent for the good of the city."

Speaking to the toast set for him, Mr. Fitch said the success of the revolution was due in a great measure to the personal friendships of Washington, which held the army together, while the personal friendship of Franklin in France prepared the aid which was so important. Hamilton's ability to make friends and hold them, Mr. Fitch declared, was one of the main elements in securing the adoption of the Constitution and the establishment of the republican form of government.

Jingoism Denounced.

"Past and Present Relations of England and the United States" was the toast to which the Rev. Dr. Van De Water was called upon to speak. He began in humorous vein, but soon lapsed into seriousness and preached the doctrine of peace, deprecating jingoism.

He said the relation of the colonies to the British was that of obedient children until oppressed by an unjust and cruel parent. He justified the revolution on moral grounds, and then, speaking of to-day, said the present condition of the United States was that of a vast conglomerated population trying amid vast prosperity and industrial accumulations to work out the problem of homogeneous successful popular government.

He declared the talk of war with England wicked, and said the time had come when the people who spoke the same language and had the same ideals should combine in friendship for the common weal. He eulogized the Queen of England, who bore so fittingly the title "Her most gracious Majesty," and called upon the Sons of the Revolution to show their patriotism by helping to "stamp out that cruel, sensual, and devilish spirit that would seek a quarrel with those of our own lineage and honest blood."

When Dr. Van De Water sat down Mr. Tallmadge called for three cheers, and they were given with a will, the diners rising to their feet and waving the table napkins in token of their appreciation.

Prof. Sloane was the next speaker. His subject was "Now and Then." He said, among other things:

"It is a mistake to suppose that every after-dinner speaker is a cynic. As the child said in defining that term, he leads a dog's life, in the sense that he must restrain his appetite for the regular feast, and, like the favorite companion of man, pick up the crumbs. All of us are alike in that, even the most hardened. Nor is the professor altogether a cynic because he tells you that then—114 years ago—the good town of New York was despoiled by the late comer as it is now; that then there was confiscation as under another form there is now; that then the police courts were charged with venality as some of them, at least, are now; that the civil authorities embezzled corporation revenues as the bosses do now, that when Carleton, the reformer, came into power then he broke, discharged, and cashiered such a number of supernumeraries, pensioners, and placemen as saved his government two million sterling within a year, initiating the periodic experiences of now when reform administrations come into power, and this with a population of 34,000 then, as compared with one fifty times as great now; that then the departing foe nailed his flag to the masthead, cut the halliards, and slushed the pole very much as he does now, leaving the young patriots to nail new cleats, clean away the slippery filth, and rig new ropes before hoisting the standard of reform.

"The cynic historian might even go on and tell you that four days after the evacuation an earthquake shook this island, to the consternation of timid patriots, who, familiar with the purposes of Providence, argued that the vials of wrath were not empty. Nor were they. The struggles of the city for organization and good government then were just as long and agonizing as they ever are now; and they brought to the top a remnant of good, capable, self-sacrificing men just as small proportionately then as it is now.

"Do you ask if one of the chairs of history in Columbia is occupied by a pessimist and a detractor of the past? No; nor is he an optimist. You have called him to an account, and he is here to give it.

"The present day questions of the most vital kind are those connected with human society. They are asked by practical men, and men who assume to be practical answer them. The single tax, Socialism, the inheritance tax, the debtors' exemption laws, the trust—every sort of panacea is proposed by the merchant, the economist, and the dismal theorist. Classes and masses; the rich richer and the poor poorer; one would suppose that physical comfort, money-getting, and money-keeping were the subject matter of human life without exception. That selfishness was the sole motive of human conduct, and that the selfishness of the majority who are strong could be met only by the concentrated selfishness of the majority who are weak.

"Gentlemen, my university, like its great sisters, stands for something; probably you all know for what. I mean to freshen your impressions. First you must remember that curiosity, or the love of knowledge, as we call it in our sphere, is the first condition of individual development. The university is not merely a place to acquire knowledge—it is the home of the curious, the investigator and critic in art, science, literature, and all the humanities, and above all of history, since in all these the historical or comparative method is uppermost to-day. Each of these departments of intellectual activity has a claim to recognition only in so far as it makes the man. A well-meaning clergyman boasted that he had answered Huxley. Men answer when they are spoken to, was the retort, and Huxley spoke to scholars.

The Influence of the Scholar.

"It is the scholar who turns the world upside down; it is only the scholar who can set it right. The scholar gives us all the theoretical remedies for human woe and the practical legislator or philanthropist tests them by experience—the plain man of the present generation waits, marks the many fiascos, and grows first impatient, then fierce. 'Is Mr. Ollitrust or Mr. Sugartrust in?' he asks at the ante-chamber of the tenth-story in the granite building. 'Yes, but he is occupied,' is the answer. 'How soon will he be vacant?' comes the sneering retort, and he hurries away to marshal for the siege. It is useless to multiply illustrations of how the present day man fails to answer the questions which are as old as the race, yes, as old as Evacuation Day, 114 years ago. But the historical scholar ought to be in a different plight, and I think he is. He will, for instance, make all the admissions of the first cynical words I dared to utter, but he will retort:

"'All true, but if the rich are growing richer, the poor, too, are growing richer. Capital at 10 per cent. gave us the tenement house, with all its miseries; capital at 4 per cent. is giving the artisan his comfortable home in the Harlem flats; capital at 3 per cent. is giving us the Mills Hotel No. 1. Then take books—for the price of one or, at most, two days' hire the intelligent workingman can own such a library as all the merchant princes—the Fuggers and the Medicis—of the Middle Ages could not have purchased at any price. The poorest boy of New York can stand in Mr. Marquand's room in the Metropolitan Museum and enjoy such treasures of art as few, if any, of the trust kings here or in London may call their own. Why multiply the instances of parks, sanitation, water supply, light—whatever they may be. My meanest fellow-citizen is rich beyond the dreams of his analogue of New York a hundred and fourteen years ago.'

"This is not a sample story of the many which the tired scholar can tell from historical study—his fellow in science may be, as he is, the pathfinder, it is for him to preach the gospel of patience in view of steady progress and achievement. But the microphone makes the drone of the housefly sound like the neighing of the war horse; the historian makes the tread of armies and the march of humanity roll like the hymn of peace.

"'Why start a garbage crematory?' said the newly landed Alderman, 'when I can get such good butter at the corner grocery?' 'To what institution should I leave my pictures?' said the collector to the poor amateur. 'To some blind asylum,' was the bitter response. 'I thought you were better off than you supposed yourself to be,' says the historical scholar, to some discouraged man through out of work by some industrial or mechanical revolution, and I am satisfied that you are.' 'You may be, but blessed if I am,' comes the reply.

"Yes, gentlemen, we have no cure for the victims of progress. The struggle for life is an awful reality, and this brings me to my second and last contention as to what our universities stand for in this community. If anywhere outside of Divine revelation sorrow may be alleviated it is in contemplating the course of history. History is the secular textbook of ethics. It is saturated with God, and conscience, and virtue, which is but another name for self-denial. The desire for inequality is the basis of all human exertion. You may throw competition out at the window of human nature, it returns by the door, more fierce than ever. It is our affair to teach hope and courage and patriotism, to quench self-seeking and desperation and jingoism. There is but one way. Thucydides showed it long ago. Human nature remaining much the same from age to age, the only perpetual possession is the record of its efforts. These and these alone will comfort and console the man. It was time then, it is time now. The world is neither all bad nor all good, but it is better, and growing better. Whether this is false, and we, in the maintenance of tradition and the conservation of truth, blind leaders of the blind, or truth and 'excelsior,' a well-chosen motto, history, both divine and human, alone can show."

The Yardstick the Danger.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn was the last speaker. He said, among other things, in answer to the theories advanced by Prof. Sloane:

"It is not the sword this country needs to fear so much as the yardstick. The rich are growing enormously rich. What we have to fear is that sordid selfishness and avarice will increase with the riches, and the sufferings and the hardships of the poor increase in like proportion. It was not for this that our forefathers fought. They did not go into battle and sacrifice all they had for the benefit of the men who are too busily engaged in amassing wealth to care for the weal of others. The Revolutionary fathers did not go to war with any selfish purpose. They were not animated by any ignoble purpose. It was a principle sublime and grand. It is the ignoble purposes of sordidness and avarice that we must fear for now."

When Dr. McConnell had finished speaking, President Tallmadge invited all to stand and sing "Auld Lang Syne," and the celebration was over.

On Dec. 3 the Sons of the Revolution will hold the annual election. It was said last night that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is a candidate for President to succeed Mr. Tallmadge, and that Judge Mills of Westchester is a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE ANTI-PLATT MOVEMENT

Conferences Will Be Held in Several Election Districts To-night to Discuss Plans.

MEETING AT THE PLAZA CLUB

Some of the Delegates Already Chosen to Go There Monday Night—Committee of the City and County Confer at Lyric Hall.

Conferences of anti-organization Republicans will be held to-night in the Fifth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts. Plans of organization will be discussed, which will be presented for consideration at a meeting to be held at the Plaza Club, Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, on Monday night.

Delegates have been chosen from four of the districts, as follows: Twenty-first—James F. Lehmaier, Chairman; William M. Bennett, William B. Rockwood, F. G. Langley, and S. P. Carmichael; Twenty-fifth—William D. Edmonds, J. C. O'Connor, J. W. Miller, and Gordon Wendell; Twenty-seventh—Hoffman Miller, B. A. Sands, George W. Wickersham, James W. Perry, J. B. Backus, and William C. Wilson; Twenty-ninth—James Yereance, Anson G. McCook, Lincoln Cromwell, Thomas J. Hollowell, and J. C. Gaylord.

These Republicans, as well as their associates in the Fifth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-first, while they were in full sympathy, as they assert, with all the Republican associations that are demanding reforms in party policy and management, believe that such reorganization as they desire can be better brought about by the formation of a separate organization. The business of the meeting at the Plaza Club will concern the accomplishment of this purpose.

McCook for Chairman.

Gen. Anson G. McCook will, it is said, be made the Chairman of the meeting, and it is the reported intention of the anti-Platt leaders to make him the head of the new organization.

The agitation in favor of the anti-Platt movement is being carried in a general way into the Assembly districts, which have not yet begun to organize against the Platt-Quigg "regulars." The anti-organization men say that they will first enroll a membership in the strong Republican districts, and that for this reason the Monday night conference will be between representatives of the districts having relatively the largest Republican vote.

The Organization Committee of the anti-Platt Organization of the City and County of New York met at 769 Sixth Avenue last night to make preparations for the general reorganization meeting, which will be held on Tuesday night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Gen. Wager Swayne presided, and William Brookfield was one of the members present. The meeting was executive.

"We shall hold our reorganization meeting on Tuesday night," said Mr. Brookfield, "but that does not necessarily imply that we intend to 'go it alone.' We are willing either to take the lead in the movement or to use our organization as a nucleus. The new movement is a success, and it will accomplish its purpose."

"To-night's meeting," said Gen. Swayne, "was called only to discuss the reorganization meeting on Nov. 30. Our course is one of principle and we are going to succeed. I am willing to resign the Chairmanship of this organization in favor of some one else. Gen. McCook would make an excellent leader."

Mr. Belden for Harmony.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse said yesterday that he was taking no part in the anti-Platt movement. He declared that efforts should be made to harmonize the party, and said that this was the work the young men in the party would have to do.

The Organization Committee of the Republican County Committee, of which Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is Chairman, met at headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last night to take action with regard to the status of the Assembly district rolls. Under the new law the number of election districts was decreased from 1,392 to 883. The committee accepted the plan of Secretary George R. Manchester with reference to the transfer of names from the rolls of the eliminated districts to rolls which will conform to the new apportionment. No revision of the rolls will be made, but every name on the old rolls will be placed on the new rolls.

It was decided to dissolve the organization of the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, in which the enrollment is greater than the total vote, and to hold a new enrollment in the district as it was formerly bounded and transfer the names to the new rolls. Secretary Manchester was ordered to prepare a call for the primaries to be held on Dec. 14 and to request each Assembly District leader to furnish a list of available places in which to hold them.

BLANCHARD'S BODY CLAIMED.

The Old Recluse Will Be Buried in Portland, Me., His Native Place.

The body of George H. Blanchard, the old recluse who died suddenly at 352 West Forty-fourth Street Wednesday, will be sent from the Morgue to-day to Portland, Me., for burial. The Bellevue authorities received a dispatch last night asking that this be done, from E. D. Cross of 700 Washington Street, Boston. Mr. Cross telegraphed that he would come in person or send a representative for the body.

Mr. Blanchard was born at Portland about seventy-six years ago. His father, Capt. David Blanchard, and many of his ancestors were ship captains. Capt. David Blanchard went down with his ship outside of Portland harbor forty years ago. Young Blanchard engaged in the ship trading business and prospered until the outbreak of the war. He engaged in blockade running and lost. It was said, $200,000 by the confiscation by the Federal authorities of two of his ships laden with cotton.

So far is known, Mr. Blanchard was never married. His surviving relatives are four cousins, Mrs. Albert N. Flinn of Nashua, N. H.; George H. Noyes

SECRETARY LONG'S REPORT

The Condition of the Navy and the Department's Plans for Its Improvement.

ARMOR FOR THE BATTLESHIPS

A Special Report on the Construction of a Government Armor Plant to be Submitted to Congress—Needs of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long for 1897 has just been presented to President McKinley. The volume contains extracts from the reports of the chiefs of the several departments and bureaus and their recommendations respecting the appropriations needed to continue the work, and also a report of the work completed and under construction.

It shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of 4 battleships of the first class, 2 battleships of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 16 cruisers, 15 gunboats, 6 double-turreted monitors, 1 ram, 1 dynamite gunboat, 1 dispatch boat, 1 transport steamer, and 5 torpedo boats. There are under construction 5 battleships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine boat. There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving, and naval reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unserviceable craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need. These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The report says that the country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship, and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

In referring to the progress of naval construction abroad, Secretary Long says that England leads, and that one of the most striking examples of naval progress is that of Japan. She already ranks next to England and France, and, according to the report, Japan will be the strongest naval power in the Pacific Ocean if her present programme is continued until 1902.

Armor for Battleships.

According to the report, five battleships under construction will not be ready for service until the latter part of 1899. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky are nearly half completed. Much of the armor for these ships has been delivered and some of it secured in place on these vessels. Considerable delay will be experienced in getting the other three vessels, the Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, ready for service on account of there being no armor for them, and it will be necessary to accept them temporarily without armor, in accordance with the terms of the contract for their construction. The ships are so designed, however, and the contract so drawn that this can be done without much other embarrassment to the Government than the delay in their final completion.

"But this, of course," the report continues, "is a great embarrassment, practically making these vessels useless meantime to the navy. To prevent this, provision should at once be made for obtaining the armor necessary to their completion. In this connection it may be said that Congress at its last session appropriated a sum of money for the armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, provided that the price should not exceed an average of $300 per ton. In response to advertisements, the two companies which now manufacture such armor replied that they were unable to furnish it at that price. As a result, the final completion of these vessels will be delayed.

"In compliance with the direction of Congress, that plans and estimates for the establishment of an armor plant be prepared, the department appointed an armor factory board, composed of officers selected with especial regard to their fitness for this duty. They have made a careful investigation of the problems presented, and have visited some of the principal steel and iron manufacturing points in the country. The result will be transmitted to Congress in a special report."

Additions to the Navy.

One of the most important additions to the navy during the past year consisted in putting on the active list the light draught and composite gunboats. With the exception of the Princeton, all the vessels of this type constructed have been commissioned. The first cost of these new vessels was low, aggregating in all about $2,000,000. The vessels have already shown their value to the service. Attention is called to the fact that the appropriation of $125,000 is inadequate for the construction of a suitable practice ship for the Naval Academy. In the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, an additional appropriation is asked for this purpose.

Secretary Long recommends that some provision be made for the storage and preservation of the torpedo boats, which fleet is rapidly growing. It is recommended that only a sufficient number of these vessels to provide for the proper training of officers and men should be kept in active service.

The report recommends that the construction of one battleship and three torpedo boats be authorized at the coming session of Congress. The Secretary also recommends that an adequate supply of munitions of war be purchased, and that the equipment of the navy yards be kept up to the demands upon them by the increased number of ships. In view of the development of Alaska and the possible annexation of islands in the Pacific, it is suggested that the fleet in those waters be increased.

North Atlantic Squadron.

Of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sicard, the report says: "Embracing three battleships of the first class, two of the second, and some of our best cruisers, it makes the most formidable fleet assembled since the civil war. The department has been able during the past year, for the first time, to exercise battleships as a squadron. This fleet visited Charleston during February, and was exercised in a blockade of that port. The value of exercises of this kind to the fleet cannot be overestimated, and it is the intention of the department to utilize the North Atlantic squadron as far as possible in drills and manoeuvres, from the results of which data can be obtained as to the most effective method of using the fleet in time of war."

Secretary Long has ordered that central electric plants be installed on the battleships Illinois and Alabama, to take the place of the proposed hydraulic power for revolving the turrets and the gun mounts and ammunition hoists.

In view of the affection with which the people regard the Constitution, the department believes that it should be preserved and handed down to future generations. It is therefore suggested that a sufficient appropriation be made to fit it for use as a training ship. This would prevent it from passing off the list of the navy, and would keep alive the patriotic sentiment of which the old frigate has always been an inspiration.

Docks and Magazines.

The Government dry docking facilities, according to the report, are in a deplorable condition, and it is recommended that this important part of the service be remedied at the earliest possible moment. The Secretary recommends that docks and repair shops be constructed at each of the seven strategic divisions of the coast, and that a steel floating dry dock with wharves and mooring be erected at Algiers, La.

The department has been embarrassed for several years for want of suitable magazines. During the last year new magazine buildings have been erected at Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, and on St. Julien's Creek, near Norfolk. Additional buildings are required at League Island, where, by reason of the laying up of vessels in reserve, extensive storage facilities are necessary for powder and projectiles. Authority is asked to purchase a suitable tract of land contiguous to the waters of New York, where a magazine can be erected.

Personnel of the Navy.

Secretary Long recommends an increase in the number of officers in the line and staff. Seventy-five additional engineers are asked for, twenty paymasters, 50 Lieutenants, (senior grade,) and twenty-five Lieutenants, (junior grade.) It is also recommended that the age limit for admittance into the medical and pay corps be changed to from twenty-one to thirty years, instead of from twenty-one to twenty-six years, as it is at present. It is also recommended that, with the increase of ships, provision be made to secure a corresponding increase of enlisted men.

It is recommended that the age for entering the Naval Academy be fixed at from fifteen to eighteen years and that the term be for four years at the Academy and one year at sea, instead of two as at present. It is also recommended that the cadets shall not have to pass examinations on the studies at school when they return for final examinations after the sea cruise, but that the examinations be confined to the practical knowledge gained at sea.

The naval militia of the several States is praised for its zeal and efficiency. It is recommended that the fund appropriated for their maintenance be increased.

Estimates for Appropriations.

The following comparative table shows the sums appropriated for the various branches of the work of the Navy Department for 1898 and the estimates for the same purposes for 1899:

	Appropriation, 1898.	Estimate, 1899.
General establishment—		
Pay of the navy	$8,235,385.00	$8,449,060.00
Pay, miscellaneous	300,000.00	300,000.00
Contingent, navy	7,000.00	7,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks—		
Ordinary expenses	757,110.44	792,710.44
Public works	1,140,845.57	1,554,887.00
Bureau of Navigation—		
Ordinary expenses	150,950.00	208,950.00
Naval Academy	201,701.45	234,578.45
Bureau of Equipment—		
Ordinary expenses	1,488,642.00	1,514,178.40
Naval Observatory	5,000.00	34,200.00
Bureau of Ordnance	1,288,824.00	3,179,551.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair	1,759,972.50	3,157,007.00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	1,072,900.00	.....
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	2,525,432.03	1,525,432.03
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	147,200.00	151,600.00
Marine Corps—		
Pay Department	764,140.20	804,666.23
Quartermaster's Department	334,348.00	318,908.00
Total running exp.	$20,179,451.19	$22,232,728.55
Increase of the Navy—		
Bureau of Equipment	162,628.00	215,000.00
Bureau of Ordnance	7,220,796.00	4,254,800.00
Construction and machinery	6,425,359.00	3,970,473.00
Training vessel for Naval Academy	125,000.00	.....
Total increase of the navy	$13,933,783.00	$8,440,273.00
Grand total	$34,113,234.19	$30,673,001.55

MESSAGE BEFORE THE CABINET.

Foreign and Trade Relations to Receive a Large Share of the President's Attention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President has not finally completed his message to Congress. The matter is, however, in such shape that it can be put in form for the printer at a day's notice, but this notice has not yet been given, and the Cabinet spent most of the time of to-day's session going over once more certain portions of the document.

One of these portions was the very first chapter of the message, treating of the foreign relations of our Government. It is the intention of the President to devote much attention in his message to the subject of trade relations and reciprocity, so that there was some talk to-day respecting the positions assumed by the great European sugar-growing countries, that the laying of a countervailing duty on sugar, to offset the home-paid bounty, amounts to unjust discrimination.

It is certain that the arrangement of the reciprocal agreements under the tariff law, which Congress directed should be prepared as speedily as may be, is retarded by considerations growing out of these bounty questions.

FEDERAL AID INVOKED.

The Harbor at Algiers, La., Said to be in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of War received an appeal from Senator McEnery for help for Algiers, La., opposite New Orleans, where the levees are said to be in danger. The matter has been referred by the Secretary of War to Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and by him has been sent to the Mississippi River Commission, although it is said there is no warrant for Federal interference in the matter. The telegram containing the appeal is as follows:

New Orleans, Nov. 26.

The Secretary of War:

Recently there has been a large caving of banks in Algiers, opposite New Orleans, within the corporate limits, and forming a most important part of the shipping interests. Engineers differ as to a remedy, and if the views of some prevail with the State authorities a levee will be so placed as to throw out and destroy a very large part of the business and resident section of Algiers. The interposition of Federal authority is essential to save the harbor of Algiers.

I request that the attention of the Chief of Engineers be called at once to the condition of the harbor, and that if funds are available immediate action be taken. I also urge that Capt. Derby, United States Engineer, in whom there is the utmost confidence, be ordered to make an inspection for the preservation of the present line of levee in order to have as little destruction of property as possible. The present line can be maintained. Maps and plans made by Capt. Derby recently show this.

S. D. McENERY.

Classification of House Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—An official classification of bills introduced in the House of Representatives during the present Congress shows there were 4,059 bills and 87 joint resolutions introduced and referred to committees, together with the Senate bills. There were 3,285 House bills of a private character, of which 1,352 were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613 to the Committee on War Claims, 735 to the Committee on Military Affairs, 336 to the Committee on Claims, 194 to the Committee on Pensions, and 48 to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Four-fifths of all the bills introduced to date are for private relief.

Austrian Contract Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Austrian Minister to-day had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the forty-eight Austrian stave cutters recently arrested in the Mississippi and Tennessee stave camps for violation of the alien contract labor law. It is not thought that the representations made were sufficient to change the Secretary's determination to direct their deportation.

Farewell of the French Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, waited on President McKinley to-day and presented his letters of recall. He made a felicitous speech, expressing his regret at the termination of his pleasant official relations with the authorities here, and the President in turn made a few remarks in the same strain.

The Silverware Exhibition

The usual Fall Exhibition of Art Productions in Silverware is now in progress at the store of the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, to which the Public and Strangers in the City are invited.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

TITLED ITALIAN'S SUICIDE

A Deserter from King Humbert's Navy Shoots Himself in Newark.

MARQUIS VITELLISCHI'S SON

He Overstaid His Leave During the Columbian Celebration, and, Fearing to Return to His Ship, Became a Printer.

NEWARK, Nov. 26.—The body of Marquis Muzio Azzi di Marchesi Vitellischi, formerly a Lieutenant in the Italian Navy, lies in a plain coffin in Mullin's undertaking establishment in this city awaiting the action of the county authorities. Some time on Wednesday night the Marquis, tired of the troubles of life and ill from brooding over the affairs of his family in Italy, fired a bullet into his brain.

For three years past the Marquis had conducted a small printing establishment at 10 Arlington Street, in this city, and it was in this place that he ended his career. The printing business together with remittances he received from his father in Italy, sufficed to keep him from want, but it is thought that the fact that he had been branded as a deserter from the Italian Navy, together with news of his brother's death and the marriage of his father, who is seventy-eight years old, to a girl of eighteen years, worried him so much that he decided to end his life.

On Wednesday he purchased a .22 calibre revolver, and, going to his printing office, he wrote his will, which was as follows:

The undersigned, Muzio Azzi di Marchesi Vitellischi, son of the Marquis Francesco Maria Vitellischi, declares to have sold this little typographic establishment to Raphael Capone of 44 Prince Street, Newark. It is my firm wish that this place now pass to the above-named Signor Capone.

To my intimate friend Dr. Gustave Calvi I bequeath and leave a judgment note for $150.

The materials for making macaroni I leave to the Rev. Frank Pesature for his sister.

The revolver with which I kill myself I leave to Miss Margaret Treichler of Bangor.

The pen with which I write this, my last will and testament, I leave as a souvenir to Miss Dora Meyer.

Written and signed a few hours before my suicide. MUZIO AZZI.

Of the house of the Marquises of Vitellischi.

The will was found near the body, and it was evident that immediately after writing it the Marquis fired the bullet that ended his life. The body was not found until yesterday morning, when a friend who called to see the Marquis discovered that he had committed suicide.

The dead man was extremely popular among the better class of his countrymen in this city and New York, and was highly educated and spoke the English language fluently. It is said that the Marquis was a Lieutenant on the Italian warship Aetna during the Columbian celebration in 1892, and that when the ship arrived in this country he obtained a leave of absence that he might present letters of introduction he bore to prominent persons in New York.

He overstaid his leave, and then feared to go back to the ship on account of the severe punishment it would entail. After the celebration was over and his ship had gone back to Italy, Vitellischi came to this city, and, after receiving a remittance of $3,000 from his father, he opened the printing establishment.

The body of the Marquis will be turned over to the Italian societies of this city, which will bury it with the honors due his rank.

PAINTER WAS THE THIEF.

Stole $1,800 Worth of Jewelry and Confessed When Arrested.

Several days ago, while the residence of Michael Doyle, at 284 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was undergoing repairs, a quantity of jewelry, valued at $1,800, belonging to Miss Lizzie Doyle was stolen. It consisted of five diamond rings, a pair of diamond earrings, and a diamond pin.

Yesterday the police concluded that the theft had been committed by John Y. Graham of 247 Second Street, a painter who had been employed at Mr. Doyle's house. He was arrested while at work on a house in Grove Street and confessed the theft. He told Chief Murphy that he would find the jewelry in a bureau at his home. It was afterward recovered and Graham was committed for examination.

NEW JERSEY JUDGES DIVIDED.

Court of Appeals at Odds on a Question of Negligence.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has divided equally in the case of Henry Hone of Bayonne against the Consolidated Traction Company on the question of the negligence of a father who allows a child of six years to go into the street unattended.

Hone's son, six years old, was killed by a trolley car in Avenue D, Bayonne, on Aug. 6, 1894. He was attended by his brother, nine years old.

The company set up in answer to Hone's suit for damages that a parent who allows a child of six years to go into the street without a companion of sufficient age to control him is guilty of contributory negligence when an accident occurs to the child.

The Supreme Court decided unanimously in favor of the father. Justice Vredenberg, who succeeds the late Chief Justice Beasley on the Supreme Court bench, has not voted on the question. His vote may decide the point, if, as probable, it comes before the court of last resort again. A new trial has been ordered.

A LAKE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Gogebic Stranded on North Manitou Island Thursday Night.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 26.—This afternoon a yawl containing the mate and a portion of the crew of the steamer Gogebic arrived here. The men related the story of the stranding of their steamer on North Manitou Island last night during the snow storm and the mate sent messages to vessel owners and the underwriters asking for assistance.

The Gogebic was empty and bound from Chicago for a port on Lake Erie. In the dense snowstorm she struck on the island just where the steamer Alva grounded a few years ago. She was on a rocky bottom and pounded so heavily the Captain scuttled her. Her situation was so dangerous that the mate and some of the crew volunteered to go for help, and they reached this port after a perilous trip in their little boat.

The wrecker Favorite has been dispatched from Cheybogan, but unless line weather sets in it is thought she will be too late to render aid.

The Gogebic is a wooden steamer of 1,310 tons, and is owned by J. E. Mills of Port Huron. She is valued at $70,000, and is fully insured.

Cloakmakers Fear Reduction of Pay.

The agreement which the Cloakmakers' Union compelled the cloak manufacturers and contractors to sign after ordering extensive strikes expired yesterday. It was to remain in force only until Nov. 25, and the slack season in the cloakmaking and tailoring industry has just begun. The cloakmakers fear that the employers will now again begin to reduce wages, but they say that unless the reductions are great the union will avoid all trouble until March, when the busy season again opens. Complaints were made yesterday of wholesale reductions of wages in the shops of Contractors Sharp of Delancey Street and Rosenberg of Ludlow Street, and a committee of the union called on the contractors and prevented strikes by agreeing to a compromise. Shop meetings were held last evening to prepare a schedule of wages for next March.

Burglars Strangle a Kansas Woman.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Caroline Abke, aged seventy years, who lived alone near here, was found dead in her house to-day by a son. Marks on her neck indicated that she had been choked to death. A lock on an outside door had been broken, apparently by burglars, and the house ransacked. Mrs. Abke was eccentric, and was believed to possess considerable money.

You are invited to inspect the recent productions of our Factories in Plate, Sterling Silver and Cut Glass.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Silversmiths and Electroplaters,
Madison Square,
208 Fifth Avenue.

CROKER GOES TO LAKEWOOD.

Mayor-Elect Van Wyck and a Number of Other Tammany Leaders Accompany Him.

The first meeting of any length between Mayor-elect Van Wyck and Richard Croker will take place at Lakewood, to which resort those two gentlemen went yesterday. With them were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, John F. Carroll, John J. Scannell, Nathan Straus, James B. Eustis, and W. E. D. Stokes. William Sohmer and Thomas J. Dunn had gone to Lakewood previously.

When Mr. Croker went South immediately after the election it was rumored that Judge Van Wyck would join him there. But the Judge did not leave the city, and, while he has undoubtedly seen Mr. Croker more than once since his return, they have had no opportunity for extended conference such as the Lakewood sojourn, which is expected to last until next Wednesday, will afford. While Mr. Croker said yesterday that the gathering at Lakewood had nothing to do with politics, this is generally interpreted as a diplomatic disclaimer merely, and it is taken for granted in Tammany circles that there will be a great deal of quiet consultation about offices while the leaders are "resting."

Comment was caused by the fact that John C. Sheehan was not of the Croker party, and that John F. Carroll, who has been talked about as the next leader of Tammany if Mr. Sheehan retires, was a conspicuous member thereof.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Tammany leaders arrived here on the Lakewood special this afternoon. They were immediately driven to the Lakewood Hotel, and were assigned to a large suite of rooms on the first floor. They dined in the public dining room and spent the evening in the hotel office, smoking and listening to the orchestra.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CAUCUS.

Edward C. Brennan, A. C. Degraw, and D. T. Davis, Assemblymen-elect from Brooklyn, announced yesterday that they would go into the Republican Speakership caucus.

George Tiffany, member-elect from the Eighteenth Brooklyn District, declined to commit himself. "I must refuse to say whether I shall enter the caucus," he said. "I have always been a Republican, and expect to support Republican measures in the Assembly, but I shall reserve the right to act as see fit with regard to all bills. I shall not oppose any measure because any particular party may introduce it."

Henry Marshall of the Seventeenth Brooklyn District is ill, but a close friend said that Mr. Marshall will enter the caucus.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Brooklyn Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the official count of the votes cast in Kings County for Mayor, Controller, President of the Council, and President of the Borough. Mayor-elect Van Wyck beat Seth Low by 10,529 votes, Tracy being 38,574 votes behind. Van Wyck received 76,185 votes; Low, 65,656; Tracy, 37,611; George, 6,398; Sanial, (Soc.,) 3,593; Wardwell, (Proh.,) 507; Crulkshank, (U. D.,) 184; Gleason, (neither Tea nor Tiger,) 133.

For Controller Cole received 78,155 votes; Fairchild, 49,138; Fitch, 47,220; Dayton, 9,308; Fiebeger, (Soc.,) 3,834; Walker, (Proh.,) 625; Boyd, (U. D.,) 342.

For President of the Council, Guggenheimer received 77,435 votes; Schumann, 50,231; Appleton, 48,187; O'Neill, 7,353; Matchett, (Soc.,) 3,926; Crawford, (Proh.,) 721; Overton, (U. D.,) 306.

For President of the Borough, Grout received 85,921 votes; Hinrichs, 50,773; Roberts, 46,383; Hanford, (Soc.,) 3,840; Funk, (Proh.,) 639; Nichols, (U. D.,) 516.

State Senators See Platt.

State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and Hobart Krum called on Senator Platt yesterday. Senator Krum said that while the Republican defeat was much to be deplored, it taught the lesson that success is possible only when the party is united. "Every effort should be made to harmonize the Republicans," he said. "If this can be done we can carry the State next year." The Senators said that no particular policy had been decided upon with regard to the next session of the Legislature.

WORCESTER MAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Charles C. McCloud Cuts His Throat While Irresponsible.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—Charles C. McCloud, Treasurer of the McCloud, Crane & Minter Company, manufacturers of screws, lies at the City Hospital in a critical condition, as the result of self-inflicted wounds.

He cut his throat this afternoon at his home, inflicting three deep wounds with a razor. He has been suffering intensely from nervous disease, and was without doubt irresponsible for his act.

AGAINST ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Irish National Alliance Issues a Petition to Senators.

A petition to the Senators of the United States was issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Irish National Alliance. It is an argument against the proposed general treaty of arbitration with England. Copies of it will be sent to all councils of the alliance, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and other Irish societies throughout the country for the purpose of securing signatures.

The petition refers to the proposition of such a treaty as "an insidious and desperate effort by Great Britain, the enemy and foremost rival of this Republic." It says that Great Britain is henceforth determined to be unusually strong in her policy, and to make no further concessions to the United States. It calls those in America who would like to see the treaty brought about Modern American Tories, descendants of the men who would have hanged Washington. The petition says that after strengthening her fleets of warships in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, and adding to her lines of forts, the English employes of Wall Street redouble their efforts in favor of the treaty.

JAMES COOK'S BODY FOUND.

The body of a man, which had evidently been for some time in the water, was found in the slip at Pier 18, East River, yesterday afternoon. It was seen by a deck hand on one of the tugs of the Dalzell Towing Company, and from the garments was recognized as that of James Cook, the mate of the Dalzell tug E. S. Atwood, who disappeared on Nov. 9, after drawing some money.

Cook was unmarried and about forty years old. He was said to be of good family in New Haven, but had not visited his relatives more than two or three times in eighteen years. He had been with the Dalzells several years. It was his habit to let his wages accumulate and then lay off till his money was gone. About four months ago $440 was due him, and after drawing it he went away and remained till it was spent.

A saloon keeper near the pier said that he saw Cook Saturday night last, and that he had been drinking. He left the saloon to go to the Atwood. As only 25 cents was found in the dead man's pockets, it is supposed that he returned for work, and that while attempting to board the Atwood, which ties up at Pier 17, he fell into the water and was drowned.

The New Haven police were notified yesterday and requested to locate Cook's family. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Murder Suspected at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Lewis F. Gould, a glass worker twenty-one years old, was found unconscious in the barnyard of his father's home last night with a gash in his head and his skull fractured. He died this morning without regaining consciousness. At first it was supposed Gould had been kicked by a horse, but doctors say the nature of his injuries makes this theory very improbable. Foul play is suspected.

KELLARD JURY DISAGREES.

Unable to Reach a Verdict in the Case of the Woman Accused of Forgery.

After nearly five hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of May Kellard, on trial for forgery, was unable to agree yesterday, and was discharged by Judge McMahon. The face of the woman when the jury announced its decision was wreathed in smiles. But they disappeared a moment later when Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd announced that, as there were three indictments hanging over the defendant, he would press for an immediate retrial. Col. R. J. Haire, who defended Miss Kellard, said that the defense would be ready on twenty-four hours' notice.

Before court closed on Wednesday, after the dramatic testimony of William G. Wood and the defendant, both sides said they had finished with the evidence. Judge McMahon fixed yesterday morning for the summing up, a half hour for each side. Col. Haire began when court convened by asking the Judge to take the case from the jury, because of the failure of the people to present incriminating evidence. This was refused, and he turned to the jury and made his speech.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence," he exclaimed at one point, "to show that this defendant forged the name of Mrs. Virginia Wood to a note. At the most it shows her merely as a messenger who carried the notes of William G. Wood to Mary D. Spencer to be cashed." Further on the Colonel and the defendant were mutually affected. Miss Kellard put her handkerchief to her eyes, while the tears ran unchecked down the cheeks of the lawyer.

Mr. Lloyd calmly and quietly read several sections of the evidence to the jury, and asked how in such light a verdict of not guilty could be rendered.

Judge McMahon's charge was seven minutes' long, and confined entirely to the definition of the law in the case. He said at the outset that there was no allegation that Miss Kellard actually forged Mrs. Wood's signature. The prosecution contended that she, with knowledge that the notes were forged by William G. Wood, negotiated them. If the jury were satisfied that May Kellard did do that, they could find her guilty of forgery in the second degree.

The jury retired at 12:45 o'clock and did not return until 5:10 o'clock. Then Foreman Schilling announced that the jury could not agree, and Judge McMahon discharged it. It was said the jurymen stood on every ballot, seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

On Monday, by agreement, the amount of bail will be decided upon, and in all probability Miss Kellard will be released from the Tombs.

NEW WIRE NAIL POOL.

Rod Mills and Steel Producing Concerns to be Included.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—Information from reliable sources in Cleveland is to the effect that at the meeting in New York this week, attended by nearly all the big producers of wire nails in the country, an agreement to consolidate was virtually reached, only one concern remaining to be induced to go in. In order to avoid the fate of the old wire nail pool, the rod mills will be included as well as a number of steel producing concerns.

The companies affected are the H. P. Nail Company, the American Wire Company, the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, and the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. J. P. Morgan of New York is mentioned as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new company, and John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, as President.

Walking Delegates Are Restive.

The new Building Trades Council, which was formed to lessen the number of strikes, it was said yesterday is likely to lead to two antagonistic boards of walking delegates. There was a similar movement two years ago, when a split occurred in the Board of Walking Delegates, and there were two boards ordering strikes against each other, and each filling the places of men who were ordered on strike by the other. Finally when this internecine strife threatened the extinction of the two bodies they became reconciled, and a consolidation followed. In the present Building Trades Council there are several unions which had seceded from the Board of Walking Delegates in the last fight.

Queens County's Bond Sale.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors at Long Island City yesterday sold bonds for road improvements, which were divided into five series, as follows: D D series, $42,000 at 108.927, to Whanne & Schlesinger; E E series, $74,000 at 109.013, to the same firm; F F series, $44,000 at 109 to the same firm, and H H series, $100,000 at 109.34, to the same bidders. G G series, $140,000, went to R. L. Day & Co., at 109.11, and the same firm secured $260,000 worth of County funding bonds at 109.219. The premiums obtained, the Supervisor said, showed the county to be on a sound financial basis.

New Fire Battalion Chief.

After a long executive session yesterday the Fire Board rated the candidates for promotion to the grade of Chief of Battalion. Capt. John Binns of Hood and Ladder Company No. 10, stood first on the list. Capt. Binns was promoted to the grade mentioned. The vacancy was made by the promotion of Chief Gicquel of the Ninth Battalion to the grade of Deputy Chief of Department. Capt. Binns has been a member of the uniformed force of the Fire Department for many years, and worked his way up from the ranks. He is the winner of a Bennett medal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:50 A. M.—490 Broome Street; B. Libman; damage, $1,000.

2:05 P. M.—820 Broadway; George Laugerbacher; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—210 Division Street; Annie Rosenberg; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—120 University Place; J. Riggs; damage, $3,000.

6 P. M.—504 East Thirteenth Street; Adolph Jansen; damage, $500.

8 P. M.—118 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Kate McNamara; no damage.

9:35 P. M.—49 First Avenue; Frederick Seidel; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Fire shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, in the village of Sandy Hook, did damage estimated at $25,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The power plant of the United States Electric Lighting Company was damaged by fire to the extent of $20,000 early this morning.

ST. JOHN'S, Quebec, Nov. 26.—Fire here early this morning did about $25,000 damage. The principal sufferers were V. Mailloux, dry goods, and E. Guillet, furrier.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Nov. 26.—A three-story tenement owned by J. Landi, an Italian, in Woodridge, near here, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. The building was occupied by seven Italian families, who had barely time to escape in their night clothing, without saving any of their effects. The loss amounts to about $7,500.

KITTANNING, Penn., Nov. 26.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed McCullough's hardware store, Beale's dry goods store, Hellman's house-furnishing store, the Armstrong Water Company's building, the Merchants' National Bank, and the office of Attorney Ross Reynolds. Several other buildings were damaged. The loss was $60,000.

A breakfast beverage which your system makes use of and grows strong upon, is

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Registered Trade Mark.

And Now Christmas

How quickly we dismiss the past and look forward to the future. No sooner is the Thanksgiving sun down than the eastern sky brightens for Christmas morning, and speaking commercially,—Holiday shopping begins.

A brief glance through the Linen Store stock will show many articles suitable for the very best Christmas gifts.

ART GOODS.
Fabrics,
Stamped Linens,
Needlework Articles
For table decoration.

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Plain,
Hemstitched,
Embroidered,
Initialed.

TABLE LINENS.
Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Hemstitched Tray Cloths,
Luncheon Cloths.

BED COVERINGS.
Embroidered Pillow Cases and Shams.
Embroidered Sheets & Spreads,
Down and Wool Coverlets.

Need we add that every article in our stock is of the utmost reliability, that the variety is unequaled, and the value unsurpassed?

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

THREE MEN KILLED IN HALIFAX.

Boiler Bursts at the Gold Lake Mines with Fatal Results.

HALIFAX, N. S. Nov. 26.—The explosion of a boiler at the Gold Lake Mines, East Halifax, to-day caused the instant death of the manager of the mine, Daniel McPhail, and two other men, James Hennessy and John McIsaac, their bodies being terribly torn by the flying wreckage of the boiler. No others were seriously injured. Hennessy and McIsaac were testing the boiler at the time.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Senator Davis to Move the Ratification of the Treaty.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 26.—Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, said this evening that immediately upon the convening of Congress he would move the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. He said he was confident that it would be ratified, although he had made no canvass of the Senators to learn their sentiments.

Senator Davis said he was sure that the report that only 5 per cent. of the people of Hawaii favored annexation was incorrect, and he spoke with enthusiasm of the importance of the possession of the islands by the United States.

BIG DROP IN TEMPERATURE.

Fall of Thirty Degrees Predicted for To-day in This Neighborhood.

Intermittent showers, settling down to rain at night, and a high humidity, with rising temperature, made yesterday disagreeable. The mercury stood at 53° at 6 A. M. It had climbed 17° in 24 hours, and 31° in 48 hours. It was up to 54° by 9 A. M., 56° by noon, and 57° at 3 P. M. It was the same at 6 P. M., and got up to 59° at 9 P. M. The wind was southerly, and freshened up in the afternoon. It blew hard on shore down at the Hook, and the local Weather Bureau measured its velocity at the Weather Tower as 44 miles an hour.

The storm was central over the St. Lawrence Valley last night. The Weather Bureau at Washington informed local bureaus hereabout that there would be high winds from the southwest, changing to northwesterly, and to set signals accordingly at daybreak. The change of wind will change the mercury's course, and a drop of 30 degrees is predicted for to-day.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:01	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...8:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:34	Gov. Isl'd..9:34	H. Gate....11:43
P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook...10:17	Gov. Isl'd...10:35	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune I., &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lincluden, Newcastle	.....	.....
San Agustin, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spree, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Naples	.....	.....
Paris

The Wanamaker Store

Looking Toward Christmas

THE curtain has fallen on Thanksgiving Day. It is already rising on Christmas. Holiday goods are being revealed all over the store, and through it all the festive spirit is pervasive. Thousands are already enjoying the holiday store attractions, and echoes of appreciation are coming to us from many directions.

Through it all, remember that our prices are always made in the retail buyer's interest. This must be so. We could not afford it otherwise. Would you pay us more than a competitor would charge? Of course you wouldn't. What then becomes of the allegation that our system of business is costly, and that prices must be higher? In some respects we have the most economical business in this city. Couple the price fact with its twin—the most complete stocks. You'll then know where your interests as a retail buyer are best protected.

Bargains in Girls' Coats

OVER two hundred coats will be sold to-day at two-thirds and one-half regular prices.

Why don't we put that in the head-line? Because it goes in head-lines too often; it's more impressive in small type.

First come three handsome imported coats, 14 to 18 year sizes:

1. Blouse jackets in fine broadcloth, blue, red, tan, brown, or green, artistically braided, and lined with satin;

Were $26, now $18.

2. Blouse coats of fine beaver, tan, brown, blue, green, or red, stitched edges, buttoned high at neck, satin-lined; also a number in cheviot, beautifully braid-trimmed;

Were $21, now $14.

3. Blouse coats in cheviots, and reefer coats in black or green boucle, high neck, velvet collar;

Were $15, now $10.

In addition there are about one hundred girls' jackets, 14 to 18 years, in fancy cheviots, heavy boucle cloths, beavers, and coverts; many Russian blouse shape, some beautifully braid and fur-trimmed; some fly-front jackets, high at neck or turnover collar; all silk-lined. These are now $5.50 to $18.50—just HALF the original retail prices.

Second floor.

Women's Coats. JUDGE of the value of bargains offered to-day, by these boucle coats at $10. They are the very coats that you have paid $14.50 for this season. Made of handsome black rough crepe boucle, with double-breasted fly-front, lined with black satin, high storm collar, double stitched seams.

Others are proportionate values.

Black kersey coat, 28 in. long, fly front, with revers and high choker collar, welted seams, lined throughout with satin rhadame, $10.

Fly-front coat of black, navy or brown kersey, shield front, buttoning high at neck, strapped seams, edges finished with four rows of stitching, lined with Roman striped taffeta, $12.

Russian blouse coat of black, brown, or navy beaver, shield front, high storm collar; the front, collar, and shield braided in handsome designs, edging of braid, braid girdle; lined throughout with fancy satins, $18.

Russian blouse coat of black or navy kersey, double-breasted, with six handsome pearl buttons, high storm collar, lined throughout with taffeta silk, $18.50.

Second floor.

Wrappers. YOU couldn't possibly go through our whole muslin underwear stock—but you can get an idea of its completeness by the completeness of the wrappers.

Here's part of just one line of the wrappers—flannelettes.

$1.50—In pretty dark flannelettes, ruffle and braid-trimmed.

$1.75—In Persian designs, yoke back and front with bretelles.

$1.75—Pretty house dresses of light or dark percales, round yoke back and front, braid-trimmed, wide belt, full skirt.

$2—In handsome figured flannelettes, full Watteau back, bolero front, edged with satin ribbon and ruffle.

$2.50—In heavy, dark figured flannelettes, square yoke, full front, fitted back, edged with satin ribbon.

$3.25—In fine flannelettes, Watteau back, full front, large bretelles; edged with three rows of wide satin ribbon, belt at waist.

Second floor.

Men's Shirts at $1. WE'VE not said much about our dollar white shirts, for the supply has hardly equaled the demand. We think we have enough now.

Lay one alongside anybody else's dollar shirt. We have.

It's made from Williamsville A1 muslin; 1800 linen in the bosom. Five lengths of sleeves. Troy laundered, and not a detail slighted.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Silk Shirt Waists

THE end of the season left a manufacturer with a great lot of short pieces of silks—not enough to make half a dozen waists of any kind. These we took off his hands and have had made made up in the latest shape waists,—yoke back, with two box-plaits from yoke, full blouse front, loose from the lining, new pointed cuffs. All made very *full*. About 250 waists, worth $7.50 to $10.

Here all $5 each.

Handsome stripe and check taffetas, light or dark, rich brocade silks, Roman stripes and mixed effects.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Overcoats. WITH young men who wish to dress in the "top notch" of style, the one-seam, full back, short cut overcoat is deservedly a favorite. And no stuff is more stylish than black frieze.

You know what a custom-tailor charges for such coat—but you may not know that it is here in custom-tailor style for

Fifteen Dollars.

Lining of fine all-wool plaid; shoulders lined with black satin, silk velvet collar.

Second floor.

Boys' Clothing. HERE'S a bargain that will make glad the hearts of exacting mothers—those who always make their boys' best clothes themselves.

A lot of fine Brownie suits, with vest, in light blue, navy, and brown fancy cheviots, green and mixed cheviots, all handsomely braid-trimmed, that were $7.50, $8, $8.50, and $9, all go at

$4.50 a Suit.

Second flooor.

Candies. EVERY pound of our candies is made under the supervision of our candy-chief; and, so the standard is always kept up. But prices drop occasionally, just to get you better acquainted.

Mixed chocolates, nut, jelly, fruit, nougat, marshmallow, and assorted cream centers, regularly 30c.,

Now 20c. a Pound.

Basement.

Men's Shoes. SHOE-SELLING at Wanamaker's gives conditions which save on the usual profits, as well as usual cost.

But it does more—it gives special opportunities when work is wisely accepted and done without profit at all, to keep factories going.

The fruits are seen in such special lots as these new University model shoes, with Scotch foxings, at $2.90—shoes that would cost regularly $4 a pair.

In box calf, russet calf, enameled grain, and patent leather; the details of making are in the style of high-priced shoes. $2.90 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Books. BOOKS are cheap—many of them much too cheap. Knowing how good books might be made at a moderate price, we had the Wanamaker Special Illustrated Editions made to our order; and we think them the best books ever sold at the prices.

They include the works of many leading authors, in sets; in 12mo size, well printed on good paper, with illustrations of merit. Two styles of binding; handsome cloth with gilt tops, and half calf with gilt tops.

Bulwer's Novels, 13 vols., half calf, $13.

Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., cloth, $7; half calf, $11.

Cooper's Novels, 16 vols., cloth, $9; half calf, $16.

Also Dickens, Dumas, George Eliot, Victor Hugo, Irving, Ruskin, Scott, and Thackeray in sets, besides many single volumes. Full list of 140 titles sent on application.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Trimmed Hats

PRICES take a tumble now all along the line of women's and children's headgear. Some of our finest hats for women are reduced one-half. Children's French hats also are cut in the same fashion; and other reductions on moderate-priced goods make them doubly interesting.

One line of trimmed hats is now marked $6—less than the materials would cost you, with nothing for the work. Here are three specimens of this line:—

1—A handsome short-back sailor of black fur felt, with broad Alsatian trimming of black wings and quills, and band of jet; black silk velvet and green silk on crown; black satin roses.

2—English walking hat of black fur felt, trimmed with coronet of six ostrich tips, black silk velvet and satin ribbon.

3—Short-back sailor of black fur felt, with high side-trimming of white and gray wings and aigrettes; black velvet and satin, and black-and-gray satin roses.

Second floor.

Dress Goods. NOW comes the time for bargains in dress stuffs. Look over this list of novelties, and see if you don't find one that will save you a third on some important Christmas gift.

$1.50 Bordered Cheviot Granite at $1. Navy, tan, brown, or green, with black Astrakhan border, for setting off the skirt.

$2.75 Bird's-eye Epingline at $2. Black, with glints of colored silk showing through—Royal blue, green, or gold.

$3.50 Epingline at $2.50. Silk-and-wool, small black patterns, in green, blue, garnet, and heliotrope.

Rotunda.

The "Princes May" Gloves. IT'S important news. Every woman glove-wearer in this country needs to know that Wanamaker sells a real kid glove, in every proper glove color, for $1. Half a dozen different sorts of embroideries, and two, three or four buttons; also the Biarritz style.

"Exclusive" news, too, as the newspapers say.

Tenth street.

From Dawn to Date. FROM primeval man to your next-door neighbor,—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the passage of the Dingley Tariff,—RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD traces the evolution of mankind and the nations step by step, graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessary crowding of unimportant details.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

You will some day feel the need of this greatest of all histories. Buy it now, while you can share in the benefits we have obtained from the publishers.

Join our HISTORY CLUB and you save *one-half*. You pay the membership fee, ONE DOLLAR, and the full set is delivered at once.

If, after ten days' reading, you think you can get along without it, *your dollar back*,—you can return the books. You'll keep them, though; every one does. After that, for fifteen months you pay $1.50 monthly for the cloth, or $2 for the half-Russia—which we specially recommend,—or $2.50 for full morocco,—and you own the world's best history of itself, for one-half the price you'd pay in any other way.

Write us for specimen pages and illustrations—or call *to-day* and let us show you the books.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

TOD SLOANE WINS ON SAPLING.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—"Tod" Sloane, riding D. Seymour's four-year-old bay mare Sapling, finished first in the race for the Ellesmere Welter Handicap, at the second day's racing of the Manchester November meeting to-day.

This event is of 105 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns out of the stakes. There were twenty starters in this race, over the course, six furlongs, including Richard Croker's three-year-old bay filly Georgiana, which was unplaced.

In the race for the Ordsall Nursery Handicap at to-day's meeting Sloane rode Polvrade and finished third.

This race is of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns; distance, five furlongs.

Sloane also rode W. T. Lee's four-year-old chestnut colt Royal Flush in the race for the Lancashire Handicap, but was again unplaced.

This race is of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 5 sovereigns each; distance, one mile.

Mr. T. Craven's chestnut colt Waterhead, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, and Mr. Richard Croker's brown filly Rhoda B. were among the starters in the race for the Eglinton Nursery Handicap, but both were unplaced.

Westchester Racing Association.

ALBANY, Nov. 26. — The Westchester Racing Association certified to the Secretary of State to-day of having increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $150,000. The liabilities of the association are $45,448.37.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; three-year-old maidens. Lolo won, Bertha second, Morinda third. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Caliente won, R. Q. Ban second, Silver State third. Time—1:17.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Fonsavannah won, Morellito second, Soscol third. Time—1:17.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Fortunate won, Earl Cochran second, Cora third. Time—1:47¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; two-year-olds. Alkoran won, Rebel Jack second, Pat Finnegan third. Time—1:04.

THE 25-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

American Yacht Club Decides to Make Slight Alterations.

Several additional alterations will be made in the Crowninshield design, which was the accepted model for the American Yacht Club class of twenty-five-foot knockabouts. Prints of the design were discussed at a meeting of the Advisory Committee, which was held in the office of Thomas L. Scoville, 32 Park Place, yesterday afternoon, at which Messrs. Newberry D. Lawton, Atlantic Yacht Club; E. Burton Hart, Jr., Huguenot Yacht Club, and Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, were present.

The consensus of opinion was that it would improve the model to have less rake to the rudder post, and the line of the keel curved up about six inches, so as to make the rudder shorter. It was also recommended to lower the cabin floor one or two inches in order to gain additional headroom without increasing the height of the cabin house, and to lower the slide of the companionway about four inches. The relative merits of a wooden or bronze centreboard were discussed at length, with the result that it was considered best to retain the wooden board, weighted sufficiently to sink it when necessary.

Invitations will be extended within a few days to a dozen or more builders to submit estimates for the construction of one or more of the boats, which must be finished and delivered by April 15.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

WHIGHAM WINNING STILL

Amateur Golf Champion Plays Two Close Matches with Young Rivals at Lakewood.

FINALS AND HANDICAP TO-DAY

Douglas, Wright, Larocque, and Whigham Left in the Cup Contest—Some Exciting Finishes in the Consolation Tournament.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 26.—A dull day, with fitful showers of rain, muddy grounds, and heavy greens, were among the unfavorable conditions which faced the golfers this morning as they journeyed out to the Lakewood Club links to begin the first hole play rounds for the Lakewood Club Cup and the consolation trophies.

The drawings for the morning play gave the amateur champion, H. J. Whigham, an opponent in Courtlandt D. Barnes of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The latter is one of the youngest competitors in the tournament, and is a member of a preparatory school in New York City. His game has improved wonderfully within the past year, and the fine showing he made with Whigham caused him to be regarded most favorably as a coming golfer of exceptional promise. He managed to hold the game even up to the eleventh hole, but after that Whigham warmed up to his work and won the match by 4 holes and 2 to play.

In driving Barnes was particularly good, generally driving further than Whigham, but the champion was vastly superior on his approaches and short iron shots, sending his balls with a deadly accuracy close to the green every time. The first hole was halved, Whigham made the next two, and then Barnes, by taking three in succession, found himself one ahead of the champion at the end of the sixth hole. At the end of the eighth Whigham was one in the lead, but an unfortunate shot into the bunker lost him the ninth.

The scores, showing how the holes were made, the ninth, twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth being approximated for Barnes and the fourth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth for Whigham, are:

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, Chicago—										
Out	3	4	3	5	5	7	4	5	6	42
In	3	5	3	4	4	7	4	—	—	30
Total (16 holes)										72
C. D. Barnes, Shinnecock—										
Out	3	5	4	3	4	6	5	7	4	41
In	3	6	4	3	7	8	5	—	—	36
Total (16 holes)										77

Lynch and Larocque made the best score in the morning for the first nine holes—39 strokes—the former making it in his match with J. W. Biddle of Philadelphia, whom he beat by 2 holes and 1 to play, and Larocque doing it in his match with James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion. The result of this match was one of the surprises of the day, for Larocque beat his formidable opponent by 2 holes and 1 to play. The hot game that Larocque played may easily be seen from the fact that at the end of the first nine holes he was 5 ahead. Tyng played beautiful golf in the second round, and although he made a plucky fight, the odds were too much for him to cut down, and at the finish of the seventeenth hole he had to acknowledge defeat. Their scores for these holes are:

Louis E. Larocque, Shinnecock—										
Out	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	—	39
In	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	—	—	40
Total										79
James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	4	5	5	4	6	4	5	6	—	44
In	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	6	—	37
Total										81

Biddle made Lynch fight for his victory, and it was a pretty match, the scores being admirable for each. They are for the seventeen holes:

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—										
Out	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	6	39
In	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	6	—	38
Total										77
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia—										
Out	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	6	5	41
In	4	4	4	4	6	7	4	6	—	39
Total										80

The winners in the other morning contests won with comfortable margins. Findlay Douglas vanquished the St. Andrew's champion, W. H. Sands, by 3 up and 2 to play, and A. H. Fenn defeated C. L. Tappin of Westbrook by 4 up and 3 to play.

There were some close matches in the first round of the consolation event. George E. Armstrong, the new champion of the Richmond County Country Club, met a more recent Staten Island golfer in H. W. Slocum, a former tennis champion, and after finishing even, the latter won at the nineteenth hole. John R. Chadwick, another Richmond County man, had to play twenty holes before he conquered Walter Stockley of Lakewood. A. M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's leading golfers, had little difficulty in defeating a member of the Royal and Ancient St. Andrew's in Scotland, W. Fairbanks, by 5 holes and 3 to play.

The afternoon matches also furnished some surprises. Larocque beat Lynch by the surprisingly high score of 7 holes and 5 to play, and Douglas gave Fenn the worst defeat he has ever encountered, beating him by 7 up and 5 to play. The amateur champion drew another boyish golfer, Tiffany Richardson, and, while Whigham's game was somewhat disappointing, he succeeded in winning by 3 holes and 1 to play. Richardson was one hole ahead several times, and the game was even at the end of the fourteenth hole. Their scores for the seventeen holes are:

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, Chicago—										
Out	5	6	4	4	5	5	7	4	—	42
In	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	—	35
Total										77
Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—										
Out	4	5	3	4	6	6	4	5	5	41
In	3	6	4	3	5	8	6	7	—	42
Total										83

The semi-final round to-morrow will have Whigham playing Douglas and Wright against Larocque. In the Consolation the players will be Walthew and Chadwick, Bowers and Henderson. The summaries of the rounds are as follows:

Lakewood Golf Club Cup.—First-Hole Play Round—Louis E. Larocque, Shinnecock, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 2 up and 1 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia, beat F. F. J. de Ralismes, Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Stuart Gillespie, Quebec, beat John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, 6 up and 4 to play; H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, beat C. Courtlandt Barnes, Shinnecock, 4 up and 2 to play; Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, 4 up and 3 to play; Findlay Douglas, Fairfield, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 2 to play; Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetta, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Douglas beat Fenn, 7 up and 5 to play; Whigham beat Richardson, 3 up and 1 to play; Larocque beat Lynch, 7 up and 5 to play; Wright beat Gillespie, 1 up.

Consolation Event.—First Hole Play Round—A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat W. Fairbanks, St. Andrew's, Scotland, 5 up and 3 to play; F. A. Walthew, Knollwood, beat Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play; James E. Converse, Ocean County, beat A. M. Reed, Waumbek, 8 up and 7 to play; John R. Chadwick, Richmond County, beat Walter Stockly, Lakewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) S. D. Bowers, Otsego, beat J. B. Taller, Ardsley, 3 up and 2 to play; T. R. Henderson, Toronto, beat Harold Curtiss, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play; John Moorhead, Jr., Pittsburg, beat Paul D. Stockly, Lakewood, by default; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, beat George E. Armstrong, Richmond County, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Bowers beat Robbins, 3 up and 2 to play; Henderson beat Moorhead, 3 up and 1 to play; Walthew beat Converse, 4 up and 3 to play; Chadwick beat Slocum, 1 up.

A dance was given this evening at the Ocean Country Hunt Club to the golfers and their friends, and to-morrow the tournament will finish with a big open handicap for which ninety-six entries have been received.

Falcon Gun Club Shoot.

The inclement weather kept the majority of the members of the Falcon Gun Club away from the traps at Dexter Park yesterday, and only half a dozen of the most enthusiastic shooters participated in the two events that were decided. All shot at twenty-five yards rise, but the heavy wind that blew across the grounds, coupled with the exceptionally fast birds, made the scores rather poor. The scores:

CLUB SHOOT.

										K. M.
John Bohlen	1	1	0	2	1	0	—	—	4	3
C. Doscher	1	2	0	0	1	0	—	—	4	4
John Vogts	1	2	1	0	0	1	—	—	5	2
A. Von Staden	1	2	0	2	1	1	—	—	5	2
J. Muller	2	1	0	1	1	1	—	—	6	1
G. Voge	2	1	0	1	1	0	—	—	5	2

THREE-MEN TEAM RACE.

				K. M.
John Bohlen	1	1	0	2 1
A. Von Staden	1	1	0	2 1
G. Voge	1	2	2	9 0
Total				7 2
C. Doscher	1	0	0	1 2
John Vogts	2	1	0	2 1
J. Muller	2	1	1	3 0
Total				6 3

GEN. TRACY'S BAD TRADE

Smooth-Tongued Stranger Beat Him Out of $750 at the Garden Horse Sale.

HORSEMAN'S CLEVER RUSE

Overheard a Conversation and Completed a Purchase from the General Just as a Man Was About to Offer Him Twice the Sum—Other Sales.

For many years Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has been acknowledged by horsemen to be as well versed in the mysteries of horse trading as he is in the lore of Blackstone. He is fond of trotters and pacers, can reel records and pedigrees off by the yard, and he is always willing to buy a good horse cheaply or to sell one of his own advantageously. He owns a big breeding establishment, the Marshland Farm, and whenever there is a trotting or pacing sale of importance near the city he is bound to be on hand, looking for additional stock for his farm.

He has been a daily visitor at the big sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden since Monday, and has bought a couple of animals, but one of his purchases and subsequent sales yesterday has made him lose all faith in smooth-tongued strangers. The General was badly beaten in this trade, and his disgust proved that he realized it.

Ethel Wilton, a speedy daughter of Wilton, with a mark of 2:23½, was knocked down to the General for $650, and half an hour after he bought her a smooth-tongued stranger introduced himself and opened negotiations for her purchase at an advance. He wanted to give the ex-Secretary of the Navy $25 profit for the mare, but the General, with shrewdness of an old horse trader, held out until he got a profit of $100. He pocketed the $750, gave a bill of sale, and settled back comfortably to ponder over his good trade.

While the sale was in progress, H. T. Griffin of Denver, Col., was looking everywhere among the visitors for the General, and while the latter's smile lingered, Griffin found him, and wanted to open negotiations for the purchase of the mare. But she was the smooth-tongued stranger's property now, and the defeated candidate for the Mayoralty of the Greater New York looked aghast as he saw Mr. Griffin count out $1,500 and hand it to the stranger for the mare. The General realized that he had lost $750 by a margin of a few minutes. The quick-witted middleman had learned that Mr. Griffin wanted the mare and was willing to give $1,500 for her, and by finding Gen. Tracy first he made $750.

The best price of the day was $5,000, for Brignoli Wilkes, 2:14½, A. J. Feek of Syracuse being the buyer.

To-day's lot will include the great Allertons, there being twenty of the famous stallion's get to be offered.

The horses sold for $200 or over are as follows:

Brignoli Wilkes, (trotter, 2:14½,) br. h., 14 years, by George Wilkes-Patsy, by Brignoli; A. J. Feek, Syracuse, N. Y.	$5,000
Bellerene, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by St. Arnaud-Belle Gibson, by Tremont; W. Coffey	210
Blue Brig, (trotter, 2:21¾,) br. h., 9, by Blue Bull, dam unknown; Johann Steinler, Vienna, Austria	425
Pickadorus, (trotter,) blk. h., 6, by Brignoli Wilkes-Lutin Jefferson, by Fitzgerald Enterprise; R. F. Baker, Pomfret, Conn	275
Neva Wilkes, (trotter, 2:19¾,) br. m., by Brignoli Wilkes-Genevie, by Judge Hayes; A. B. Spreckle, Moosic, Conn	650
Alice Burlew, (trotter, 2:22¾,) b. m., 9, by Charley B.-Lady Cramer, by Tremont; Bauermann Brothers	220
Ida, (trotter, 2:30 as a yearling,) br. m., 5, by Sidney-Jund, by Buccaneer; J. T. Cassatt, Philadelphia	210
Meadow's King, (pacer,) b. g., 3, by Brignoll Wilkes-Country Girl, by Common Sense; J. B. Tatem, Pomfret, Conn	250
Wilder H., (trotter, 2:25¼,) b. g., 5, by Almonarch, dam unknown; P. Jaurett, Philadelphia, Penn	855
Monopole, (pacer, 2:11¾,) ch. g., 7, by Leicester-Robin, by Abraham; Dr. F. E. Brooks, Paterson, N. J.	1,000
Bowman, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. h., 4, by Moquette-Little Bess, by Bayard; John F. Dingee	2,500
Ethel Wilton, (trotter, 2:23½,) br. f., 3, by Wilton-Minnie Wilkes, by King Wilkes; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy	650
Minnie Wilkes, (trotter, 2:17,) b. m., 11, by King Wilkes-Ida, by Little Ben; J. W. Daly, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	500
Mabille, (trotter, 2:25¼,) ch. m., 7, by Betterton-Queen Sweepstakes, by Sweepstakes; Robert Steele, Philadelphia	250
Blanche Watson, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Lord Russell-Lady Horton, by Sweepstakes; E. S. Wells, Jersey City	225
Annie Stevens, (trotter, 2:18¾,) b. m., 10, by Kentucky Prince-Lady Horton, by Sweepstakes; D. W. Mulowney	575
Dawnlight, (trotter, 2:25½,) b. m., 5, by Blue Dawn-Lady Horton, by Sweepstakes; Robert Steele, Philadelphia	200
Herbert Watson, (trotter,) b. g., 3, by Pamlico-Margaret, by Middletown; J. B. Bayliss	350
Bay filly, (trotter,) 3, by Jack Dawson, dam by Governor Sprague; W. B. Fasig	350
Antoinette, (trotter,) ch. f., 2, by Antonio-Rouen, by Kentucky Prince; W. Hoerr	200
Lady Pauline, (trotter,) blk. m., 7, by Kentucky Prince-Elise, by Messenger Duroc; M. Chatfield	225
Ida Norwood, (trotter, 2:26½,) b. m., 15, by Norwood-Arabian Girl, by Arabian Chief; F. S. Tarbox, Hartford, Conn	235
Fairy Wood, (trotter, 2:15½,) b. g., 10, by Melbourne-Glenna Fay, by Fairy Gift; J. McWalters	360
Alcama, (pacer,) rn. h., 4, by Alamito-Irish Blonde, by General Hancock; Clarkson, Cooper & Co, Hagerstown, Md.	235
Charlie Boggs, (trotter, 2:21¾,) br. g., 7, by Charles Caffrey-Eva, by Tippoo Bashaw; John McGuire	265
The Wizard, (pacer, 2:18,) b. g., 9, by Charles Caffrey-Belle, by Tom Sayres; Jacob Justice, Philadelphia	285
Hurly Burly, (trotter, 2:16¾,) ch. h., 11, by Rumor-Lucia, by Jay Gould; R. H. Burger, Vienna, Austria	855
Mesa, (trotter,) rn. m., by Alamito-Kate Caffrey, by Charles Caffrey; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy	425
Kitty Newman, (trotter, 2:24¼,) ch. f., 3, by Red Wilkes-Harvest, by Belmont; John Burns	625
W. H. G., (pacer, 2:09¾,) b. g., 8, by Marsellaise—Latonia, by Clark Chief; S. Wilson	750
Roy, (trotter, 2:29¾,) b. g., 8, by Wilkes McGregor—Silvermane, by Bruno; T. Daly	810
Emma E., (pacer, 2:18¼,) ch. f., 4, by Allandorf—Emma G., by Almont; F. H. Camp	420
Bourbon Riggs, (trotter, 2:22¾,) b. h., 5, by Bourbon Wilkes—Emma Riggs, by Westwood; Belle Meade Farm	240
Ami Avon, (pacer, 2:15½,) g. f., 3, by Happy Partner—Lady Avon, by Avonmore; H. V. Chamberlain	270

Hockey Season Will Open Dec. 6.

A meeting of the Amateur Hockey League was held at the New York Athletic Club last night, and arrangements for this season's championship games were perfected. The first game will be played on Dec. 6, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, between the Brooklyn and St. Nicholas Skating Clubs. A schedule will be ready in a few days. The name of the New York Hockey Club was changed to the Hockey Club of New York. This will avoid any conflict with the New York Athletic Club.

Every Inch a King.

While we are not coddling to Kings (in the flesh) in this country, everybody concedes that our

OLD CROW RYE

is the King of all Whiskeys it has maintained its present position for nearly a century and throws down the glove to all comers. The best materials and talent that money will buy are used in its manufacture. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H.B. KIRK & CO.,

69 Fulton St. Also Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

Agents for the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Thanksgiving passed—We're already pointing towards Xmas—It's easier to shop now than it will be during the few days before the holidays—Why not commence before the rush? More comfort—and more to select from. We always have something to interest the men—but note these exceptional offers on Collars and Cuffs—Neckwear and Shoes.

Imported Linen Collars and Cuffs
The Very Highest Grade
At Exactly ½ Price.

12,528 Collars, 12½c. instead of 25c.
2,448 prs. Cuffs, 25c. instead of 50c.

Not a job lot, but a regular assortment—sixteen styles of collars—seven styles of link and plain button cuffs—High band collars—Poke—Straight standing—full dress and regular turn down—A collar to suit the man looking for comfort or the man looking for style—They will outwear any ordinary 25c. American made collar, two to one—Do you need collars and cuffs?—the offer is exceptional—12 1-2c. and 25c., instead of 25c. and 50c. Is the difference worth saving?

Men's New Neckwear Every Day---

but here are some to go with the collars at about the same percentage of saving—regular 50c. ties for 29c. All colors—new shades—large and small satin figures—Green, Blue, Black, Old Gold, Yellow, Purple—a full assortment—29c. each.

Shoe Comfort For Men.
What of the Price?

They are not cheap shoes—they are the regular $4 to $8 kind—it's the price that's cheap—but if it's price without quality you want, you can get shoes made that way—not from us, however—They are not bargain counter shoes—they're worth looking into if you need shoes—even if you don't, you'll get a hint where to get them when you do. Not ordinary shoes—stylish—made on the latest lasts—made to fit—comfort as well as style—Calfskin—Enamel—Tan and Patent Leather—the assortment complete—no trouble to show them to you—you'll buy, though—It's economy to have more than one pair of shoes—highest quality shoe we have $8—highest price $4.

Calfskin Shoes	$2.50
Enamel	3.00
Tan—Storm	3.00
Patent Leather	3.50

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

"Teddy" Hale, the Irish Racer, Is Expected to Arrive on the Etruria.

MICHAEL SUFFERED LITTLE

Was Fresh the Day After His Race—Chief Consul-Elect Jenkins Expects a 50,000 Membership for the State Division L. A. W. Within the Year.

"Teddy" Hale, the Irish racer, is expected to arrive on the Etruria this morning. He has finished a season of riding on English, European, and Australian tracks, and will come to participate in the six days' race, beginning shortly after midnight one week from to-morrow. Hale is the winner of last year's race, and his good form leads many to expect in him the winner of this year's contest. Contrary to announcement A. A. Chase, the English rider, did not start with Hale. He has cabled that he would leave Liverpool to-day.

The batch of foreign riders went to Saratoga yesterday to begin training. Stephane and Maurice will endeavor to get into condition for the six days' match, and the others will prepare for short distance events, which it is intended to run while the long grind is in progress.

"Jimmy" Michael and "Dave" Shafer, his manager, expect to leave for Saratoga to-morrow. Michael is billed for an exhibition mile just before the opening of the six days' race. He probably will also appear in exhibitions during the following week. His manager has announced his intention of making his permanent headquarters in New York, instead of Chicago. Michael suffered but little after his great race and appeared to be in excellent condition, although saying he was a bit tired.

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Mr. Jenkins's Plans.

Walter S. Jenkins, Chief Consul-elect of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, who has been in New York for several days, said yesterday he would set 50,000 members as the limit to which he had reasonable hopes of bringing the division membership before the conclusion of his first year of office. As the present membership is less than 27,000, Mr. Jenkins says that to realize this apparently absurb proposition he intends to institute a vigorous system of local organization. A conference will be held in December, Mr. Jenkins said, which will be attended by himself and other prominent State Division officials and members of the Legislature, to discuss the introduction of a good-roads bill into the Legislature.

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Indianapolis Confident.

The wheelmen of Indianapolis have announced that they feel so confident of securing the National League of American Wheelmen meet next year for their city that they will organize an 1808 Meet Club within the week. They expect to choose the track within the month. A plan suggested by President Potter, who visited Indianapolis on the Western trip from which he recently returned, has met with hearty approval. It is for the meet club to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of bringing from Europe next Summer the amateur mile champion and champion professionals to compete with the National meet winners.

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Condition of the Roads.

Correspondents of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, reported yesterday the following condition of the roads in and around the city:

The general condition of the roads within fifty miles of this city is muddy, but with cold weather and brisk winds the macadam roads should be good by Sunday.

New York—The macadam roads in the annexed district as far as City Island and Fort Schuyler are perfect, except where top dressing has been washed off by heavy rain. The improvement of Pelham Parkway is being steadily continued, and by Spring will afford an ideal road to Pelham Bay. In going over Central Bridge the rider should turn off at the side approach and go northeast on Sedgwick Avenue to get the best riding. Asphalt stripe have been laid on Western Avenue, which makes a short cut from Fordham to Harlem. Jerome Avenue is being macadamized from Central Bridge to Woodlawn Cemetery; top dressing has been laid as far as Judge Smith's, and trap rock to the High Bridge Road. At present Jerome Avenue is unridable. The macadam roads of Yonkers are good, and the earth roads muddy. Those of Sing Sing are rather rough. Macadam and earth roads of Highland Falls are good. All roads around Fishkill village are rough and frozen, and nearly unridable. Roads of White Plains and Chappaqua are muddy and slippery,

GEROW'S STORY OF PETTY

The Policeman Says that the ex-Captain Asked Him to Swear Falsely.

AFFIDAVIT FORGED, HE SAYS

It Was Presented as Gerow's in the Case Against Mrs. Merrill, Charged with Keeping a Questionable Resort—Petty's Denial.

In a petition presented yesterday to Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, it is alleged that Police Sergeant William E. Petty, now attached to the King's Bridge Station, endeavored to persuade a policeman to swear falsely in a case before the Grand Jury. Furthermore, it is alleged that in the case in question, in which it appears that Sergt. Petty and Policeman W. J. Wheaton were the only witnesses, somebody committed perjury and presented a forged affidavit in evidence. Permission to inspect the minutes was asked, so that the testimony of the two policemen may be definitely learned. Judge McMahon granted the permission.

The petition, which was presented by Benjamin Epstein, a lawyer, is another step in the case of Elizabeth Merrill, who was indicted Dec. 11, 1896, for keeping a disorderly house at 49 Greenwich Avenue. Sergt. Petty was last year in command of the Charles Street Station, with the grade of Acting Captain. The house in which Mrs. Merrill lived was in his precinct. The woman was arrested Oct. 23, 1896, by Policeman Herman Gerow, one of Petty's patrolmen. After a hearing in Jefferson Market Police Court before Magistrate Mott, she was discharged. Gerow was a witness against her then, and immediately afterward asserted that her arrest was simply a case of police persecution.

She Is Sent to the Tombs.

Mrs. Merrill was again arrested on Dec. 7, and this time, when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court, she waved examination and was committed to the Tombs, in default of bail, for trial in the Special Sessions. She was tried there a week later, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50. Being unable to pay all of this fine, she served ten more days in the Tombs, and was released on Christmas Day.

In the meantime, however, evidence had been presented to the Grand Jury against the woman, and an indictment against her was returned on Dec. 11. This was for a violation of the law similar to the one for which she had been tried in Special Sessions. Upon the back of the indictment as witnesses appear the names of "Acting Captain Petty and W. J. Wheaton." When this indictment was presented in court upon the recommendation of the then Assistant District Attorney O'Hare Mrs. Merrill was released upon her own recognizance. The case was not put upon the criminal calendar, the agreement being that nothing would be done so long as the woman conducted herself properly.

But Mrs. Merrill would not rest content with this. At the time she said she was guiltless of crime and wanted to know upon what testimony the indictment was found. Petty and Wheaton she knew were the witnesses, but neither of these, she said, was ever in her house. Policeman Gerow, she acknowledged, had been there when she was arrested in October, but upon his testimony at the Jefferson Market Police Court she was discharged. Since that time Mrs. Merrill, backed, it is said, by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has been carefully investigating the finding of the indictment. She made an attempt to get permission to see the Grand Jury's minutes, but was unsuccessful until yesterday. She was successful then because Policeman Gerow some time ago divulged what he alleges Petty requested him to do.

Gerow's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Gerow sets forth that he is now attached to the Charles Street Station, and that he, in October, 1896, arrested Mrs. Merrill. "Subsequently," he continues, "At the request of Capt. Petty, I submitted the matted to the District Attorney for the purpose of laying it before the rand Jury." The next paragraph is as follows: "I was there requested by Capt. Petty to make statements other than those I had made before Magistrate Mott, and which statements were false and untrue, and which were to be used for the purpose of procuring an indictment against the defendant.

"This I refused to do, and I subsequently learned that Capt. Petty and Policeman W. J. Wheaton went before the Grand Jury and testified as to certain facts occurring on Oct. 20, 1896.

"On Oct. 20, 1896, I was the only person who visited Mrs. Merrill's house for the purpose of obtaining evidence against her. Officer Wheaton waited outside and did not enter said house. Neither did Capt. Petty. I afterward learned of the indictment.

"I have also examined the affidavits which were supposed to be presented to the Grand Jury, and one of which is supposed to bear my signature. I did not sign the same and it is not my signature, and the same is false and untrue."

The petition presented closes by saying that Mrs. Merrill desires to inspect the minutes taken before the Grand Jury when the indictment was found, for the purpose of again laying the matter before the Grand Jury, that the case arises simply from police persecution upon the part of Policeman Wheaton and Sergeant Petty, and that Mrs. Merrill desires to have them punished for their illegal acts.

Petty Says It Is a Lie.

Sergt. Petty showed considerable surprise when told last night that Gerow had made affidavit that he had been asked by the Sergeant to swear falsely, and that the affidavit presented in the Merrill case was forged in Gerow's name.

"It's a lie," said the Sergeant. "I can prove there's not a word of truth in it. They are trying hard to send me up the river, and they can't do it. But if Gerow doesn't look out he'll find himself being sent up there some time. Now, I want to say just this, that the second affidavit Gerow made against Mrs. Merrill in the case in which she was indicted by the Grand Jury, was made in the District Attorney's office, in the presence of several persons. I was there myself at the time. I saw him make the affidavit. And it's the easiest thing in the world to prove that he did make the affidavit. I don't know what can have possessed him to make such an affidavit as this last one. But it was rumored a while ago that the papers in the case were lost, and perhaps Gerow thinks his affidavit against Mrs. Merrill was lost. It's a big mistake to think so, though. I know where that affidavit is, and I can find it whenever I want to. I am afraid Gerow has made a mistake."

The Sergeant laughed as if he were immensely pleased with the thought that Gerow had involved himself in serious difficulties.

Calls It Personal Spite.

"Gerow has no love for me," he continued. "He was transferred from my precinct when I was in charge of it, and he probably has that against me. He has made this last affidavit because of personal spite against me. Mrs. Merrill, too, has been trying to injure me all she could at every opportunity. She made charges against me, which were afterward dismissed by the Police Board.

"Although I don't believe in wholesale arrests of women, on the Chapman plan, I believe I did my duty in proceeding against her, for her place, although she ran it very cautiously, was one of the worst sort. She made charges of blackmail and persecution and all sorts of things against me, but she couldn't prove 'em. If I had been guilty of that sort of thing when I had that precinct I would have skipped out when they turned me down a month ago, at the time of the promotions, wouldn't I?"

According to President Moss of the Police Board, Mrs. Merrill was quite successful in injuring Petty. "Her charges," said the Commissioner, "although they were not proved, tended to create a prejudice against him, so that it was for that reason more than anything else that he was not made a Captain. All I know of this charge of Gerow's against the Sergeant is that Gerow told me some time ago that there was a forged affidavit in his name in the Merrill case. He did not give me any particulars about it."

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Important Changes in the Law Governing It Likely to be Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Senate Committee on Civil Service, which has taken much testimony regarding the classification extensions made by President Cleveland and the operation of the law as applied to the various branches of the service, will resume its investigation about Dec. 10, taking up particularly the internal revenue service. It is likely the final report of the committee will be made to the Senate early in January, and it is believed some important modifications of the system will be recommended.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, said to-day there was a demand for some modification of the civil service classification, by legislation or otherwise, and that some modification seemed to be necessary to save the system from being weighted down.

"A too broad extension," he said, "is calculated to weight it down and render it unpopular, thereby endangering its continuance. A good principle to adopt would be that a scholastic examination is proper to determine the fitness of persons for clerical positions, but such a test is not suitable to determine the fitness of a man to fill a position where the duties are executive. The idea that the law is a sort of blanket to cover everything is very unpopular."

THE WICHITA RESERVATION.

Interior Department Guarding It from Possible Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bliss has taken prompt action to avert a possible invasion of the Wichita Reservation in Oklahoma by whites, projected with the idea of forcing upon Congress the opening of that country to white settlement. Reports reached the department that certain persons had declared their intention to organize a party in the State of Kansas or elsewhere to invade the Wichita lands with the object stated.

Instructions have been wired to all the agents and Inspectors in the Wichita section to make inquiries and ascertain as far as possible how much truth there is in the rumors. The agents are called upon to exercise great vigilance to prevent an invasion, and in case of necessity, where the Indian police force is inadequate, military assistance will be promptly furnished.

This action is more of a precautionary measure than in anticipation of real danger.

Immigrants Saved from Deportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Gage has sent instructions to the Commissioner of Immigration at New York, directing him to stay deportation of Ella and Agnes Svensdorff, who recently arrived in New York from Germany. It is understood that the uncle of the young girls, living in New York, declined to provide for them, and the Immigration officials were about to deport them, on the ground that they were likely to become public charges. A telegram received by Secretary Gage to-day, however, says that Moritz Schwab, another uncle of the girls, living in St. Louis, has agreed to give the necessary bond, and pending its arrival they will be detained at the Barge Office.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

Connecticut.—Howard Valley, Mrs. F. E. Hawkes; Lyme, William F. Clark.

New York.—Fairfield, Harry Z. Reed; Hunt, H. E. Averill; Oak's Corners, George F. Cooke; Rock Glen, John MacRae; Tuscarora, William J. Bevier.

New Jersey.—Alpine, Joseph Dubois; Fairhaven, R. D. Chandler.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Report that a Vanderbilt Syndicate Aims to Control the Soft Coal Markets East and West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Charleston, West Va., says:

"The Vanderbilt interests have a scheme on foot aiming at the control, through the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, of the soft coal markets of both the East and West. Every part of the enterprise, from the ownership of the coal lands to the final delivery of the product, will be managed by one head, representing one interest.

"About two months ago the announcement was made by John T. McGraw of Grafton, West Va., that he had sold to a syndicate, including in its membership Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, and W. Seward Webb, a tract of coal and timber lands in the northeastern part of West Virginia. The same people bought other smaller tracts, making their holdings nearly 500,000 acres.

"Railroads now controlled by the syndicate will be completed to these coal lands, connecting them with the Chesapeake and Ohio, and through it with the East and West.

"It is also stated that the Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the Hocking Valley Road, and will extend it to Huntingdon, West Va."

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Proceeds Placed in the Treasury Cash by Means of a Pay Warrant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day signed what is known as a pay warrant directing the Treasurer of the United States to deposit in the Treasury the sum of $18,194,618, representing the proceeds of the recent sale of the Union Pacific sinking fund bonds and the uninvested cash in that fund which have been transferred to the Treasury as partial payment of the settlement with the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad.

This operation is merely a book transaction in the Treasury, and while it does not of itself result in formally taking up the amount as a Treasury receipt, it is an important step which leads to placing the sum in the Treasury cash, where it is beyond recall, and cannot be withdrawn, except in consequence of an appropriation made by law. The full transaction will not appear in the statement of Treasury receipts until the close of the present month.

Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The Reorganization Committee of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad has arranged to take the road out of Receiver Fellows's hands by Jan. 1, and a new bond issue of $31,000,000 will be authorized. The present issue is $7,000,000. It is understood that George W. Sinks, President of the Deshler Bank of this city, will be President of the reorganized company. H. W. Putnam, the largest Eastern security holder, is in perfect harmony with the Ohio people interested in the reorganization, and it is believed the road has a promising future.

Norfolk and Western Changes.

A circular issued by President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company announces that William C. Bullitt, having resigned as Traffic Manager, to take effect Nov. 30, the vacancy will not be filled until further notice. The circular also says that on and after Dec. 1 T. S. Davant, General Freight Agent, and W. B. Bevill, General Passenger Agent, will report to J. M. Barr, Vice President and General Manager, who will have general control of the traffic department.

New Rates Announced.

Commodity rates set by the Joint Traffic Association are: On export corn in carloads from Buffalo to Montreal, 14 cents per 100 pounds; on corn in carloads from Buffalo to Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces, taking the same rates, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on lumber in carloads from Salisbury, Md., to Pittsburg, Penn., $2.40 per net ton.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The net earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for the month of October were $1,613,298, an increase of $2,799. The net earnings for the period between July 1 and Oct. 31 were $4,808,155, an increase of $519,916 over the net earnings of the same period of the preceding year.

Consolidated Road Pays Taxes.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 26.—The State Board of Equalization having accepted the returns of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for its own and leased lines, to-day the taxes were paid at the State Treasurer's office. They amounted to something over $700,000.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterians Asked to Add a Half Million Scholars to Their Sunday Schools in Four Years.

PLAN DEVISED BY DR. WORDEN

If the Scheme Proves Successful It Will Make the Sunday School Membership of the Church at Least a Million and a Half.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, Superintendent of the Sunday School Department of the Presbyterian Church in this country, has begun a movement to celebrate the opening of the Twentieth Century. His idea is to recruit the Sunday school army of his Church so that instead of 1,000,000 members, as at present, it will consist of a host of 1,500,000. He wants this work of enlisting the half million of reinforcements completed by April 1, 1901, the beginning of the Church year in the first year of the next century.

He has worked out an elaborate plan, and has urged the prosecution of a vigorous campaign throughout the Union for the next four years. In a circular he has sent out, he says:

"We have now about 1,000,000 Sabbath school members in the Presbyterian Church. The proposition is to add 500,000 to this million and begin our ecclesiastical year April 1, 1901, with one million and a half Sabbath school members, that is, that every Sabbath school shall add 50 per cent. to its membership within the next four years. This means a net increase of 12½ per cent. of additional members to be brought in each year, or 125,000 members each year for the entire Church. It is believed that these calculations and figures are moderate, and that it is feasible before April 1, 1901, for Presbyterian Sabbath school workers to gather in the desired 500,000."

He is confident of success, and says: "In the near future I shall be ready to begin the movement. Each Presbytery will have its attention called to the movement and will be expected to appoint a committee to carry on the work in its confines. The pastors will be ultimately expected to assume the leadership in the movement in each church. By this sub-division of effort we hope to be able to accomplish what we have set ourselves to do."

Dr. Worden, in the recent meeting of the Presbytery in this city, made a deep impression by an address on work in the Sunday schools, especially in connection with the study of the shorter catechism.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 28.

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SUBJECT — Salutary Warnings. — (First Peter, iv., 1-8.)

GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer.—(First Peter, iv., 7.)

The names of Peter and Paul are always linked together as the great representatives of early Christianity. They are as naturally asociated as those of James and John. And yet it is doubtful if they ever saw much of each other. There are only a few instances given in the Scriptures when they were together, and on each of these occasions it was but for a very short time. There is no record that they were ever associated in the Gospel ministry. In one instance of their meeting they were directly opposed to each other, so that Paul himself says, "When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed," (Gal., ii., 11-14.) And yet he also says, "He that wrought effectually in Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, the same was mighty in me toward the Gentiles," (Gal., ii., 8.)

This fact, probably, explains their connection. It was not personal, but official. Paul stood for the Gospel among the Gentiles; Peter for the same Gospel among the Jews. Some have supposed, because of Peter's action in Antioch in regard to social fellowship with Gentile converts, that he and Paul held entirely different views concerning the Christian faith; that he was in reality the leader, to a large extent, of the Judaizing party which proclaimed justification by works, and which, as we have seen, everywhere gave Paul such great anxiety. But a careful examination of his two Epistles will show that this is an idea which should not find acceptance with any candid mind, even for a moment.

As for the incident at Antioch, it is more than probable that Peter himself saw his error clearly, as soon as Paul pointed it out, and his repentance was as prompt and sincere as when he denied his Lord and Saviour, and was recalled to a right mind by Jesus' look. After that fall we find him, in all of his subsequent ministry, with all humility but with all earnestness, most active in fulfilling his Lord's injunction, "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren," (Luke, xxii.,32.) This is exactly what he is doing in this letter.

To Comfort the Believers.

While Paul was in Rome, the great centre of the Western world, he was in Babylon, the great centre of the Eastern world, (v., 13.) There he writes this letter to the disciples in "Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia," (i., 1,) those regions in Asia Minor which Paul visited in all of his missionary journeys, but in which it is not certain that Peter was ever personally known. He addresses them as "strangers." A visit from Silvanus and John-Mark appears to have brought to him a knowledge of the condition of these "sojourners of the dispersion," (i., 1; v., 13,) and his warm, loving heart prompted him to send them this letter. The return of Silvanus furnished the opportunity to send it. Mark appears to have remained for a time in Babylon, (v., 12, 13.) Its object was to comfort and strengthen them in their "heaviness through manifold temptations" or trials, (i., 6.)

They were then undergoing all the fearful experiences and dangers of the Neronian persecution. They needed all of the encouragement and sympathy any of God's children could give them.

And Peter felt for them, perhaps, more than many others, because he had himself known how easily one could be tempted and fall away through fear. They were living in the midst of those who had no sympathy with either their faith or their hopes. If they held aloof from them and their practices they were taunted and reviled. When they attempted to return good for evil they were misunderstood and suspected. When they stood firm in the faith they were persecuted and put to death. Many of them were slaves, bound to unbelieving masters, whose commands very often sorely tried their consciences. As a matter of course, they often suffered most when they least deserved or expected it.

Holiness of Life.

Such was the condition of the Disciples to whom this letter was written. They greatly needed to be encouraged to gird up their loins, (i:13,) as we saw last week, and to fix their minds continually on what Christ had done and prepared for them. When they suffered "wrongfully" (ii:19) "for well doing," and not "for evil doing." (iii:17,) they should remember that "Christ also suffered for us" when He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." And that He not only so suffered, but that in those sufferings He, "His own self, bare our sins in His own body." (ii:21-24.)

Fixing their minds in this way upon the sufferings of Christ, the apostle endeavored to strengthen their present faith and make firm their future hope. He uses the same great facts also in the passage selected for this lesson as his strong appeal for the purification of their daily lives. "Forasmuch as Christ hath suffered for us," he exhorts them and us to "no longer live to the lusts of men but to the will of God." (v.v.1,2.) It is exactly the same doctrine as that everywhere taught by St. Paul—holiness of life, the fruit of justification by faith.

The major and minor premises of the Apostle's argument in this lesson are contained in the first verse, the conclusion in those which follow.

The major premise is, "Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh."

The minor premise is The believer "that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin."

The conclusion is, therefore, he should "live to the will of God." Now, what is meant in the two premises of this syllogism by the word "suffered"? Christ hath "suffered," and the believer hath "suffered." Christ's sufferings are said to be "for us," and by the believer's sufferings it is said he "hath ceased from sin." How are we to understand these statements?

The Penalty Due for Sin.

Evidently the word "suffer" does not mean here "to tolerate, or permit." Neither can it mean "to endure pain of body or mind," as it is ordinarily defined in our dictionaries. According to Young's Analytical Concordance, in the Greek Testament there are no less than twenty-one different Greek words all of which are translated by the words "suffer," or "suffering," in our English version. One of these words is "pascho." It is used in thirty-nine places in the New Testament. Of these, twelve—or nearly one-third—are found in this epistle. In fact, there are only three sentences in which the apostle employs any other word to express the idea of suffering. In those three passages—i., 11; iv., 13, v., 1—the word used is "pathema."

Now the word "pascho" is the same Greek word which is translated in the Gospels "The Passover"—referring to the feast of the Jews. In First Cor., v., 7, St. Paul uses it when he says, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." It is the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew—"pesach"—which is used to describe the deliverance of the children of Israel out of Egypt, when the lamb—whose blood was to be sprinkled on the door posts and lintels of each house—was killed as the "sacrifice of the Lord's passover." (Ex., xii., 27.) The word thus conveyed the idea of deliverance through the sacrifice of one without sin—a lamb "without blemish, of the first year." (Ex. xii., 5.) Its death was accepted by God, instead of the death of the first born. It bore the penalty due to sin, and the believing Jew was passed over.

So also on the Island of Malta, when it is said that Paul shook off the viper "into the fire, and felt no harm," (Acts, xxviii., 5,) we find that the Greek word translated felt, is this same Greek word "pascho." The people of Malta supposed that Paul was a "murderer," but when they saw that he "felt no harm"—or, in other words, suffered no penalty as if he were guilty—they changed their minds, and thought that he was a god. The same word is also used to describe the condition of the Galleans, when it is said, "suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things?" (Luke xiii., 2.) Thus the word always conveys the idea, in some form or other, of meeting the penalty due to sin.

The Vicarious Atonement.

When Peter, therefore, used this word—"pascho"—in this letter, he must always have had the same great truth in mind. By the "sufferings" of Christ, he therefore refers, not to the pain of the Cross, but to the penalty. He is speaking of the vicarious atonement of Christ, when he says He "suffered for us," or died in our stead, and on our behalf—"the Just—for the unjust." (iii., 18.) He uses the word "suffered," just as Paul uses the word "crucified," and with the same meaning; and it is a noticeable fact that he always uses this word and never the word "crucified." The great fact, therefore, set forth by the apostles' major premise is that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, paid the penalty due to sin, when He "suffered"—or was crucified—"for us, in the flesh."

Now in the minor premise, the word "suffer," being the same in the original, must have the same meaning. When it says, therefore, "he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin," it cannot refer to pain, but to penalty. The suffering must be a suffering of some kind which atones for sin. Evidently the apostle does not mean to buoy up these believers of Asia Minor with any idea that if they patiently endured the trials they were undergoing it would blot out their transgressions. This is a very common idea, but it was not his.

Suffering, as we ordinarily understand the word, in itself never atones for sin. It may sometimes be, and often is, the result of sin, but it is never its atonement. It may satisfy justice, but it never procures mercy. Even Christ's physical and mental sufferings—in the sense of pain and sorrow—were only the natural and legitimate consequences of His sinbearing. When he took upon Himself our sins, he must of necessity bear all the sorrows and pains which belong to us, as sinners. But the penalty of sin was not pain or sorrow. It was death. (Gen. ii., 17; Ezek. xviii., 4; Rom. vi., 23.) When He died, therefore, He paid the penalty demanded by the law, that we might, through His death, both be made alive and live.

The believer, therefore, unable to atone for sin by any pain or affliction he may endure in his own person, may be so united to Christ that he becomes partaker of His death and atonement. Peter's expression, "He that hath suffered in the flesh," is therefore precisely equivalent to Paul's expression, "I am crucified with Christ." (Gal. ii., 20.) As Christ hath "put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," (Heb. ix., 26) so the believer whose life "in the flesh" is "hid with Christ," "hath ceased from sin." The penalty due to his transgressions having been paid, they no longer rest upon him as a heavy and accusing burden. They are "blotted out as a thick cloud." (Isa. xliv., 22.) Thus again we find that Peter's word "suffered" is the same as Paul's word "crucified."

The Apostle's Conclusions.

The conclusion, then, is irresistible. If all my sins are cleansed and washed away by the blood of Christ, and I, myself, am enrobed with His spotless righteousness, then I stand before God accepted in Him, and not in myself. I therefore thus judge, that if He died for me, then I should not henceforth live unto myself, but unto Him who died for me and rose again. (1 Cor. v., 14, 15.) My sins were a heavy burden; they rose like a mountain before me; they crushed me; I mourned over them, I repented of them, I hated and loathed them, and they drove me to the Cross, and there I found deliverance—they "ceased" to burden me. How, then, should I any longer love that which I hate? How should I enjoy that which I loathe? How should I delight in that which is blotted out? Surely the time past of my life may suffice me to have wrought the will of the Gentiles! (vv. 2, 3.)

Now, in all this argument and exhortation the apostle is not unmindful of the physical pain endured on the cross nor of the human side of the trials endured by those to whom he wrote. Three times, as we have already seen, he uses instead of "pascho" the Greek word "pathema." It refers to that which flesh and blood can feel. In this sense, he says, "the Spirit testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ," (i., 11.) In this sense they themselves, in the persecutions they were undergoing, were "partakers of Christ's sufferings," (iv., 13.) And in this sense he himself was an eye "witness" of the agony of the cross, when he saw Him whom he had denied nailed to the cursed tree, (v., 1.) But he says he was also an "eye witness of His majesty," when "He received from God the Father honor and glory," when there came such a voice to Him from the excellent glory, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," (II. Peter, i., 16, 17.) No wonder that he closes his letter with these earnest words: "This is the true grace of God: stand ye fast therein," (v., 12, R. V.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the connection between St. Peter and St. Paul, and how is it explained?

What has been inferred from the incident at Antioch, and what is said of it?

To whom, from what place, and under what circumstances was this letter written?

In what condition were the believers to whom it was written at this time, and how did the Apostle encourage and strengthen them?

What are the major and minor premises and the conclusion of his argument, and what question grows out of the Apostle's language?

How many Greek words are translated "suffer" or "suffering" in the New Testament, and what words are used by the Apostle?

How is the word "pascho" elsewhere used, and what is its significance?

How was this meaning illustrated in the incident at Malta and in the case of the Galileans?

What great truth, therefore, did St. Peter set forth by this word in his major premise, and how is it expressed by St. Paul?

What is said of the meaning of the word "suffer" in the minor premise and of suffering as an atonement for sin?

What expression of St. Paul is the equivalent of "he that hath suffered in the flesh," and how is "ceased from sin" explained?

How does the Apostle's conclusion logically grow out of these conditions?

How often does he use the word "pathema," and what is the conclusion of his letter?

Dr. Joseph Silverman's Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture at Temple Emanu-El at 11 A. M. tomorrow on "The Need of a Power to Enforce Morality." This lecture is in a series of Sunday morning addresses that are being delivered at the Temple on subjects of especial interest to Jewish young men and women. The series is arranged by the Jewish Alliance.

DR. CLARKE'S INSTALLATION.

Services to be Held at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn on Monday evening elected the Rev. Dr. Lorenzo Mason Clarke a member of the Presbytery, and the call of the First Presbyterian Church for his pastorship was formally approved. The new pastor will be installed on the evening of Dec. 8, with the following order of service, as approved by the Presbytery: The Moderator (the Rev. W. J. Hutchins) will preside and propound the constitutional questions. The Rev. Dr. Richard Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims will preach the sermon. The charge to the pastor will be made by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church of this city. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, former pastor of the church, and now President of Union Theological Seminary, will deliver the charge to the people. The installation ceremony will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Burrell of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Scripture lesson will be read by the Rev. Gaylord S. White, pastor of the City Park branch of the church.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Bishop McDonnell to Perform the Ceremony To-morrow.

To-morrow morning the basement of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice, on Hamburg Avenue, near Jefferson Street, Williamsburg, will be dedicated. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop McDonnell of the diocese of Long Island. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Nov. 25, 1896. When completed the edifice will have cost $300,000.

The parish was established by the late Vicar General May in 1872. Father May purchased the site and assigned the Rev. John Robert to take charge of the church. They erected a frame church, 100 by 50, on the site, with an adjoining parochial residence at a cost of $18,000, which was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1873. In 1885 a school house with six class rooms was added to the church property. The school was subsequently placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The parish has grown to be one of the largest in the city. Bishop McDonnell will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

Ceremonies to be Held in This City and in Brooklyn.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, is St. Andrew's Day, and it will be observed throughout the country by members of the Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew with appropriate ceremonies. In this city the corporate communion of the brotherhood will be celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion at 7 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Mottet will be the celebrant, and the address will be delivered by the Rev. Hiram R. Hulse, vicar of the Pro-Cathedral.

The Long Island Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold its annual meeting at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, next Tuesday. The programme is as follows: 7 A. M., corporate communion of the Long Island Assembly; 5:30 P. M., business session of the assembly, annual reports and election of Executive Committee; 6:45 P. M., conference, "Personal Work of the Brotherhood Man," opened by Mr. William T. Hepper of St. George's Chapter, New York; 6:30 P. M., collation; 8 P. M., short form of evening service, at which the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, will be the preacher.

THE MISSION TO THE TOMBS.

Its Work for the Past Year—Now in Need of Funds.

The mission to the Tombs, which has been working in that prison for twenty years, is in need of funds, and is appealing for aid to carry on its work for the next year. It cost $1,800 to conduct the mission for twelve months, and it is now in need of $1,200.

In the Chaplain's report of last year's work it is stated that the records show that the proportion of professional criminals is not nearly as large as generally supposed, and that the Tombs offers, therefore, a good field for mission and reform work. The Chaplain says that probably over one-third of a million people have passed through the Tombs since the society was organized, twenty years ago. Out of about 16,000 or 17,000 annually passing through the Tombs, only about one-third are sent to our State prisons. Some are sent to the penitentiaries, reformatories, houses of refuge, the almshouse, the workhouse, or the hospital. A large proportion are drunkards, who are in and out of prison, either at the Tombs or on the Island. From one-fourth to one-third of all are discharged, either from lack of evidence to convict, or from the skill of their lawyers, or because they are really innocent of the offenses charged. The success of the mission work, says the Chaplain, has been gratifying, and it is welcome to the prisoners themselves, as a break in the dreadful and depressing monotony of their life.

The officers of the mission are the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, President; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Vice President; the Rev. Sidney G. Law, Chaplain; George E. Sterry, Treasurer, and Charles M. Jessup, Secretary.

Dr. Parkhurst's Church Growing.

Recently the Madison Square Presbyterian Church has employed a parish visitor, who has made a careful canvass of the territory immediately about the church. A result of this effort and of careful work bestowed upon Sunday school methods has been the doubling of the membership of the school. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has just returned, wholly recovered in health, will close the preparatory lecture next Wednesday evening, conduct the communion service on the following Sunday afternoon, and preach on that day both morning and evening.

Monthly Praise Service.

The regular monthly praise service will be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 7:45. Under the direction of Paul Ambrose, the choir will present this programme: Air on G string for violin and organ, Bach; processional, "Jerusalem the Golden," Le Jeune; response, "God to Whom We Look Up," Chadwick; anthem, "Hear My Prayer," (cantata,) Mendelssohn; solo, "Divine Redeemer," Miss Roselle, Gounod; postlude, "Pastorale," for violin and organ, Rheinberger.

Church House to be Given Up.

The Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Bitting, has decided to abandon the Mount Morris Building, formerly the Carmel Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Third Avenue, at the expiration of its lease. Services have been maintained at this place, which has also been headquarters for the institutional work of the parish. This action will throw the building upon the hands of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, which will, if possible, find some society that will use it for church purposes, but, failing that, will have to dispose of it.

Brooklyn Gets a Pastor from Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald has resigned the pastorate of the Warren Avenue (Boston) Baptist Church to accept a call to the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Dr. MacDonald is thirty-six years old, and has been pastor of the Boston church for seven years. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884. According to the Boston papers, his salary at the church in that city was $4,000, and he is offered $6,000 by the Brooklyn church.

To Sing "The Holy City."

Gaul's cantata, "The Holy City," will be sung at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, to-morrow evening by the choir of the church and a chorus under the direction of Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason. This will be the second of a series of six choral services held on the last Sunday evening of each month, each service being devoted to the performance of a single complete choral work.

Dr. Rice on Pew and Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Rice will be the next speaker in the series of lectures being conducted by the Congregational Clerical Union at the Bible House on Mondays at 11 A. M. Dr. Rice's subject for next Monday will be "Seven Years in the Pew After Seventeen in the Pulpit." This will be followed on the succeeding Monday by a lecture by Dr. Albert Shaw on "The Political Situation and the Outlook for Good Government in Greater New York."

THE KNOX MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Cornerstone to be Laid Sunday Afternoon with Special Ceremonies.

The cornerstone of the Knox Memorial Chapel, Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The ceremonies will be quite elaborate and will be participated in by the following ministers: The Rev. Drs. David James Burrell, Edward B. Coe, and Ferdinant Schureman Schenck, and the Rev. Messrs. Hiram Evertson Cobb, John Gerardus Fagg, R. F. Junor, and William Vaughan. The Rev. Dr. Coe will preside.

The ceremonies will consist of the reading of salutation, exhortation, prayer, selection from the Psalter, the Apostles' Creed, and the lesson from the New Testament. The familiar hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," will be sung, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burrell and the Rev. Mr. Vaughan.

Among the articles to be placed in the cornerstone box are the Bible, Synod minutes, copy of the history of "The Reformed Church in America," by D. D. Demarest; history of the Synod of Dort, the Confession of Faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, sermons in manuscript delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Knox in 1835 and 1843, catalogue of Columbia University, (1897,) map of Greater New York, charter of Greater New York, copies of religious papers, American silver, nickel, and copper coins, coins of England and Canada, and copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other daily papers of Nov. 26.

The cornerstone bears the following inscription:

Erected A. D., 1897.
"Built upon the Foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone."
"Nisi Dominus Frustra."

A Missionary to Wed.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Rev. Gilbert Reid, the missionary to China who has received distinguished honors from Li Hung Chang and the Chinese Government, and who is now at his home in this place, is to be married to Miss Sallie Bell, at the home of the bride's sister, in Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Church News and Notes.

A mass meeting of young people's societies of the Presbyterian Churches of New York City will be held on Monday evening at the Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

The Rev. Dr. William Kirkus will preach at all Soul's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street to-morrow morning, the rector, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, being absent in New England.

"Theosophy and Christian Science" will be the subject of the lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, at the Society House, 669 Madison Avenue at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The lecturer will be M. M. Mangasarian.

F. W. Reisberg gives his first free organ recital at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and Seventy-third Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Maud Powell, violin, and George Fleming, baritone, will assist.

Mayor Strong will open the fair of the ladies of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, in the new memorial parish house on Tuesday evening. The proceeds are to help furnish the parish house.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-sixth Street near Sixth Avenue, tomorrow evening on the subject, "The Honorable Peter Stirling, or the Saloon in Politics and Government by the Average Man."

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton will occupy the pulpit of the New York Presbyterian Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth will conduct the devotional exercises.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose addresses were so popular in this country last Winter, expects to return, reaching here by the middle of January, and remaining till the latter part of February. Arrangements are being made for short missions in the large cities of the East and Middle West.

The Ariston Club, composed of

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BIJOU—Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—1900—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8:30. Matinée—Beau Brummell—2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mimicry, Mystery—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20. Matinée—2:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:10 Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—His Little Dodge—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE MONSTROUS PENSION FIGURES.

We speak of thirty-two years as the average life of a generation, meaning roughly that the sum of the lives of human beings born at the same time, divided by their number, will be about thirty-two years. The average expectation of life necessarily decreases with the advance of time, and more rapidly in the cases of those suffering from disease or hardship or injury. It is a striking fact, therefore, that the pension rolls of the United States had added to them in the thirty-third years after the close and the thirty-seventh year from the opening of the civil war 5,336 names, bringing the total up to the amazing number of 976,014.

The population of the United States, taking the census of 1890, and allowing for the average of increase as in former years, is a little under 70,000,000. In round numbers, then, 1 in 70 of the entire population of the country is drawing a pension from the Treasury. The ratio of pensioners to the male population over twenty-one years of age is about 1 in 20.

During the last fiscal year the payments for pensions, not including the cost of the service, were $141,990,936.75, or very nearly $142,000,000. This is equivalent to $2 per year for every man, woman, and child in the country and to $7 a year for every male adult. In other words, every pensioner receives on the average each year $2 each from 70 men, women, and children, or $7 each from 20 male adults.

If these enormous payments were made for good reasons, to compensate actual injuries received in the military service of the Republic, no one would complain; but the very enormity of the payments shows that this is impossible.

Let the rolls be published in detail as urged by Commissioner EVANS. That is the first step toward purging them.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL AND RAPID TRANSIT.

On Monday next a hearing will be given by the Board of Aldermen on the application of the Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey Tunnel Company for permission to use land under the surface of the city for a rapid transit route passing under the East River, to Brooklyn, and connecting with the Long Island Railroad, extending to Jamaica and the island. What the company asks, as we understand the case, is not permission to take any land used or available for public use, either on the surface or beneath it. It does not propose to occupy any street, sidewalk, or other public place with its approaches or terminals, nor will it interfere with the sewers, water pipes, or other public property in the construction of its tunnel. And as it asks for nothing which the public can use, neither does it ask for any aid from the public of New York in furnishing means of rapid, convenient, and continuous transport between the heart of the business part of lower New York and the city of Brooklyn, and beyond that to the outlying districts of Long Island.

The application seems to us one of extraordinary merit, the granting of which will confer very great advantages upon the city without any cost or any interference with the rights of the public, or the creation of any monopoly based on corporate privilege granted by the municipality. The enterprise is in strong hands, and there is no reason to doubt that the capital needed will be promptly furnished. Even if this were not the case, this is not an instance of a dog-in-the-manger franchise secured either to keep others away or to be sold to other parties. When the right of way along a public thoroughfare is granted for use to one corporation it cannot generally be used by another until the first is got out of the way. It is an exclusive privilege, but the tunnel company asks for no exclusive privilege, and its undertaking could be repeated at any time that it should be profitable to repeat it. This is the fact that renders it unique in the history of rapid transit plans.

The tunnel plan is an evolution. Some time before the death of President CORBIN of the Long Island Railroad Company a commission had been appointed to take charge of the removal of the tracks of the road from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where, crossing the intersecting streets at grade for miles, they have long been a great injury and nuisance to the city. In seeking a plan for this purpose the commission finally perfected the tunnel scheme, which not only does away with all grade crossings in Brooklyn, but promises frequent and safe communication with New York. After the death of Mr. CORBIN the control of the Long Island Railroad Company and also of the Tunnel Company passed into the hands of a group of powerful financiers, of whom Mr. BALDWIN, the present President of the railroad, is the representative, and who are now prepared to press the enterprise to completion. Their plans promise transit between Cortlandt Street, New York, and the City Hall, Brooklyn, in about the time it now takes to cross the Bridge or one of the ferries, with transit to Flatbush Avenue and Atlantic Avenue in a quarter of an hour, and thence connecting with the whole Long Island Railroad system. We know of no like undertaking in the history of New York and its surrounding cities that promises so much with such entire freedom from interference with any public or private right.

THE PALISADES.

If the Attorney General of New Jersey fails in his action to restrain the contractors who are destroying the Palisades with dynamite for the stone there is in them, there is no great probability that any other form of procedure against the vandals will be successful or even attempted. The contractors have this advantage, that public sentiment, if not actually on their side, is not against them. The strongest sentiment in the community is the sentiment of the money grubber. It is true of any great industrial community that money-grubbing is the sole concern of the great majority. The sense of beauty and reverence is the possession of only a mere remnant of harmless beings, who are usually poor because they are not money-grubbers, and are disregarded in practical affairs because they are so few and seemingly childish.

These stone contractors have seized upon the noblest feature of the metropolitan landscape and are converting it into cash. Their proceedings afflict in a double sense all persons of feeling, for they not only destroy an object of beauty and grandeur, but they leave in its place a ragged horror. But how many of the inhabitants of New York City notice the difference? Not many, we take it, for the appeals of the remnant urging instant protective measures have fallen upon ears of stone. Probably the average cis-Hudson Philistine who surveys the ruin wonders how much the destroyers will make out of the job, and whether the rock is to be used for curbstones or underpinning. The dynamiting money-makers have the interest and sympathy of a money-making community.

Those who have made indignant protest against the vandalism will dislike to accept this analysis of public sentiment toward the Palisades, but is it not almost certainly a true analysis? The work would have been stopped long ago if the community as a whole had been capable of being moved either by the love of landscape beauty or the horror of landscape ugliness.

It is this state of public indifference that makes legislative interference almost hopeless. The courts are apparently the sole hope. It will be fortunate if they find in the statutes authority to invalidate the contracts of the destroyers and put a stop to the work of desolation.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

Not often does there appear a disclosure which at once dispels and deepens "the mystery of the sea" like that which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning. There are men, and especially there are women, in New York who waited for months after the descent of the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, with a heart-breaking anxiety for news of the Cythera. The Cythera was the name of the yacht which had put out to sea on the very eve of the famous storm, for a Spring cruise in the West Indies, carrying two of the best-known and best-liked of the yachtsmen of New York. Weeks passed without news of her, as was indeed to be expected. But when months passed, natural solicitude gave way to despair. When the months began to "add themselves and make the year," all those concerned, including those most deeply and intimately concerned, came reluctantly to the conclusion that the sea had claimed its victims in a manner which would never be known, and that the deaths of STEWART and of LEE were to be put conjecturally to the account of the great blizzard.

Certainly after a full year had passed there was no reason to expect that anything would be added to the blank of ignorance that overhung their fate. Yet here, more than nine years after the fact, appears the sole survivor of the Cythera to tell the story of her loss.

On the face of it it is incomprehensible and marvelous that a story which was to the persons most concerned of an importance so vital should have remained so long untold. But when we come to read the story itself, we see how it may not only be told now in print for the first time, but how it might have been carried with the teller of it to his grave, if he had not happened to encounter a person who was better aware than himself of its importance. The simple-minded sailor-man who had the story to tell was unaware that there were living people to whom it was of the most intimate concernment. He was even unaware that the blizzard of March, 1888, had extended beyond his own personal observation, but looked upon it as a local disturbance, of which his shipmates might have been the sole victims. Without doubt he has often "spun the yarn" for the entertainment of the forecastles in which he has since found himself, but that his reminiscences were of public interest he seems never to have suspected until, in the hospital at St. Louis, he encountered a more intelligent listener than he had met before. Hence it is that the friends of STEWART and LEE are astonished, after nine years of waiting, with an authentic account of how those adventurous yachtsmen met their fate. The revelation has been made by pure chance, and it excites question as to how many other mysteries of the sea might be unfolded if those who hold the clues to them were in the way to be persuaded that the unfolding of them was a matter of public interest.

THE POLICEMAN'S "GUN."

Magistrate CRANE could hardly do less than hold Policeman HANNIGAN for the Grand Jury, and the Police Commissioners were certainly right in suspending him without pay and promptly ordering his trial.

The offense of HANNIGAN, even as described by himself, is wholly without excuse. He says, in substance, that when he was chasing the lad MCNALLY, who had been, at most, disorderly and had run when he was ordered to stop, he drew his "gun" in order to fire in the air and give warning to another officer a block away. Then he tripped, his shot went lower than he meant, and struck the boy. This policeman does not seem to know that a pistol is not a proper instrument for signaling, that it is a weapon intended to kill or wound, and is not even to be drawn unless there is reasonable justification for one or the other of these uses. If he had studied the rules of the force he would have known this, and by observing those rules would have saved himself much trouble.

What is more, he would have saved the force discredit. He is, it seems, a man of good character, with a good record both in the Police and Fire Departments. But this only makes it plain that his gross misconduct is not due to his bad disposition, but to lack of proper instruction and discipline in the force. For this reason he should be promptly and severely dealt with. There is always more or less temptation for policemen to be rash and arbitrary in the use of powers that are necessarily large and left a good deal to their discretion, and this temptation can be overcome only by the perfect assurance that they will be held to strict account. The absurdly reckless use of the pistol of which HANNIGAN confesses that he is guilty is something for which accountability is very serious and for which it should be relentlessly enforced.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. EMILE ZOLA doubtless speaks the truth when he sets forth that it is the dramatic interest of the Dreyfus case which first attracted his attention. But he scarcely speaks the truth when he professes not to commit himself on the merits of the case. In fact, his letter amounts to a declaration that DREYFUS has been unjustly condemned, and that it behooves the French nation to do him the tardy justice of an acquittal and a release "without a stain upon his character." That is the conclusion to which a number of other observers have been led, but there is an obvious practical difficulty in giving it effect.

There is no doubt at all that somebody has betrayed to Germany the military secrets of France. As we have said before, the whole system of the maintenance by different Governments of military and naval attachés at each other's seats tends directly to become a system of espionage. The properly public military events, the manoeuvres and the like, are open to the representatives of foreign Governments. Any properly accredited officer is welcome to them, and his criticism is not only welcomed, but invited. The use of a "military attaché" is to find out what the Government of the country in which he is sent to reside wishes to keep secret. For that purpose he is provided with funds for secret service, and his advancement depends upon his success in espionage and bribery. In every army there are broken and desperate men to whom bribes are very tempting. The business of a military attaché is to find means of approaching such of these as know what his Government would like to know.

There is no question at all that the German attaché in Paris succeeded in this mission. It was the discovery that he had succeeded which led to the demand in the French Army for a victim and to the punishment of DREYFUS. It was not until some time afterward that the impression came to prevail that the punishment was a sacrifice and the victim a scapegoat. What has done most to spread this conviction in the French Army seems to have been the discovery that after DREYFUS had been removed by the breadth of the Atlantic and imprisoned, the leakage of French military secrets still continued. If it be true that the Emperor of Germany had given his personal assurance that DREYFUS was not the traitor, the widening knowledge of this fact must also have had its influence. And, finally, the improbability that a man of private fortune who lived moderately, like DREYFUS, should have committed such a crime seems to have been heightened by the discovery of a poor and extravagant officer who was able to commit it and to whom the discovery supplied a motive for its commission.

It is now plain that the attention of the French public is concentrated upon the Dreyfus case. The letter of M. ZOLA would of itself establish this, for whatever other qualities may be denied to that distinguished novelist, it cannot be denied that he has what the French journalists call the sense of actuality and the American newspaper men a nose for news. The real investigation of the Dreyfus case can no longer be prevented. Whatever its results may be, its processes cannot fail to be of the highest interest.

"PROFESSIONALISM" IN FOOTBALL.

President JONES of Hobart College thinks the dangers of football could be avoided by a few changes in the mode of playing. But he calls attention to another feature which, when acknowledged by a college President, is very serious indeed. He says:

"There is too much professionalism in the game as played to-day. There is altogether too much of getting men into college because they can play a good game. They are induced to come to a certain college either by offers of money, tuition, or other things. They register as students and play on the college team."

Will President JONES give his candid attention to a remedy for this wretched and discreditable state of things which THE TIMES has several times suggested, viz., the absolute prohibition of play by college teams where "gate money" is charged? We have very little doubt that if this were decreed and faithfully enforced for a single year most of the more objectionable features of the game would promptly disappear and certainly "professionalism" would. That exists because the young "gentlemen" who exhibit their prowess for money do not feel, and are not, on any higher social level than professionals. The business is vulgar, and the most curious thing about it is that not even the faculties of the colleges seem to realize that fact.

We are told, indeed, that the expenses of athletics in the colleges could not be met if this practice were abolished. The plea only shows how demoralizing the practice is. If the parents of students and the friends of a college will not supply money for athletics, either the athletics had better be cut down or the boys taken out and set to some handicraft where they can get exercise and wages at the same time. The plea, however, is not a strong one. All proper provision for exercise can as surely be secured as can the professors' salaries. The excessive expense can with advantage be abolished.

FAMILY AND CULTURE IN SOCIETY.

A lady of fashion in this city who has lately come into some public notice through an austere revision of her visiting list is said to have observed that while there were a great many persons in New York society who, in respect to family and culture, were worthy to receive her cards, she had determined to restrict her social and ceremonial acquaintance to a select and opulent circle who were accustomed to entertain as sumptuously as she entertained at home.

Unquestionably, leg o' mutton is no fair return for guaranteed Gunpowder River canvasback, and one cannot be expected to go on indefinitely dispensing terrapin and getting back refrigerated Oregon salmon. But dinners go by favor, and the elimination of the least favored must be regarded as a matter of personal taste and not disputable.

It is the admission that family and culture constitute eligibility to society that excites surprise and piques curiosity. Family is a subject that must be treated with circumspection in New York drawing rooms—literally a looking around to see if some are not present about whose families the less said the better. Wealth is a far safer topic. When that is under discussion all the really chosen can hold up their heads, some pretty high. But culture? That can be got by persons of humble birth and small having—surely its possession can be no key to gay society. We should suppose a man or woman who knew good verse from bad, who had partaken of the fruits of genius and could read CERVANTES in the original, would be a deadly bore at a dinner table where the talk ran on the Meadow Brook hunt and parties past and to come.

It has been reported by reputable explorers of the world of fashion in New York that the habitual conversation of many of the young women and nearly all the young men in it is a thing to excite the amazement of gods and men. Of a certainty culture cannot be precipitated into such a medium with any expectation that it would either give or receive pleasure.

Culture is apt to command the attention of those who are on terms with it. It is only among those who attend to it that its outgivings have value. Is it to be expected that the gay throng of society would be at the cost of listening even to the most gifted mortal merely to hear opinions expressed upon subjects of no concern to them and not connected with the Meadow Brook hunt or with parties past or to come?

The lady of the select visiting list must have employed the word culture by inadvertence or to flatter some young friend who had written a book.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—London's "vested interests," or in other words, the multi-millionaire owners of land and houses in that city, will be thrown into a state of amazed indignation by a reform which the Local Government and Taxation Committee of the County Council has ventured to suggest. At present practically all the imposts known in England as "rates" fall on the occupier, not the owner, of real estate, and empty houses, as well as vacant lots, escape in very large part the general burden of taxation. One does not have to be a follower of HENRY GEORGE to see the grotesque injustice of this system, but despite that fact the proposition to change it has severely shocked the British metropolis. The committee's report, however, deals with the matter boldly. It calls the existing condition of affairs a "grave and urgent social grievance" that can be redressed "only by making owners, as such, pay their share." To accomplish this end the committee suggests that the possessors of "site values" be subjected to a direct charge; that all persons deriving a revenue, or use equivalent to revenue, from the value of a site, be liable to pay such charge; that the site value of every property be assessed and entered in the valuation list; and that the site value be the annual rent which, at the time of valuation, might reasonably be obtained for the land as a cleared site if let for building by an owner in fee, subject to equitable reduction in exceptional cases in which the full site value thus defined is not being enjoyed or obtained by any person or persons. Proceeding to practical details, the Royal Tax Commission should, in the opinion of the committee, be asked to recommend that such owners' tax begin at the rate of 6d. in the pound, and rise gradually to such sum as Parliament may determine; that any increase of burden or expenditure for new services should be equitably shared between the present rate on occupiers and the proposed owners' tax; and that any existing or future contract or agreement by which an owner purports to exempt himself from the owners' tax, or to cause it to be paid by any other person in his stead, be invalid. The scheme outlined would obviously make a more just division of taxes than that now in vogue, since it would mildly penalize the holding, for a rise in rents or values, of unimproved or unutilized real estate.

—There is something positively dreadful in the news that it is the fashion now to value canary birds, not for their song, but for a particular form and attitude of body. Because of this freak on the part of certain bird fanciers, it seems that they willfully neglect the vocal powers of their little prisoners and breed only those that will, when frightened, stand with neck, back, and tail in a straight, rigid line. The result has been the production of creatures almost voiceless. Now, a canary is a sufficiently pathetic spectacle at best, though the fact that few, or none, of those in captivity ever knew the joys of freedom makes it improbable that they suffer from deprivation of it. Be that as it may, song must be a pleasure in that it is a natural occupation for the imprisoned bird, while one that can only stiffen his back must constantly endure the tortures of uninterrupted idleness. The Ornithological Society, so called, ought to be ashamed of its several selves. The bird that can sing, and will sing, and is discouraged from singing, especially if that bird is kept in a cage, has a good right to regard the discourager as a heartless fiend, male or female, as the case may be.

—Amazing news comes from St. Louis. The Board of Education there has deemed it judicious to continue—to continue, mind—the maintenance of separate schools for German and Irish pupils! To mingle them, we are told, would result in hostile encounters between the youthful representatives of the two nationalities. "Nationalities," forsooth. Are the children in the public schools of St. Louis Irish, or German, or Dutch, or Russian, or Italian, or French, according to what their more or less remote ancestors may have been? We had supposed that St. Louis was in the United States and that all of her children were Americans—just plain, undifferentiated and undifferentiating Americans. If they are not, the schools of that city have been and are very bad, its Board of Education is composed of ignoramuses, and somebody ought to attend to these matters right away.

—Disgraceful scenes have been witnessed more than once in American legislative chambers. Our statesmen have occasionally resorted to the argument of fists vigorously swung, and in just a few instances the course of debate has been interrupted by the violent insertion into it of knives and revolvers. These lamentable facts are not to be denied, but the humiliation they have caused in sensitive minds is much mitigated by the thought that never, even amid the agonies of "reconstruction," did the most uncouth of our lawmakers display for more than a few minutes the reckless blackguardism by which for weeks past the members of the Austrian Reichsrath have shaken the foundations of the Empire and classed themselves with savages. Democracy has its scandals, but monarchical institutions, apparently, do not develop in all who live under them unvarying reliance on courteous and legal methods as the only alternatives to out-and-out rebellion. However, we should remember that the Government of the United States is an ancient one, compared with those of Austro-Hungary, Germany, Spain, Italy, France, and most of the minor Continental nations. In due time, no doubt, the residents of Europe will attain to our present high average of self-control. It would not be fair to expect as much from people to whom constitutional rule is still only an experiment, as from those whose ancestors have been free for many a generation, and who have learned from long experience when to fight and when to make parliamentary motions.

PERSONAL.

—As the South seas are very far away from Sandy Hook—so far that to most of us they have only a legendary or theoretical existence—it causes a thrill of diffident but entirely sincere joy to learn that a certain Capt. SORRENSON is now sailing those waters with a stalwart crew, over whose heads is floating the banner called of old the "jolly Roger." Lest our watchful correspondents should be deceived, haste shall be made to declare explicitly that THE TIMES does not regard piracy as moral, and does not advocate the adoption of it as a career by young men just starting out in life. With these facts understood, there will be no danger, perhaps, in discussing and explaining the joy just mentioned. Its excuse is a deep affection for nautical romances, and a suspicion that pirates as well as sailing vessels are necessary for the perpetuation of literature of that sort. There is still a fair supply of sailing vessels to inspire the novelist, but pirates ceased to be available many years ago, and the consequence has been really dreadful so far as narratives of the ocean are concerned. Anybody who compares the marine demons of CLARK RUSSELL and LOUIS BECKE with those of ancient times must confess this. Now it may be that Capt. SORRENSON, saddened by this change, has started out on a pirating cruise; not for what there is in it pecuniarily, but simply to give the romancers something contemporaneous and vital to work with. Is that a purpose to be condemned offhand? Considering the distance of the scene of his coming exploits, and the small amount of real damage he can do there, THE TIMES, with the consent of its correspondents, will—withhold its decision.

—What is Dr. NANSEN, anyhow? The residents of this and other countries are trying—at the expense of no slight drain on their stock of courtesy—to regard him as a man of science, who, generously aided by those with less strength, learning, and courage, but with more money, than he, has devoted several years of his life to extending the field of human knowledge, and who is now engaged in telling the world the result of his investigations. Such a man, naturally, would deserve from his fellows the form of reward known as fame, and on this theory of his character the fame has been given in no grudging measure. Unfortunately, while not rejecting this recompense, Dr. NANSEN has given excuse for suspecting that, in his estimation, the extension of human knowledge was merely an incident, necessary but strictly subordinate, to the acquisition by the extender of money in large quatities. He drove so hard a bargain with the publishers of his book that it is beyond the reach of four out of every five would-be readers, and ever since he began the oral retailing of its contents he has sought, persistently and vigorously, to make pecuniary profit, not only out of the popular thirst for knowledge, but also out of that idle curiosity which is always offensive and more or less humiliating to the man of taste or disinterested achievement, who is its object—the curiosity, that is, which is willing to pay for a look at a two-headed rooster, a mammoth squash, an arctic explorer, or anything or anybody at all out of the common run. A few days ago we were told that Dr. NANSEN was not strong enough to attend receptions and dinners; now his "agent" says that his appearance at such functions decreases box office receipts, and hence must be expected no more. The first explanation was—accepted; the second is—believed. Henceforth, therefore, Dr. NANSEN is a professional, not an amateur; a tradesman, not a benefactor. His allowance of fame should be reduced.

—Whatever may be the result of Capt. LOVERING'S trial for maltreating the man HAMMOND, in listening to the address delivered by Lieut. Col. HUNTER, summing up the evidence as Judge Advocate, he had an opportunity to learn some of the soundest doctrine ever propounded by or to an American army officer. These officers need no defense as soldiers or as patriots. Nobody doubts that they know their business, or that they would hesitate a moment if duty demanded the sacrifice of their lives. The only reasons for just criticism that they ever give are an occasional failure to remember their status in the American body politic, and an occasional mistake as to the proper means of enforcing discipline among freemen. There are too many traditions in the service—traditions derived from the history of other and very different nations, and most uncertain guides for action in this day and land. The Judge Advocate swept a lot of these traditions aside, and presented to the view of Capt. LOVERING and all like him some large, solid, and durable Truths.

CURRENT NOTES.

Col. Albert W. Bradbury of Portland has resigned the United States Attorneyship for the District of Maine by reason of continued ill health. His term would not have expired until March next. Four Republicans are standing ready to succeed him.

* * *

Boston's list of registered voters for the municipal election is becoming unprecedentedly large, and it is predicted that by Dec. 1, when it closes, it will reach 100,000, if not even 105,000, which would be 10,000 more voters than ever before enrolled.

* * *

All the distillers in Kentucky have been invited by President Gavin H. Cochran of the State Distillers' Association to attend a conference, to be held in Louisville on Tuesday next, to take some steps to limit the production of whisky for from four to eight years.

* * *

The bequest of $75,000 of the late Charles T. Wilder to Dartmouth College is to be used to build a physical laboratory, of red brick, four stories in height, and 107 feet long. Its width will be 56 feet, and there will be a projection in the rear 35 by 55 feet. The lecture room is to have a seating capacity of 500.

* * *

A colony of Shakers from Lebanon, Ohio, is expected shortly to settle near Savannah, Ga. Dr. J. R. Slingerland, head of the Ohio colony, is now in the South making arrangements for the transfer. The exact location has not yet been chosen, but it will probably be within ten miles of Savannah. They want 15,000 acres of land to begin with. The Shakers now have fifteen settlements in this country.

* * *

In compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature of Wisconsin, Secretary of State Casson has had forwarded to him at Madison, the State capital, by all the County Clerks, the official lists of "deserters" from the State volunteer regiments which served during the war of the rebellion. The lists will be destroyed and a certificate of the fact entered upon the State records. The lists were compiled in 1867 and 1868, and in a great many cases have done injustice to veterans who were reported as deserters when they had been prisoners of war in the South.

BIRDS AND NATIONAL LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A careful reading of your correspondent "A. B. C.'s" letters leaves one in some obscurity as to the precise ground upon which she defends the continued wearing of bird plumes, after the fact has been abundantly established that the marketing of birds' feathers for millinery purposes is the agency which has reduced some species of birds in a detrimental degree and practically exterminated others.

One point, however, made again and again by "A. B. C." is that a National law is needed and would afford a solution of the bird-protection problem. Thus, in her letter printed in your issue of to-day she says:

"Do we not require a National law to protect birds, and not from us women? National protection of all animals from which we get furs, and especially the choicer and rarer ones, is equally to be desired.

"But it is quite time for the ornithologist who counted the forty skins of birds in two blocks, with other scholars of his science, to set about in dead earnest the using of their knowledge and statistics to the passing of what we 'Anti-Audubon' women are asking for—a National law protecting birds.

"What we women are working to get down to in this bird question and all protection of lower animal life is a law based on conscience, kindness, and common sense."

This call for a National law as a panacea is a familiar cry. State laws are ineffective because unenforced; give us, then, a National law, which may be expected, by some mysterious potency, to enforce itself. "A. B. C.'s" repeated contention that a National law is required should be considered in the light of two facts:

First—There is an abundance of law on the subject now. Practically every State in the Union has a statute forbidding the killing of the birds which are worn as headgear, including those which are insectivorous and those which are simply plume birds.

Second—There can be no National law on the subject, for the very good reason that the Government has no jurisdiction in the matter. The several States are by the Constitution given police power, under which branch of legislation comes the protection of birds. Congress has no power to enact laws affecting the birds or other wild life of any State. This principle has been decided beyond question by the United States Supreme Court.

The several State laws are, as "A. B. C." would have her National law, "based on conscience, kindness, and common sense." If the women of the country will not respect and obey the laws of their own States, could we reasonably expect them to obey a National law, if such were practicable? If the original Audubon Society could have carried out one line of its endeavor, which was simply to enforce the laws already existing for the protection of birds, it would in effect have achieved the purpose of its formation.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE ORIGINAL AUDUBON SOCIETY.
New York, Nov. 26, 1897.

KINDNESS DUE TO ALL CREATURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This discussion concerning birds seems to have reached the point that so many discussions come to, and the fact is again brought out that in essentials the various disputants entirely agree, but each one is so engaged with the bearing of the conditions on his own particular subject that he overlooks the right of others to claim consideration for their favorites.

No right-minded person can quarrel with Mr. Allen for his desire to protect the ornamental birds, not all necessarily songbirds, but he seems to overlook the fact that among people in general one set will be devoted to cats and demand that all others deserve no—or little—consideration that interferes with the desires of their pets; with others it is dogs; others, horses, and so on. "A. B. C." is like many who have not adopted any special species over which to extend their loving kindness, and are naturally irritated by the indifference, to all but their favorites, displayed by those who frequently make themselves most conspicuous in advocating the protection of—their favorites.

The early Church overlooked the fact that the laws of nature were as much the laws of God as the moral law was, and went so far as to condemn to death those who even recognized the laws of nature. And to-day many fail to appreciate that all God's creatures, in their very inferiority to man, have a claim on him for kindness, or certainly justice, whether they be snakes or humming birds. CHARLES J. BATES.
New York, Nov. 26, 1897.

Mr. Dingley's Paper on Free Silver.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Much as every true friend of American interests may deprecate it, it may now be regarded as settled that the Congressional campaign of next year must be fought out on the line of 1896. When a State like Kentucky turns its back on Carlisle to follow Bryan, and a State like Nebraska, which sees before its eyes in every market the refutation of the Bryan theory that silver and wheat are linked together by the Almighty, still persist in bowing down to the silver idol, it is useless for sound-money men to lose sight of the certainty that the sixteen-to-one silver fallacy is only scorched, not burned. Business men may as well prepare to meet this issue next year, when we hope it will be settled forever.

NUGGETS.

A Chicago Sequence.

When marriage is not a success divorce is its successor.—Chicago News.

The Ideal.

An ideal wife is one who is as pleased with a beefsteak her husband buys as she was with the chocolates he gave her before their marriage.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Bargains.

He—It takes two to make a bargain.
She—Oh, yes—2 cents.
Afterward he remembered that she had that day bought a 98-cent umbrella.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not in Danger of Oblivion.

"He devoted his immense fortune to the perpetuation of his memory."
"You don't say so?"
"Yes, he left it in such shape that every dollar of it will be litigated over."—Detroit Journal.

The Final Test.

"Brainerd doesn't seem to be much of a success as an author."
"Not a success? Why, his book is the literary sensation of the day."
"Oh, his book is all right, but he can't lecture a little bit."—Cleveland Leader.

AN UGLY OLD WOMAN.

Gordon Noel Hurtel in Atlanta Constitution.

I saw her walking slowly
Adown the street alone,
She tottered, weak and faltering,
With footsteps feeble grown.
Amid the throng that met her
Not one had friendly smile,
While all cast curious glances
Upon her ancient style.

A poor, forgotten relic
Of some dead yesterday,
Whose friends had all departed
From life's uncertain way,
And she was left deserted,
For Pity's humble plea,
Like wreckage which is tossing
Upon the cruel sea.

The many hard-lined wrinkles
That seamed her ugly face,
Of woman's softened beauty
Left not a single trace.
Her sunken eyes, half blinded,
Down at the pavement stared,
As if for those around her
She neither felt nor cared.

The queer, old-fashioned bonnet
Half hid her straggling hair;
The shabby dress showed plainly
The signs of constant wear.
So lonely, old and ugly—
I watched her, and I thought:
With what dear joys, love-wakened,
Can life for you be fraught?

You live with mere existence,
The heart within the breast
Can only measure moments
Which cheat the soul of rest.
The Reaper, he has spared you,
And why, I'd like to know?
A sheaf that storms have blasted
Should by the sickle go.

Why left, when none will miss you,
None mourn or shed a tear;
No tender hands twine roses
To deck the griefless bier?
Poor loiterer on life's journey
By time unkindly led,
If none cares for you living,
Who'll weep when you are dead?

There came a living answer;
Far down the crowded street
A little child was toddling,
With love-lit smile, to meet
The woman old and ugly;
Two chubby arms were pressed
About her, while the kisses
The wrinkled face caressed.

The baby lips were lisping,
Those strangers to deceit:
"Me loves 'ou, darlin', tause 'ou
Is bootiful and sweet."
Dear God, 'tis love lends glory
To earth since Eden's fall;
Its touch illumes the halo
That beautifies us all.

GERMAN DEMANDS IN CHINA

Her Conditions Said to be Impossible of Acceptance and Only Presented as a Pretext.

CELESTIALS WANT KIAO-CHOU

Talk at St. Petersburg of an Alliance for Protection Against Germany —Gen. Chang Koayan Condemned to Death.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Special dispatches received here to-day from Shanghai say that Baron von Heyking, the German Minister to China, has presented to the Chinese Government the demands of Germany for the recent murder of German missionaries and the destruction of German mission property.

These demands include the discovery and execution of the murderers of the missionaries, Nies and Hennie, the punishment of the implicated officials, the reconstruction of the missionary buildings, the payment of an indemnity of 600,000 taels (to the relatives of the victims, and also the payment of a heavy indemnity to cover the expenses of the German naval expedition and the maintenance of the German force at Kiao-Chau Bay.

The Chinese Government replied that Kiao-Chau Bay must be evacuated before the demands can be discussed. Baron von Heyking refused to consent to this, and a dead-lock was the result.

The foreign diplomats, the special dispatches further announce, say that the German conditions are impossible of acceptance, and they assert that they were only presented to enable Germany to retain Kiao-Chau Bay and to extend northward her hold of Chinese territory.

It is reported that Chang Koayan, the Chinese General, who was in command of the fortifications at Kiao-Chau Bay, and who surrendered to the Germans without firing a shot, has been condemned to death by the Chinese War Council.

The Viceroys of Canton, Foo-Choo, and Nanking are trying to put the coast defenses in a proper state of repair, with the view of preventing possible further seizures of Chinese territory.

ST. PETERSBURG Nov. 26.—The Novosti contends that the growth of German influence in the near and far East will necessitate a union of Great Britain, Russia, and France for the protection of their interests.

GERMANY AGREED WITH RUSSIA.

One to Keep Kiao Chau, the Other to Control Korea.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The persistent silence of the Government regarding the intentions of Germany at Kiao Chau Bay, though probably caused by the necessities of diplomatic negotiation, is beginning to be regarded with considerable anxiety.

It is believed that immediately prior to the occupation by Admiral von Diederich and the German cruiser division the Government notified its intention to Russia as a friendly power, and that a virtual agreement exists under which Germany may keep Kiao Chau and the bay, while Russia becomes the predominant power in Korea, which is tantamount to annexation.

JOKAI SUNK IN COLLISION.

Four of Her Crew Lost Off Dungeness and Nineteen Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Baron Ardrossan, from Bombay, on Oct. 14, for Antwerp and Havre, collided with the Austrian steamer Jokai at midnight last night, off Dungeness, with the result that the Jokai was so badly damaged that she sank shortly afterward. Four of her crew were drowned and nineteen others were rescued by a pilot cutter. The Baron Ardrossan had her bow stove in.

The Jokai is an iron vessel. She was built at Barrow, in 1882, and registered 1,148 tons gross. She hailed from Fiume.

BANK CASHIER'S NECK BROKEN.

Robber Near Cape Town Seeing No Chance of Escape Kills Himself.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town describes a bold attempt to rob the Standard Bank at Claremont, a suburb of Cape Town. A masked man entered the counting room of the bank, locked the door, and by some unknown means broke the neck of the cashier, though no mark of violence could be found on the body.

When the manager of the bank appeared the robber fired and wounded him slightly. The police then rushed in, and the robber, seeing that all chance of escape was gone, shot himself dead.

FRANCO-BRAZILIAN TREATY.

Arbitration Measure Passed at Rio in the Face of an Ultimatum.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the Franco-Brazilian arbitration treaty, within the terms of which will fall the boundary disputes between France and Brazil, and particularly the settlement of the Amapa question.

The opposition to the treaty has been very strong, and there has been so much delay that the French Government a few weeks ago presented a demand for the settlement of the boundaries of the contested territory of Amapa which was almost an ultimatum. For six weeks or more M. Pichon, the French Minister to Brazil, has been urging a prompt consideration by the Brazilian Congress of the arbitration convention, and the importance of formally confirming the new Amapa boundary, which was delimited last Summer, led the opposition to modify its hostile attitude toward the treaty.

THE TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

Missionary Says the Rebels Are Descended from the Old Pelasgians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—A commission, consisting of two Palace officials and an Albanian notability, has been dispatched to Ipek, in order to try to calm the Albanians, who are opposing the appointment of a new Governor of Albania, the latter's predecessor having been obliged to flee on account of the hostility of the Albanians. Further trouble is feared.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Rev. J. W. Baird, missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Monastir, European Turkey, the nearest station to the district of Ipek and Dic Kora, said in a recent report that the Albanians claim to be descended from the Pelasgians, who came to the Balkan Peninsula centuries before Christ. Their national hero is Skenderbeg, who, in the fifteen century, for twenty-five years successfully resisted the Turks. They are strong, brave, and rapacious. Believing in war and plunder, they have ever been ready for a fray, and have made almost no progress in civilization. There are about 1,500,000 of them, most of whom live northwest and west of Macedonia.

Passengers on the New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, which leaves this port to-morrow, are the Countess Pappenheim, formerly Miss Mary Wheeler, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. D. Cameron, wife of ex-Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Progressives Gaining in London.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In spite of the tremendous excitement and polemics, the results received to date show that the School Board polls yesterday were generally light and indicate that the Progressives are gaining.

Municipal Elections in Belfast.

BELFAST, Nov. 26.—The municipal elections here yesterday resulted for the first time in the election of six labor and eight Nationalist Councillors. Several independents defeated Conservatives, while in two Nationalist wards Conservatives, headed by the Catholic Bishop and priests, defeated Dillonites. Ex-Lord Mayor McCammond was defeated by an independent.

TO SUPPRESS ITALIAN CLUBS.

Nearly a Hundred Clerical Associations to be Closed in Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"There is a well-founded report here that the Government is about to suppress nearly a hundred clerical clubs and associations, especially the Lombardo-Venetian and the Ligurian. This report causes great indignation, even the Liberal Deputies blaming the Government."

CECIL RHODES REPORTED ILL.

A Dispatch from South Africa to The Times Says He Is Better.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—There were rumors on the Stock Exchange yesterday (Friday) of the illness of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes. The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says:

"Mr. Rhodes is better, but has been advised to keep quiet for some time yet. He has just had a long interview with Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner of South Africa, at Umtali, and he expects to be at Salisbury in about a week."

TURKEY ORDERS KRUPP GUNS.

150 Cannon to be Made at a Cost of 1,500,000 Marks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—In spite of the protest of the Russian Government, which recently intimated to the Porte that if any considerable part of the indemnity paid by Greece should be devoted to the extension of the Ottoman armament, the Russian Government would insist upon a payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish indemnity, long overdue, Turkey has placed with Herr Krupp, the great German gun maker, an order for 150 large cannon, at a total value of 1,500,000 marks.

SETTLING THE ENGLISH STRIKE.

Principle of Non-Interference Accepted by the Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The conference between the representatives of the employers and the delegates of the striking engineers, which began Wednesday morning behind closed doors, after many weeks of negotiation, has taken a decided step toward a settlement of the points in dispute by an acceptance on both sides of the general principle of non-interference in the management of either the trades unions or the employers' workshops.

An adjournment was taken to Tuesday next, when the discussion of details will proceed.

PERU'S NEW CABINET.

De Romana Chosen as President of the Ministry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian Legation has received a cablegram from Lima, Peru, announcing the formation of a new Cabinet, as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior—Señor Alejandro Lopez de Romana, former Prefect of Arequipa.

Minister of Foreign Relations—Dr. Enrique de la Riva-Aguero of the former Cabinet.

Minister of Justice—Dr. José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo.

Minister of War and Navy—Col. José Rosa Gil.

Minister of the Treasury—Señor Ignacio Rey of the former Cabinet.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. Ricardo L. Flores.

A Swedish-Russian Expedition.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 26.—Prof. Jaderin has proposed to the Academy of Science that the latter should arrange with the Government for a preliminary expedition, having the co-operation of Russia, to go to Spitzbergen next Summer, and there to arrange for the final measurement of a degree of latitude in 1899 and 1900, with a view of obtaining more exact knowledge of the earth's form.

Maxim's New Gun a Success.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Hiram Maxim's new quick-firing gun was tried here to-day with remarkable results. With 25 pounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 16,000 yards.

A Good Harvest in Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 26.—Reports from the Province of Entre Rios, between the Rivers Uruguay and Parana, say that the harvest there is excellent.

Alfred von Sallet Dead in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Herr Alfred von Sallet, Director of the Coin Museum, is dead. He succumbed to an attack of influenza.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Mullon—MacGregor.

Miss Eleanor May MacGregor of 248 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, and William Newman Mullon, were married Thursday afternoon in the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. Whittaker. Miss Henrietta Mullon was the maid of honor and Miss Cora Greenleaf Westcott was bridesmaid. William H. Allen was best man, and the ushers were J. B. Morrow, Frederick W. Travis, J. Robert Cooper, Jr., and Frederick Mesloh. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Grandparents Wedded.

Solomon Meusel, seventy-eight years old, and Mrs. Louisa Hoehn, sixty-two years old, both residing at 203 New York Avenue, Jersey City, were married Thursday night by Justice John Diehm. The ceremony was witnessed by the children and grandchildren of both bride and bridegroom, after which the united families sat down to a Thanksgiving supper.

MISS HENDERSON'S DEBUT.

Fashionable Folk Attend the Reception at Her Mother's Home.

Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, wife of the banker, gave a coming-out reception for her second daughter, Miss Janet Louise Henderson, at her home, 111 East Thirty-first Street, from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sixteen young society women, several of them buds of last season, helped the débutante and her mother receive. They were: Miss Frances Howland, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Alice Colgate, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Cornelia Clarkson, Miss Dorothea Miller, Miss Marion McKeever, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Marion Whitaker, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Mazie Delafield, Miss Daisy Hollin, Miss Edith Martin, and Miss Annie Alexander.

The reception was well attended by fashionable folk. The parlors were decorated with taste. Huge clusters of pink, white, and yellow chrysanthemums, lilies of the valley, and foliage contrasted with quantities of fine roses of all shades and varieties, banked over the mantels. The débutante, who is a tall brunette, wore a gown of white-corded silk, embroidered in pink and gold, the bodice being trimmed with pink velvet. She carried a bouquet of orchids, pink roses, and lilies of the valley. Her mother wore a white moire gown with black satin stripes. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, her eldest daughter, who married two seasons ago, was present.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—At the recent election the fusion ticket, which carried this county, elected nine Democratic and five Republican members of the Legislature. There has been some doubt as to how the Republican fusionists would vote on joint ballot for United States Senator.

At the meeting of these fusionists here today they decided to vote for the Republican caucus nominee, which will make the Legislature stand 80 Republicans to 65 Democrats.

Killed by a Horse Car.

Frederick Gorgenson of 231 East Thirteenth Street was struck by a Twenty-third Street crosstown car yesterday afternoon near the Twenty-third Street Ferry and fatally injured. He died last night in the New York Hospital. William Wood, the driver of the car, offered to surrender to the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, but he was not held. Gorgenson's death is said to have been due to his own carelessness.

Failure of a Providence Firm.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26.—The L. A. Tillinghast Company, caterers, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $60,000. The assets are put down at $100,000, but it is believed they will not realize that sum.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

A New Composition by Tschaikowsky and Violin Solos by Ysaye.

The second afternoon concert of the Symphony Society, given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, was an entertainment vastly different from the first one. After that it was impossible to avoid saying unpleasant things, and what was said in the sacred secrecy of private life was much worse than that which was committed to the embalming power of printer's ink. But after yesterday's concert the critical mind can throw out its chest, as it were, and think sweet things in honeyed words. Not that all was perfect. As will presently be seen, there were some very large and sharp thorns among the roses. But the atmosphere was artistic, and there was abundant evidence of earnestness and of a desire to do all things fairly and in order.

The programme of the concert was as follows: Beethoven's eighth symphony; the same master's concerto for violin and orchestra; symphonic ballad, "Voyovode," by Tschaikowsky; "Parsifal," paraphrase for violin and orchestra, by Wilhelmj, and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," from Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung." The solo violinist was M. Eugene Ysaye.

The symphonic ballad of the famous Russian composer, Peter Illich Tschaikowsky, was the novelty of the concert, and as music is more important than fiddlers, even though they be long-haired and full of technic, it must receive the first and most serious consideration. The "Voyovode" is a most uncompromising piece of programme music. If you don't know the story which it is intended to illustrate you are as much in the dark as Boston after 11:30 P. M. Recognizing this vital fact, Mr. Damrosch had inserted in the programme the following luminous note:

"The symphonic ballad by Tschaikowsky, 'Voyvode,' was published since Tschaikowsky's death, from a manuscript score in possession of one of Tschaikowsky's pupils. This gentleman picked it up from the floor of the stage where Tschaikowsky had thrown it (torn in two) in disgust, after a rehearsal of the work, which had not gone to his liking. The ballade follows closely the famous poem of Pushkin's, in which the old Voyvode (the Prince) comes home to his castle, after the war, to find his young wife's sleeping room empty. Bidding a servant follow him, he enters the garden in search of her, and there in the moonlight, under the trees, he finds his wife and her former lover. As they whisper to each other the story of their love and final separation through her marriage to the Prince, the Voyvode bids the Sergeant take one of two pistols that he has brought with him, and to aim at the lover, while he, the Prince, would kill the faithless wife. But the servant, whose tender sympathies are aroused by the sad story as he hears it from the lips of the young pair, says he cannot aim—his hand trembles. The Voyvode commands him to fire; as the servant shoots, the Voyvode falls to the ground dead, shot through the heart."

To say nothing of the German English, this note has unique character. It is not the business of a daily newspaper to furnish programme notes, but as some of our readers may go to the concert to-night, at which yesterday's programme will be repeated, we provide herewith some additional information as to the "Voyovode." It was produced in Moscow in 1891, and was conducted by the composer. It is narrated that when Tschaikowsky heard this first performance of the ballad, he declared in very plain Russian that it was rubbish. Mr. Tschaikowsky was an honest man. But this is anticipating. As to the tale that the composer tore the score into two pieces, that is not quite correct. He threw it into the fire. The story came to this country, and we inquired, "What is a Voyovode, and why should it not be thrown into the fire?" The first half of that question has been answered. As to the second, we are still harassed by doubts.

The symphonic ballad begins with an allegro, sharply marked in rhythm to imitate the gallop homeward of the Voyovode. This allegro is twice worked up in a crescendo of smart force, and then gives way to a transitional passage, in which the cantabile theme, illustrative of the unhappy passion of the lady in the case and her lover, is hinted at by the bassoon, over a favorite singer in Tschaikowsky's hands. A short series of diminished sevenths, glissando, on the harp, lead directly to the cantabile proper, which is sung first by the violas, muted. This theme is gradually worked up in contrasting solo passages in the wood wind, with accompaniment of muted strings. A characteristic bit of this accompaniment is a series of ascending and descending runs such as Tschaikowsky was fond of writing for the wood, but in this instance gave to the first strings. The whole cantabile is dark in color, and there are only a few measures in the upper register of the violins.

A recurrence to the quick movement of brief duration leads into an agitated passage, descriptive of the Voyovode's rising wrath, follows the cantabile, and then comes the musical illustration of the shooting—a staccato chord, forte, for the tuba, the trombones, and the tympani, followed by some double staccati, very like to those of a certain "Götterdämmerung" funeral march, and then a sobbing diminuendo away down in the bass clef, as the poor old Voyovode breathes out his life.

The instrumentation of the work is rich in its dark tints. Tschaikowsky's favorite combinations of bass clarionet, English horn, clarionets in the chalumeau register and bassoons are frequent, and the "Voyovode" provides a bad ten minutes for any poor viola player. But the work is extremely poor in ideas. To most of the audience yesterday it must have seemed to be a mere splotch of dark-blue color. During its performance most of the ladies fanned themselves, read the dentifrice advertisements in the programme, and tried to look as if they had serious thoughts. But they did not. Neither had Tschaikowsky. He was a great man; but he wrote the "Voyovode" on one of his half-holidays.

M. Ysaye's performance of the Beethoven violin concerto was a curious mixture of features satisfactory and unsatisfactory. He played ingloriously out of tune during the greater part of the admired work, a feat which cannot be said to have added to the delight of his hearers. He probably found great difficulty in keeping his instrument up to the pitch in the damp, warm atmosphere of the house. His work was that of a scholarly musician, quite in sympathy with the feeling of Beethoven, but somewhat inclined to sentimentalize the tenderer utterances of it. The performance of the cadenza of the first movement was a tremendous exhibition of virtuosity, and the delivery of the re-entrance of the cantabile theme at the close of the cadenza was as poetic and finished a piece of violin playing as possible. In the "Parsifal" paraphrase M. Ysaye left absolutely nothing to be desired. He played this perfectly in tune, and with a pure, singing cantilena that was so broad, so smooth, so instinct with all the vital forces of true musical expression that it moved the hearers to the greatest enthusiasm. It was a piece of eloquent playing without the factitious aid of dazzling feats of technic. In response to long-continued applause, M. Ysaye gave the audience a taste of Bach.

It remains only to say that Mr. Damrosch deserves the heartiest praise for a genuinely fine performance of Beethoven's eighth symphony. He had evidently given the work careful rehearsal, and the orchestra delivered the music with the most careful attention to balance of tone, precision, unanimity, and accentuation. It was thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. Damrosch also acquitted himself with ability in the accompaniments to M. Ysaye, and in the performances of the Tschaikowsky ballad.

Comedian Ill; Audience Dismissed.

Owing to the illness of W. Louis Bradfield, leading comedian in the "In Town gayety company, playing at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, the house was in darkness last night. At 8 o'clock nearly every seat in the theatre was occupied. When word was received that Mr. Bradfield was detained in his room at the Hotel St. George suffering from malarial fever the audience was dismissed by W. T. Grover, who made a brief announcement as to the comedian's non-appearance. Tickets were exchanged or money refunded as the request was made at the box office. Bradfield is under the care of Dr. West.

To Reopen the Lyric Theatre.

Oscar Hammerstein is slowly straightening out the affairs of his Music Hall and the Lyric Theatre, and he was emphatic in the statement made last night that on Dec. 16 he would reopen the Lyric with a much improved company in the opera "La Poupée," including Olive Redpath, who is now playing one of the leading parts in E. E. Rice's company, "The Girl from Paris."

Another Hammerstein Suit.

Action was taken in the Supreme Court yesterday against Oscar Hammerstein and his wife, Malvina, by Arthur A. Carey, as executor of the will of Henry R. Carey, to foreclose a mortgage on property at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. The Hammersteins, it is alleged, have not paid the interest on the mortgage and also owe $45.30 for water tax.

PRICES FOR THE OPERA.

Plans for the Damrosch Season at the Metropolitan.

The subscription sale for the season of grand opera to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning Jan. 17, under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. E. Ellis, will open Monday, Nov. 29, at the box office. The season will be a comprehensive one, and will include examples of the modern French, German, and Italian schools. The operas to be performed will include "Aida," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Les Huguenots," "Barber of Seville," "Traviata," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Manon," "Rigoletto," "Scarlet Letter," "Lucia," "Carmen," "Hamlet," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung."

The scale of prices will be as follows: Parterre boxes, all reserved by the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House; grand tier boxes, seating six, $50; stall boxes, seating five, $30; stall boxes, seating four, $25 and $20; orchestra and orchestra circle, $4; dress circle, $3; balcony, first three rows, $2.50; other rows, $2; family circle, first three rows, $1.50; other rows, $1.

The season will last five weeks, and the management will allow a 15 per cent. reduction to subscribers for the season. The entire company started yesterday for Philadelphia, and the orchestra will go there on Sunday morning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Brady, who held the rights for "The Cat and the Cherub," has disposed of them to a prominent French theatrical manager, who intends to produce the Chinese drama in Paris.

Mme. Alexandra Viarda has extended an invitation to the German, Russian, and Austrian Ambassadors to attend her opening performance of "Alexandra" on Monday night next at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and they have accepted.

An attractive programme will be offered at Keith's next week, and one that speaks highly for the upward tendency of these vaudeville performances. The Vilona sisters, the Misses Lilly, Emma, and Nina, will be heard in their classical recitals. These young ladies were graduated from the Conservatory of Music in Berlin. The Misses Lilly and Emma are violinists, and were pupils of Wilhelmj, and Miss Nina was instructed by a pupil of Liszt.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution gave a reception yesterday to the Continental and Colonial Chapters of that organization, at the home of Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Jr., 18 West Forty-sixth Street, which aroused interest in the highest circles of the general organization. Mrs. Furnald is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Knickerbocker Chapter, the other members being Mrs. J. McWilliam, Miss M. E. Dow, Mrs. James Davis, and Miss Wiswall.

The reception, which lasted from 3 to 6 P. M., was given to enable the members of the three chapters to get thoroughly acquainted with one another.

Blue and gold and yellow, the colors of the hostess's chapter, were noticeable in the decorations. At the tea table, Miss Ingraham, daughter of D. Phoenix Ingraham; Miss Fitch, the Controller's daughter; Miss Fannie Casey, and Miss Margaret Eastman, presided.

Among those present were: Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President of the general society; Mrs. Adaline Sterling, Secretary of the society; Mrs. William Childs, the society's historian; Mrs. James J. Casey, Registrar General; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, President of the Knickerbocker Chapter; Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. M. T. Douglas, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck, Mrs. Thomas S. Grimke, Mrs. William W. Read, Mrs. W. Corner, Mrs. Francis H. Parker, Mrs. Catharine Houseworth, Mrs. Lewis C. Norwell, and the Misses Anderson.

The State society was also represented. All its officers had received invitations. The members of the three chapters present came from all parts of the city. A large number of those belonging to the Colonial Chapter, however, came from Harlem.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Rachel Sampter.

Rachel Sampter, seventy-three years of age, wife of Michael Sampter, the well-known wholesale clothing dealer of East Fourth Street, died at her home, 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Sampter had been an invalid for several years, and suffered a stroke of paralysis about a week ago, which rendered her unconscious up to the time of death. She was born in Germany, and came to this country about thirty-nine years ago, with her husband. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, and four sons. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. M. M. Mangasarian will officiate, and the remains will be cremated.

Dr. George R. Horn.

Dr. George R. Horn, who for a number of years was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, died on Thursday in Philadelphia, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Horn was President of the American Entomological Society, and had a large number of pupils in that branch of science. Next to the late Dr. John Labonte, he was looked upon as the leading entomologist in America. He was active in the Academy of Natural Sciences and served as its corresponding Secretary for some time.

De Francias Folsom.

De Francias Folsom died Sunday at his home, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, of heart disease after a brief illness. He leaves a widow and one child. Mr. Folsom was thirty-six years old. He was at one time a member of the reportorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for the last few years he was with The Herald. He was born and educated in New York, and was well known and much respected among the newspaper men of the city.

John Milo Burr.

John Milo Burr of Burrville, Conn., one of the most prominent real estate men in his section and the man from whom Burrville derived its name, died at his home last night, aged sixty-four. He was appointed Postmaster of Burrville in 1861, and held the office up to his death. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1881. He leaves a wife and one son.

Marcus H. Talbot.

Marcus H. Talbot died suddenly on Thursday at his residence, 25 East Forty-eighth Street, of Bright's disease, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was an old resident of this city, and one of the original members of the New York Stock Exchange. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. MORDECAI M. MOORE, one of the oldest Masons in Pennsylvania, died on Thursday at the Masonic Home in Philadelphia, aged ninety years. Dr. Moore became totally blind about forty years ago, and since then had traveled extensively in the West preaching the Gospel.

RODERICK M. GEDNEY, a member of the Produce Exchange and of the firm of B. G. Coles & Co., provisions, 100 Forsyth street, died on Friday in his sixty-second year, at 328 McDonough street, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held there at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow.

Miss LUCINDA DAY, aged eighty-seven, died yesterday at her home in West Springfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Aaron Day, second, and the grand-daughter of Josiah Day who built, in 1754, the house in which Miss Day died. The family is one of the oldest in Springfield.

JONATHAN STONE of Revere, Mass., who was injured in Charlestown last Monday by being thrown from his carriage, died at his home yesterday. He was seventy-four years of age, a native of New Hampshire, and for two years was Mayor of Charlestown. At the close of his second term Charlestown was annexed to Boston.

Florida, Augusta, Aiken—The South.

The season is open for Southern travel. The Southern Railway announces the most perfect dining and sleeping car service for all Southern cities and Winter resorts for the season of 1897-98. The two Limited trains—the Washington and Southern Limited and United States Fast Mail—are operated daily, every day in the year, giving the most superb service. New York to New Orleans, Aiken, Augusta, Ashville, ("the Land of the Sky.") Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Atlanta, Memphis, Chattanooga, and, in fact, any point South or Southwest. Effective January 17th, the "Florida Limited" will be resumed—a most magnificently equipped train built especially by the Pullman Company for this service, and will be operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, composed exclusively of dining, library, observation, drawing room, and compartment sleeping cars. Leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:10 noon, reaching St. Augustine following afternoon for lunch; also attached to this train will be most perfect service New York to Aiken and Augusta; also Brunswick, Ga., and Jekyl Island. For full particulars, &c., call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

PELAGIC SEALING TO GO ON.

Canada Will Not Stop It in the Absence of a Treaty Covering All Disputed Questions.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The reply of the Canadian Government to the proposition of John W. Foster, in respect to the means of arriving at a settlement of the different questions of dispute between the United States and Canada will be forwarded from here to-morrow. It is in substance as stated in the dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It points out that while the Canadian Government cannot agree to stop pelagic sealing at present for one year, it is of the opinion that a commission should be appointed now to go to work on all matters of dispute, such as pelagic sealing, the alien labor law, free lumber, protection of fisheries on the Great Lakes, free coal, and other matters, and be ready to submit a treaty to the United States Senate. British legislation would also be necessary, and that could be prepared for the meeting of the Imperial Parliament in February.

If the United States Senate adopted such a treaty as the Commissioners had agreed upon, then imperial legislation would follow and pelagic sealing could be stopped at once. The fleet does not enter Bering Sea until the 1st of August. If the joint commission to be appointed by both countries failed to agree, then that would end the whole matter. If the Senate threw out the treaty, that, too, would put a stop to the negotiations.

What the Canadian Government dreads is, that if either of the two last contingencies should happen, and if pelagic sealing should be stopped meanwhile, Canada would have to foot the bill of compensation to the sealers. The only point of difference between the two countries is as to the stopping of the coast sealing, which only means about 6,000 skins for the next three months. With any uncertainty of obtaining a treaty, the Canadian Government does not think it would be justified in stopping pelagic sealing, which is now permitted to every British subject by an imperial act.

Mrs. Townsend's 101st Birthday.

Mrs. H. B. Townsend celebrated her one hundred and first birthday at her home in Roslyn, L. I., yesterday. Mrs. Townsend, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Thurston, was visited during the day by many of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. The old lady had a greeting for all. She was in remarkably good health for a person of her years, being in possession of all her faculties. For several years Mrs. Townsend's birthday has been looked forward to by her relatives and neighbors as a festive event, and yesterday was no exception to the rule.

Georgia Lynching Story Denied.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., Nov. 26.—The report sent out from here last night that a negro had been lynched near this city for assaulting the seventeen-year-old daughter of Eli Davis was untrue. No such man as Eli Davis lives in this vicinity, and there has not been a lynching here in many years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue.

Only Twenty-four more business days before Xmas.

DIED.

CROSSMAN.—Suddenly of pneumonia, Nov. 24, at Asheville, N. C., Ida L., wife of George W. Crossman.
Funeral services Sunday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St.

DIBBLE.—On Nov. 24, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Susie, daughter of N. B. Hoyt and wife of George W. Dibble.
Funeral from her late residence, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., at quarter before 2 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 28. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:15.

DUNCKEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, William J. Dunckel of Hyndsville, N. Y., in the 73d year of his age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Schmidt, 24 East 80th St.
Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Nov. 26, Fannie, daughter of the late George William and Elizabeth L. Smith.
Funeral at St. John's Church, Elwood and Lincoln Avs., Newark, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 27, at 9:30 A. M.

TALBOT.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 25, suddenly of Bright's disease, Marcus H. Talbot.
Funeral at his residence, 25 East 48th St., on Saturday morning at 9:30. Interment at Scarsdale.

Fresh Pond Crematory open every day in the year for business and visitors.—U. S. CREMATION CO., 62 East Houston St., New York.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ALBIN, Susie,	805 Trinity Av.	21	25
BREEN, Patrick H.,	298 Madison St.	47	25
BOENTGEN, Marie,	417 E. 51st St.	62	24
BERNSTEIN, Mine,	131 Norfolk St.	36	26
BADY, Kate M.,	417 W. 29th St.	25	24
BIENER, Pincus,	228 2d St.	43	24
BRAUER, Elizabeth,	835 9th Av.	10	25
CARDONE, Antonio,	49 Oliver St.	23	24
CLARKE, Charles,	46 Manhattan St.	4	24
CONLAN, Bartley,	402 W. 30th St.	21	24
CALWELL, Ann,	414 E. 72d St.	65	25
COHEN, Davis,	239 Monroe St.	2	25
DEE, John,	623 1st Av.	23	24
DOYLE, Loretta,	49th St.	1	24
DE LAET, Francis E.,	157 Prince St.	80	24
DEMAREST, Henrietta T.,	529 W. 129th St.	81	24
DWYER, Patrick H.,	60 E. 107th St.	43	25
DUCHENE, Frank,	16 Abingdon Sq.	35	22
EARLE, Morris D.,	Home for Incurables	59	25
FEIBEL, William,	2,194 2d Av.	2	25
FINNEGAN, Violet S.,	304 E. 102d St.	2	25
FELT, Margaret,	57 W. 95th St.	79	24
FEENEY, James,	217 W. 88th St.	52	24
FOX, Simon,	264 W. 121st St.	65	24
GRETZ, Albert,	232 E. 120th St.	1	24
GRAFF, Fred J.,	502 W. 38th St.	39	25
HUG, Diana,	417 W. 53d St.	1	24
HUMMEL, Pauline,	449 W. 40th St.	65	24
HABERSACKS, William,	159 Elm St.	49	24
HICKEY, John,	236 E. 24th St.	76	26
HANN, Solomon S.,	188 Convent Av.	82	24
JOHNSON, James,	Almshouse.	22	24
KROPF, Minnie,	519 W. 131st St.	11	24
KANE, Sarah,	20 Union Square.	92	24
KENNEDY, James,	454 W. 43d St.	50	21
KELLY, Mary,	Bellevue Hospital.	2	25
LEVITTI, Himan,	144 E. Broadway.	24	24
LENZER, Abraham,	182 Rivington St.	43	21
LA FON, John B.,	1,320 2d Av.	54	22
LESSI, August,	Manh. State Hosp.	54	24
MURPHY, Patrick,	233 E. 82d St.	54	25
MUSCHAM, Joseph,	252 Ludlow St.	43	25
MYERS, Lizzie,	Manh. State Hosp.	26	24
MATTERN, Martha,	103 Allen St.	2	25
McLAUGHLIN, Della,	460 W. 29th St.	32	25
NAMM, Jetta,	141 E. 3d St.	74	24
NESTOR, John,	Almshouse.	26	23
NEVEJANS, Mary,	499 W. Broadway.	40	25
NOLAN, Eliza,	306 W. 37th St.	62	24
O'GORMAN, Bridget,	238 W. 60th St.	51	24
PALMER, Maria T.,	Home for Incurables	84	24
QUINN, Michael,	Hudson St. Hosp.	58	22
REICHMANN, Albert,	171 E. 111th St.	66	24
ROWENSKI, Joseph,	2,981 1st Av.	25	24
SANFILIPPO, Calogerina,	19 Spring St.	2	24
STUBER, Agnes,	328 E. 48th St.	63	24
SMITH, Mary,	320 E. 40th St.	22	25
SCOTT, Mary A.,	230 E. 92d St.	69	25
SMITH, Eva M.,	166 E. 100th St.	67	25
SEIDENBACH, Babette,	40 W. 95th St.	68	25
SAMPTER, Rachel,	12 W. 131st St.	73	26
SNEDECOR, Walter V.,	73 W. 102d St.	53	24
TALBOT, Marcus H.,	25 E. 48th St.	53	25
VYSEHEAD, Mary,	Manh. State Hos.	32	24
WINTER, Mary,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF NEW YORK
3½ Per Cent.
Gold Bonds.
MATURING 1916 TO 1927.
Exempt from Taxation.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-seventh ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1897.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 691, 845, 990, 1276, 1644, 1737, 1962, 2121.
$500 each.—Nos. 107, 146, 149, 167, 307, 383, 684, 698, 1067, 1196, 1197, 1305.
$100 each.—Nos. 16, 53, 69, 70, 94, 139, 160, 170, 175, 190.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 60, 128, 187, 316, 375, 446, 483, 489.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 39, 197, 248, 304, 326, 608, 728, 745.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 33, 208, 536, 685, 876, 932, 974, 1288, 1339, 1751.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1898.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1897.

Mexico, 30th October, 1897. The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

To the Income Bondholders of the BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).

All holders of the income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) are hereby notified to deposit on or before January 1, 1898, their bonds with The Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, for redemption upon the following terms:

The Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) will pay $1,000 for each income bond so deposited, provided that nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) out of the total issue of two thousand (2,000) bonds are deposited on or before January 1, proximo.

The Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) does not bind itself to redeem any bonds which may be so deposited unless a total of nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) bonds is deposited on or before January 1st proximo, but the company reserve the right to accept or reject such smaller number as may be deposited.

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).
By its Treasurer, W. H. MILLER.
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8th, 1897.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New York, 1st November, 1897.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and strong.

While business did not extend yesterday, the total of Stock Exchange transactions falling short of 200,000 shares, it was made plain that there is much more strength underlying the market than the professional traders of the Street have been estimating.

At the opening of yesterday's market pressure was put upon practically every conspicuous stock on the list, and some recessions were forced. A number of the standard stocks were made to look very weak. Wiseacres shook their heads and gravely announced that serious liquidation was under way.

Bear information flooded the Stock Exchange district. There was more talk of Cuba, along with recitations telling of many deplorable things which are bound to come trooping upon the country as soon as Congress meets.

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Though practically all the Wall Street talent was ranged on the bear side the recessions they forced at the opening of the market disappeared quickly, and at the end of the day practically every conspicuous stock on the list had not only recovered earlier declines, but was higher than at the close before the Thanksgiving holiday.

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In a number of stocks the gains of the day were notable enough to induce professional Wall Street to credit them with special significance. This was true particularly in Sugar Trust and Manhattan. Many interesting tales were circulated to explain advances in these two stocks, though most of the current rumors were evident guesswork involving much improbability. But the very fact that suggestions of favorable developments were not pooh-poohed, but warmly welcomed, is indicative of a decidedly changing temper in Wall Street. For weeks past good news has not only fallen flat on the Stock Exchange, but has over and over again served merely to provoke attacks. In developing more sensible tendencies, the Wall Street mood may have more than passing significance.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $40,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 113.

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In State bonds, $11,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 88¼@88½; $500 do., small, at 85, and $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 67¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chic. & N. W. pf.	2	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	¾	N. J. Central	1⅜
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
Consolidated Gas.	1⅜	Peop. Gas L. & C., Chicago	1¼
Delaware & Hudson.	1⅜	Pullman Car.	⅞
Laclede Gas.	1	West. Union Beef.	1½
Manhattan cons.	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	New. Cent. Coal.	2½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1⅛	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Canada Southern.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Detroit Gas.	1¾	Third Av. R. R.	1½
Illinois Central.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were.

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 4s, all in. pd.	1½	St. P., M. & M. 1st,	
Detroit Gas 5s.	1½	Dakota ext.	1¼
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d.	1¼	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.	1
Pac. of Mo. 2d ext.	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.	1
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st, trust receipts. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,519,091; balances, $7,446,157; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $769,690.

Money on call in London, 2½@3¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝@95 7-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,420,645
Exports in the same period	28,919,207
Net exports	$15,498,562
Net imports, 1896	28,104,032
Net exports, 1895	47,988,011
Net exports, 1894	46,377,541
Net exports, 1893	11,207,107

On the Stock Exchange 900 shares of Brunswick sold at .12. On the Consolidated Exchange 60 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.05, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 400 Mexican at .37, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09 200 Portland at .70. On the Mining Exchange 1,900 shares of Annetta sold at .43¼, 28,000 Gold Magnet at .03@.03½@.02⅞@.03¼, 1,400 Miami at .37@.38½, 5,500 Rocky Mountain at .14½@.14, 5,500 Waldorf at .11⅞@.12½@.12, 500 Yukon at .10⅛@.10⅝b30@.10½b30, 21,000 Alamo at .03⅛@.02⅝@.03, 400 Argentum at .19¼, 500 Anchoria Leland at .98, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 28,500 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.004¼, 700 Elkton at .95½@.96, 1,100 Fanny B. at .06, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .04¼, 1,0000 Golden Fleece at .56, 200 Isabella at .27@.27¼, 7,500 Jefferson at .05¼@.06@.05⅜, 71,200 Justine at .003⅝@.006@.003¼@.005, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .18@.18½, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .09¼, 700 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Portland at .72, 44,000 Sentinel at .002¼@.002⅜, 2,000 Specimen at .04⅜, 4,200 Union at .12¾, 1,900 Work at .04¼@.04⅝@.04⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛ to 10⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 93¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 55⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 56⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 108⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 82¼ and Illinois Central at 103½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 113 7-16, for money, and ⅛, to 113⅛, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 37,220,000 marks, treasury notes increased 200,000 marks, other securities decreased 31,320,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 30,000,000 marks. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 50c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.80, and in Rome at 105.

PROOFS OF IMPROVEMENT.

It is a peculiar characteristic of the business situation within the last half year that almost every branch of trade has recorded satisfactory progress and that the improvement has been felt even during seasons which, in the best of years, are affected by comparative dullness. Reports continue to appear of mills which had been running on short time last year and in the early part of the present year being now able to employ their workers on full time and utilize their plants to full capacity. From the manufacturing districts of New England, New York, the South, and the West comes the same news, and in many instances manufacturing concerns find it necessary to run overtime in order to fill contracts in hand. One of the New York mills reporting marked improvement is the Globe Woolen Company of Utica, which employs over 1,100 operatives and sells to jobbers all over the country. To a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Stanley H. Ray, representing the Globe Mills in this city, said yesterday:

"We have done a phenomenal business this season for next Spring, and the contrast with what was going on a year ago is very notable. It was necessary at that time to dismiss our help at the factories on Thursday nights, the demand for our goods not keeping the workers employed on full time. Weavers working by the piece and skilled workmen were affected seriously, and finding that the only way in which it was possible to profitably maintain a high standard of excellence for our manufactures was to let the operatives close work for the week on Thursdays instead of Saturdays, we adopted this policy rather than depreciate our product. Now we can keep over 1,100 persons in good, steady employment on full time, which means to them what is equivalent to an increase of earnings amounting to 33 per cent.

"Many of our American fine goods are taking the place of manufactures that formerly came here from foreign countries, and we are preparing to maintain a vigorous campaign for such business in the future. Exclusion of goods formerly imported, an exclusion resulting from existing tariffs, has also been beneficial to our trade.

"One of the most satisfactory features of the business is the fact that there is nothing overdue from our customers. Collections are the best I have known in the history of the business. This means a great deal. When a concern doing over $1,000,000 worth of trade in the year can announce that it has no bad debts, current conditions must be regarded as satisfactory. We are obliged to say that business is in a healthy state.

"What is to be said as to the existing conditions can also be stated in regard to what we expect in the future. We are hopeful of the future—very hopeful, indeed. It is my opinion that we have entered on an era of steady, continuous prosperity.

"As an instance of the increased value of stocks in the wool and worsted lines, it is to be observed that made-up goods are worth more than they were a year ago. The value is enhanced. Customers now insure their stock for more than it then cost. Being obliged to import wool ourselves we do not find the duty to be to our liking. We consider it excessive. We are, however, well satisfied with the excellent business which is being done, and confident that the future will bring to our trade and to trade generally conditions of still greater betterment and prosperity."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of November to-day will cover 44 roads, and will show 16.39 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$28,185	$3,843	.....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	125,170	8,715	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	74,333	3,891	.....
Canadian Pacific	553,000	129,000	.....
Central of Georgia	144,174	24,918	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	225,497	16,296	.....
Chic. Great Western	112,449	28,910	.....
Chic., Ind. & St. L.	64,289	7,346	.....
Chic., Milw. & St. P.	770,027	109,017	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	34,074	11,178	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	185,900	35,200	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,724	128	.....
Evans. & T. H.	23,430	2,060	.....
Flint & Pere Marq.	60,450	13,388	.....
Grand Trunk—			
Chic. & Gr. Trunk	57,174	.....	$1,457
Det., Gr. H. & M.	18,236	309	.....
Cin., Sag. & Mack.	3,222	476	.....
Tol., Sag & Musk.	1,123	72	.....
International & Gt. No.	101,832	763	.....
Iowa Central	36,512	5,789	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	10,477	2,045	.....
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	77,560	58,783	.....
K. C. Ft. S. & Belt	8,394	3,349	.....
Lake Erie & Western.	64,738	1,550	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	32,073	2,030	.....
Louisv. & Nashville	433,395	.....	6,265
Mexican Central	264,366	68,569	.....
Mexican National	110,639	2,272	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	48,366	4,512	.....
Mo., Kans. & Texas	349,194	57,896	.....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	574,000	101,000	.....
Central Branch	25,000	6,000	.....
N. Y. Ont. & West	83,909	2,636	.....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,401	.....	1,846
Pittsburg & Western.	62,624	12,319	.....
Rio Grande Western.	64,100	10,840	.....
St. Louis & San Fran.	156,245	32,509	.....
St. Louis Southw.	131,010	3,005	.....
Texas & Pacific	220,318	49,798	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	39,047	.....	6,478
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,955	.....	10,706
Wabash	257,275	21,774	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	33,600	10,258	.....
Wisconsin Central	95,262	7,088	.....
Total (44 roads)	$5,842,679	$849,635	$26,752
Net inc. (16.39 p. c.).	.....	822,888	.....

THE ST. PAUL SHOWING.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's statement of earnings for the month of October was published yesterday, and it shows a gross increase of $99,736 over 1896. But last year this company showed for October the largest earnings for any one month during the whole year. From an analysis of the earnings of St. Paul for the month of October, it is found that 1.83 per cent. has been earned on the common stock, and for the four months of the fiscal year ending Oct. 30, 3.8 per cent. has been earned, against 2.47 per cent. last year.

In 1896 the earnings for the month of November were only exceeded during the year by those of March, September, and October, and this year the earnings for the first two weeks in November show an increase of $290,953, and an increase of over $500,000 for the month of November, 1897, may be looked for.

SOME BURLINGTON BONDS.

Breeze & Cummings, the Chicago brokers, are confidently bullish on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy property. They write:

"In view of the large earnings of Burlington and the probability of an increased dividend in March, some shrewd observers are buying Chicago, Burlington and Quincy consolidated debenture fives, due Sept. 1, 1903. Of these bonds there are $15,238,900 outstanding. The proceeds were used for improvements and equipment, retiring maturing bonds, building and equipping the Black Hills extension, new shops in Nebraska, terminal facilities, &c. The additional value of the bonds comes from the convertible clause, which provides that at any time before Nov. 30, 1902, except when the stock transfer books of the company are closed, the bonds can be exchanged for stock at par, dollar for dollar, and if the conversion is made in December, January, February, June, July, or August, the company will pay $12.50 on each bond as an adjustment of interest. People who remember the prices at which Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock sold not so many years ago, when the earnings were large, think that this conversion clause may be a very important matter during the five years of the life of the privilege."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

The heavy export of wheat, with the renewed advance in price, is the most interesting and important feature of the week's events. Since Aug. 1, when the extent of foreign deficiency became realized, exports have been larger than in corresponding weeks of any previous year. The cotton exports also have become very heavy, and the outgo of corn falls but little below last year's unprecedented record, while in exports of manufacturing products, especially machinery, all records for the season have been surpassed. While the aggregate for November last year was over $109,000,000, shipments from New York for three weeks have been but slightly smaller, with a fair prospect that the known increase in cotton and other products from other ports may make up the deficiency. Meanwhile imports are running behind last year's, at New York nearly $2,000,000 this month, so that another excess of exports over imports amounting to about $60,000,000 for the month is probable. But this would make an excess of about $225,000,000 in four months.

Another shipment of $1,375,000 gold from Australia is announced, making $10,903,550 in four months, and the reserve exchange bills held by New York banks have increased to $8,500,000, while it is believed that large amounts are also held in the same way at other chief cities. Foreign operations in securities have made no appreciable difference, but with Russia, Germany, and France able to draw gold from London, while rates of interest here are low because of net receipts of $2,000,000 from the interior, and commercial loans restricted by unusually satisfactory payments, including large amounts due on tea, postponement of gold imports from England is not a matter of surprise or regret.

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Cotton declined to 5.81 cents, the lowest point for many years, with scarcely any indication of speculative effort. More has come into sight this month than during the same time in 1894 from the largest crop ever raised, while takings by Northern and Southern spinners have been smaller, and print cloths and some other staple goods are at the lowest quotations ever known. In such conditions weakness is natural, although extreme estimates of yield are not by some entirely credited. The demand for goods from the South is larger since the removal of embargos, and recent reductions in prices have stimulated larger transactions by dealers, but stocks held by the mills are still heavy. With 1,961,000 pieces of print cloths on hand against 2,212,000 pieces one year and only 206,000 pieces two years ago, the output of 2,000,000 pieces beyond consumption last year has been a heavy load ever since.

The iron industry shows no decrease in production or consumption of pig, but with much reduced orders for products excess of production is expected.

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The woolen manufacture is still consuming heavily in execution of past orders, and many agents are sold so far ahead that they seek no further business, while others are beginning to question whether the demand for the next season will suffice if prices are made to correspond with present quotations of wool. Some reduction in prices of wool appears, possibly averaging half a cent, with sales of Australian amounting to 2,700,000 pounds in a few large blocks at Boston, but the tone is still strong. No change has occurred in the cotton manufacture, and the market for its products is still irregular. The boot and shoe industry continues to surpass all past records in output, for the month thus far 34 per cent. larger than in 1892, and for the year 10.3 per cent. The demand has increased, and there is somewhat more disposition to pay advanced prices.

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

Notwithstanding the appearance of a demand for holiday specialties at some points in the South, at Chicago, St. Louis, and in regions tributary thereto, general trade throughout the country has shown no general improvement this week. Most favorable reports are from the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri and Kansas, where colder weather has stimulated demand at the interior and country merchants have been buying with comparative freedom.

The Eastern cotton-goods industry continues depressed. Consumers evidently do not intend to buy extensively until they believe the price of raw cotton is ready to advance. Competition from Southern mills—more particularly overproduction by manufacturers who produce a single staple—underlies existing large stocks and the heaviness of prices. Converters and manufacturers of cotton yarns are situated relatively more favorably. Other lines reporting seasonable distribution are manufacturers of woolens, clothing, shoes, and jobbers of fancy groceries. Iron and steel have not been in as active demand as expected, and are lower, notwithstanding furnaces and mills are supplied with orders sufficient to carry them well into next year. A favorable feature is found in advances in wages of operatives in various industrial lines.

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The intervention of a holiday has had the usual effect on bank clearings throughout the country, the aggregate being $1,058,000,000, or 17 per cent. less than the total in the preceding week, but 13 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago, which also included a holiday. This week's clearings total is also smaller than in like weeks in 1892 and in 1890, about 4.5 per cent. in each instance. Total clearings for five business days ending with Thanksgiving eve exceeded the corresponding aggregate in 1895 by 21 per cent., were 31 per cent. larger than in the like week in 1894, 10 per cent. heavier than in 1893, and 4.5 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period in 1891.

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There are 235 business failures reported throughout the United States this week compared with 235 last week, 296 in the week a year ago, 288 two years ago, 307 in the corresponding week of 1894, and as contrasted with 298 in the like period of 1893.

COAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its current review of anthracite coal trade conditions The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The Reading has about 2,500 cars of coal between Pottsville and Spring Mill awaiting a market. How much coal is on the other roads it is hard to estimate just now, as the companies are shipping as large amounts as they can to the Western market. Certain it is that those companies which have a Western outlet are rushing coal to that market before the close of navigation, which is expected in a few days. Dealers there are stocking up for the Winter, and in some quarters we hear of a good demand for broken and chestnut, which are very scarce with at least one large shipper. Prices in the West are low, and, comparatively speaking, are on a par with those ruling in the East.

"The Eastern anthracite coal trade is practically unchanged, excepting the retail demand, owing to the colder weather. It takes at least a week of good cold weaher to stimulate a wholesale demand, and as the week closes we hear dealers are drawing from their contracted supplies in good way. At this end many of the companies have large stocks of broken and chestnut, besides the smaller sizes. The latter will be consumed to a great extent during the Winter months. Prices show no improvement, and $3.90 for stove coal, free on board, tidewater, is pretty near to the actual selling price. The other sizes are quoted at correspondingly low prices.

"It is clearly evident from what we can gather that prices will near $3 unless something is done toward restricting the production of coal. As compared with a year ago, prices were very low during the last two months in consequence of the heavy output. On the other hand, however, the shipments in 1897 will be less than those of 1896. A practice which has caused some demoralization in the Eastern market is the manipulation of barge freights to Long Island Sound and New England by the companies which compete in those markets. These companies are still making consignments of coal to be paid for by the selling agents when sold, and not at the expiration of a regular term of credit. Consequently, concessions can be made at the pleasure of the selling agent, and necessarily at the loss of the shipper. Until this condition is remedied there can be no regulation of the trade in those markets.

"So far this year the shipment of coal to Boston amounted to about 200,000 tons less than a year ago, but the supplies are nevertheless sufficient at that point to meet the demand for a time."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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December option wheat at highest was $1.00¼, closing at that price, as against 98⅝c on Wednesday.

Discussion of scheme for consolidation of nearly all small down-town banks into one or two large institutions. Bankers look favorably upon project.

London buying early in day of Northern Pacific preferred. Some selling from same source later.

Increase of $99,736 in St. Paul's gross earnings for October.

Chicago banks lending money in Berlin.

Business on Texas Pacific heavier than at any time since operation of road began.

Union Pacific purchase money certificates quoted for first time. Price, 107 bid, 109 asked. No actual transactions.

Hardening of money rates in London market.

Increase of $134,000 in value of dry goods imported during week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $327,000 in value of amount marketed.

Payment of interest coupons by Chicago and West Michigan, four-fifths in cash and one-fifth in scrip, instead of half cash and half in scrip, as heretofore. Change made because of better earnings.

Increase of $122,732 in gross earnings of St. Louis and San Francisco for October.

Statement from Chicago that the Wabash and Grand Trunk Lines will enter New York over the tracks of the ew York, Ontario and Western

Decrease of $43,555 in gross earnings of Pacific Mail for October.

Declaration of the usual 2 per cent .quarterly dividend by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern and Omaha Roads of interest due on Wednesday next.

Shipment of 680,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Gain of $26,843 in gross earnings Central of Georgia for October.

Increase of 10 per cent. in wages of employes of Missouri Pacific system. This means a yearly increase of $900,000 in the wages account.

De crease of $12,871 in gross earnings of Alabama Great Southern for October.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71	72
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	115	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96½	98
New Orleans Traction common	4¾	5¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	89	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	67	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	69	73
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	100	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	76
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	72	74
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	320	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111½	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	138	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	83	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	32	33
Glucose, preferred, ex. dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt commen	24	26
Malt preferred	75	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal	340	350
Pratt & Whitney	12	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	70
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	330	332
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	156½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330	Market & Fulton	215
American Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	237	Mech'cs' & Traders'	113
Central National	160	Mercantile	168
Chase National	500	Merchants'	146
Chatham	120	Merchants' Exch'ge	120
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	620	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	205
Columbia	160	New Amsterdam	280
Commerce	208	New York	235
Continental	130	New York County	700
Corn Exchange	285	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	80
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	195	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	350	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Second National	450
Germania	300	Sevent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 26, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21¼	22	185	American Cotton Oil..	22	22	22	22	— ¼
73¼	73¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ¾
7¼	7⅝	813	American Spirits Mfg..	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	17½	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
133¼	133½	80,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	131	133⅝	130¾	133⅝	+ 2⅝
110½	112	220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
81	81¼	1,470	American Tobacco	81	81¾	80¾	81¼	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	155	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	1,940	At., T. & S. F. pf....	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	13	100	Baltimore & Ohio	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	5⅝	5,250	Bay State Gas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
31½	31¾	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	.....
118	120	70	Brooklyn Union Gas..	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
52	52¼	100	Canada Southern	119	119	118	118	— ¼
80	80¼	200	Canadian Pacific	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
20⅝	21	550	Chesapeake & Ohio....	80	80½	80	80½	— ⅛
93¾	93⅞	18,455	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	20⅜	21	20⅜	21	— ⅞
95	100	810	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	93¾	94	92⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	1,140	Chicago Gr. West....	95	95	95	95	— ⅞
91⅞	92	18,080	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
140	140¼	385	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	— ⅛
121¼	121½	900	Chicago & Northw....	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	+ ⅛
164	165	200	Chi. & Northw. pf....	120½	121½	120½	121½	+ ⅜
86⅜	86⅞	5,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	164½	164	164	164	+ 2
40¼	44	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	86½	86⅞	86	86⅞	— ¼
5	5⅝	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	41	41	41	41	+ 2
84	184¾	4,205	Consolidated Gas	5	5	5	5	.....
108¼	109	415	Delaware & Hudson...	181½	184¼	181¼	184½	+ 1¾
.....	.....	300	Detroit Gas	107½	108¾	107½	108¾	+ 1½
85	85½	10	Erie 1st pf.....	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	+ 1¼
32	33	400	General Electric	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	277	Illinois Central	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	.....
42	45	200	Illinois Steel Co.....	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	.....
9¼	9½	350	Iowa Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
23	24	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	43	43	43	43	— ¼
40½	41½	200	Laclede Gas	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
68	69½	3	Lake Erie & West. pf..	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	.....
54⅝	54⅞	4,440	Louisville & Nashville.	41	41	41	41	+1
102⅜	102⅝	22,860	Manhattan Con	68	68	68	68	.....
113	113¼	720	Metropolitan St. Ry...	54¼	54¼	53⅞	54¼	.....
101¼	102½	1	Michigan Central	100¼	102⅞	100	102⅝	+ ⅛
25	25½	610	Minn. & St. Louis....	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+ ⅛
54	55	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	102	102	102	102	+ 2⅝
83¼	33½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	23	25	23	25	+1
28½	28⅝	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	53	54	53	54	+1½
33	33¼	115	Missouri Pacific	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	.....
6	8	100	National Lead Co.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
84	84¼	4,290	New Central Coal....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
105⅞	106	895	New Jersey Central ..	82⅝	84¼	82⅝	84½	+ 2⅝
179	182	5	New York Central	106¼	107⅜	105¾	107⅜	+ 1⅝
13⅝	14	100	N. Y., N. H. & H....	180	180	180	180	.....
48	48⅜	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	4⅞	100	North American	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	.....
19¼	19½	4,400	Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
55⅛	55⅞	9,284	Northern Pacific pf..	19⅜	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
.....	.....	100	Oregon Imp., 3d in. pd.	55⅞	55⅞	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	255	Ontario & Western....	15	15	15	15	.....
34	38	100	Or. R. & Navigation..	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
67½	69½	100	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	34	34	34	34	.....
29¼	29½	960	Pacific Mail	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
109⅞	110¼	216	Pennsylvania R. R....	20⅞	20⅞	20	20¼	— ⅜
92⅜	92⅞	26,665	People's Gas, Chicago.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	— ⅛
33½	33⅞	450	P., C. C. & St. Louis..	93	93	91	92¾	— ⅜
170½	175	215	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	33½	33½	33½	33½	+1¼
20⅝	21	600	Reading	170⅞	171	170⅞	171	+ ⅜
25⅝	26¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
52	54	13	Rio Grande West. pf..	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
43	47	35	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	54	54	51	51	— ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	524	St. L. & San Fran....	43	43	43	43	.....
53⅞	54½	409	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾	.....
20⅞	21¼	242	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	10	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
76	76⅝	550	St. Paul & Omaha....	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	.....
8⅝	8⅞	300	Southern Pacific	76	76⅛	76	76⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	20	1,367	Southern Railway	19¾	20	19½	20	— ⅛
29¼	29½	650	Southern Railway pf..	9	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
4¼	4⅝	100	Standard R. & T.....	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	24	600	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
146	148	100	Third Avenue	23½	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	3,950	U. P., all in. pd.....	146	146	146	146	— ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	405	U. P., D. & G. R....	22⅞	23⅜	22½	23⅜	— ⅛
62	63	100	U. S. Leather pf.....	7	7⅛	7	7	.....
7¼	7½	100	Wabash	62½	62⅝	62½	62¼	— ⅜
17¼	17⅝	820	Wabash pf.....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
8⅝	9¼	1,676	Western Union	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
86⅞	87⅛	319	Western Union Beef..	8	9¼	8	9¼	+1½
1⅞	2	100	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.....		182,837		2	2	2	2	— ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
3,000.....108
At, T & S F gen 4s
25,000.....86⅛
8,000.....86⅞
10,000.....86⅞
25,000.....86⅞
4,000.....86⅞
Adjustment 4s
5,000s3.....53½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
6,000.....108¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....79¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
9,000.....90
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000.....110¼
9,000.....110¾
Canada So 1st gtd
6,000.....110¾
10,000.....111
5,000.....111¼
20,000.....111¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....111⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
2,000.....116¼
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
2,000.....109½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
12,000.....111½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000.....78¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
10,000.....103⅜
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
6,000.....103⅜
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000s20F.....94⅜
Chi, B & Q con 7s
15,000.....118½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
20,000.....108
Chicago & Erie 1st
3,000.....110⅜
2,000.....110½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
3,000.....95
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
1,000.....113
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
4,000.....107½
3,000.....107⅝
7,000.....107½
Chi, St P & M 1st
1,000.....129½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
7,000.....44
C, C & Ind G M
2,000.....128
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000.....21
5,000.....21½
Commercial Cable 4s
5,000.....105½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
45,000.....92
2,000.....92½
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000.....109½
E T, V & G con 5s
5,000.....109¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000.....111½
Total sales.....$1,195,500

Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000.....90¼
Gal, Har & San An 2d
1,000.....104
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....121
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
15,000.....91
5,000.....78½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000.....78¾
7,000s20F.....82
5,000.....81½
1,000.....82¼
10,000s20F.....81¾
5,000.....81¾
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....82¼
10,000.....89¼
L S & Mich So 8½s
18,000.....105¼
Lehigh Val Term 5s
1,000.....110
Long Island 1st
1,000.....101⅝
Louis & Nash cons
7,000.....102
Louis & Nash unified 4s
20,000.....
Mich Cent cons 7s
1,000s3.....114
Mil & St Paul, Chi & L Superior Div
5,000.....115½
Chi & Mo River 5s
2,000.....114½
So Minn Div 6s
6,000.....119½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000.....87½
7,000.....87½
500.....87½
15,000.....87½
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000b30F.....62
10,000b30F.....
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000.....82
4,000.....82½
5,000.....82½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000.....63
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
10,000.....
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000.....72½
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000.....119
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000.....76½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,000.....76¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000.....59
2,000.....91½
7,500.....91⅝
10,000.....91¾
75,000.....91⅝
15,000.....92
15,000.....92⅛
50,000.....92
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
3,000.....92¼
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000.....93½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
19,000.....102½

Oregon R & N 4s
15,000.....93⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s
11,000.....121
1,000s5F.....121
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000.....93½
Income A 5s
5,000.....
Pac of Mo 2d ext
8,000.....56½
People's G L & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
4,000.....114
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
2,000.....
Reading Co gen 4s
11,000.....102½
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000.....124
Rio Grande West 1st
6,000.....81
2,000.....81¼
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
10,000.....68
St L & I Mt 1st ext 4½s
15,000.....107⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000.....87
St L & S F 4s
3,000.....
St L & S F G M 5s
3,000.....102¾
2,000.....102¾
4,000.....102¾
1,000.....102¼
St L S W 1st
1,000.....
St Paul & Duluth 2d
6,000.....104½
St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota extension
1,000.....120¼
St P, M & M cons 6s
1,000.....
St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000.....129½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
6,000.....60
5,000.....60¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st
7,000.....102
So Pac of Cal 5s consol
10,000.....92½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....92⅛
8,000.....92
7,000.....92¼
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....60
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....97
11,000.....97¼
9,000.....97¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
30,000.....27⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000.....
10,000.....47⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
20,000.....105⅜
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000.....102⅜
Registered
2,000.....
Wilkes & East 1st
3,000.....95
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000.....34

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	
4s, c., 1907	114	
4s, r., 1925	128	
4s, c., 1925	128	
5s, r., 1904	114	
5s, c., 1904	114	
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	
Currency 6s, 1899	106	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	
Adams Express	156	163
Alb. & Sus	182	
Alton & T. H.	60	
Am. Coal	119	140
Am. Express	117	119
Am. Tob. C.		91½
Am. Tobacco pf	110	113
Ann Arbor	11½	13
Ann Arbor pf	33½	38
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	4¼	5½
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	
Capital Traction	58	
Central Pacific	10½	11
Chi. & Alton	160	
Chi. & Alton pf	170	
Chi., Ind. & E. Ill	52½	55
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	34	36
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20½	22
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	75	80
C., C., C. & St. L.	81½	83
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	78	81
Consol. Ice	30	32
Consol. Ice pf.	85	92
Cleve. & Pitts.	167¾	
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2¼	5
Col. Fuel & Iron	20	21½
Col. F. & I. pf.		80
Col., H. V. & T.	4	5
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	18	20
Com. Cable	175	
Consol. Coal	88	
Del., L. & W.	154	155
D. & R. G.	11	12
D. & R. G. pf.	43½	44½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	80
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¼	7½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	107½
Ont. Mining	3	4
Ore. S. L.	18	19¼
Penn. Coal	330	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1⅛
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	84	86
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Reading 1st pf.	45¾	46¼
Rens. & Saratoga	182	187
Rio Grande West.	23	25
R., W. & O.	120	
St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	
St. L. S. W.	13½	15
St. P. & Duluth	10	23
St. P. & D. pf.	89½	95
St. P., M. & M.	121	124
St. P. & O. pf.	146	147
Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Texas Pacific	10¾	11
U. S. Express	40	44
U. S. Leather	7	7¾
U. S. Rubber	16	17
U. S. Rubber pf.	64½	66
Wells-F. Express	111	115
West. Chi. St. Ry.	100	103
W. & L. E. pf., t.	1¼	3
W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. paid	8	11
Wis. Central	2	3½
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
21,040	Am. Sug. Ref.	130⅞	133¼	130¾	133¼
10	A., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
280	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Am. Tobacco	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
30	Bay State Gas.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,580	C., R. I. & Pac.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
6,150	C., B. & Q.	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
10,060	C., M. & St. P.	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛
1,900	Cent. of N. J.	82¾	84⅜	82¾	84⅜
740	Louis. & Nash.	54	54¾	53¾	54¼
7,850	Manhattan	100⅜	102¾	100⅜	102⅝
580	Mo. Pacific	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½
510	Nor. Pac. pf.	55	55¾	54⅝	55
6,550	People's Gas	91⅛	92¼	90⅝	92¼
870	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾
150	Tenn. C. & I.	23	23	22	23
750	Union Pacific	22⅝	23¼	22½	23¼
20	Western Union	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼

59,160

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	53½	53¾	53¼	53½
3,000	Can. South. 1st	111¼	111¼	111	111
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96	96¼	96	96¼
20,000	Tor. Pac. 4s	92	92	91¾	91¾
7,000	Texas Pac. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼

$60,000

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,227,102, against $1,092,281 last week, and $2,349,703 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,429,208, against $1,101,589 last week, and $2,451,965 in the same week of 1896.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Trading in West End Street Railway shares was less marked today than heretofore this week; still the selling pressure continued and put the price down from 80¼ to 78¼, with rally to 79½ in late dealings, closing at 79¼—a ¾ net drop for the day. Some 3,000 shares changed hands in the morning, with lighter volume in the afternoon. An odd lot of the preferred sold at 99, a loss of ½. Butte and Boston mining fell ⅝, to 24¼, thence rising to 25⅝. Montana lost ⅞, to 139½, rallying to 140. Centennial was off 1, to 16½, rallying to 17. Franklin was 1¾ lower at 18¾. Various odd lots of Tamarack Junior sold at 15@16¼.

Dominion Coal revived, 1,450 shares selling in the morning, the most active trading in a month. The price rose from 22 to 24, and held firm.

Old Dominion Copper was up ½ at 23; Gas seconds were up ⅝, at 69¼, and fives ⅛ at 86¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	219
Boston & Lowell	216	
Boston & Maine		170
Boston & Providence	215	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	109	109¼
Fitchburg pf	110	
Old Colony	94½	95
Oregon Short Line	18¾	
West End	79¼	
West End pf		79½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	
Allouez	.50	
Arnold	.50	
Atlantic	2¼	2¾
Boston & Montana	21	23
Butte & Boston	140	140¼
Calumet & Hecla	251	253
Centennial	490	495
Franklin	17	17¼
Gold Coin Mines	18½	19
Kearsarge	1⅞	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	18½	19
Osceola	8¼	8½
Pioneer, (gold)	37	38
Quincy	5¾	6
Santa Ysabel	112	114
Tamarack	17⅝	
Tamarack Junior	181	182
Tecumseh	14	15
Wolverine	3¼	4
	16¼	17

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	258	259
Dominion Coal pf	23¾	23⅞
Edison Electric Illuminating	104½	105
Erie Telephone	163	165
General Electric	70	70½
General Electric pf	82	82½
Illinois Steel	81	82
Lamson Cons. Store Service	48	49
Mexican Telephone	22	22¼
New England Telephone	.50	.75
Philadelphia Company	129	130
Pullman Palace Car	170½	171
United States Oil	12½	13
United States Rubber	16	17¾

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22¾	23

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The local market to-day opened quiet and remained dull and listless. United Gas was up ¼, at 87, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, at 55½. There were, however, few transactions, and, in fact, there were no buyers for anything offered except in small lots. Metropolitan Railway was firm at Wednesday's figure, but Philadelphia and Union Traction both showed fractional declines. This was attributed to a report, which President John Lowber Welsh refused either to affirm or deny, that there was to be an assessment on Union stockholders, to provide for the control of the Hestonville, Pennsylvania Heat was firm, but in little demand. Choctaw preferred was up ⅜, at 25. Welsbach advanced to 44½, on small transactions and reports of increasing business. Marsden held firm around 15½.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26¼	26½
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	19⅛	19⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	55¼	55¾
Pennsylvania	55	55⅛
Reading t. c.	10 7-16	10 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	22 15-16	23
Reading 2d pf.	18 7-16	18 1-16
St. Paul	91¾	91⅞
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2	2½
Metropolitan Railway	113½	113¾
Baltimore & Ohio	23¾	24
Philadelphia Traction	78	78¼
Union Traction	12⅜	12⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co.	17	17
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co. pf.	39¼	39¾
United Gas Improvement	86⅞	87
Electric Storage	24⅝	25¼
Electric Storage pf.	27½	30
Welsbach Light	44	46
American R. E. L.	5¾	6
Marsden	15	16
Choctaw		8
Choctaw pf.	24¾	25
Reading general 4s	84½	84⅝
Electric & People's 4s	72¼	73¼
Cons. T., Pitts.	9	9⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—American Strawboard was erratic to-day. Opening at 28, it dropped to 27¼, and rose again to 28¼. Chicago City Railway opened at 237 and dropped to 236. West Chicago dropped from the opening at 102⅝, to 101¾ at the close. Second account sold at 103¼@103¾. Other stocks were stationary. Metropolitan still hangs at 4, with the bonds at 52@52¼. Chicago Edison sold at 136, bonds at 105.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	27⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	26
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	26
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	230
Diamond Match Co., of Illinois	142
Lake Street Elevated	16¼
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	33½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	22
New York Biscuit Co.	187
North Chicago Street Railroad	62¼
Street's West Stable Car Line	25
West Chicago Street Railroad	22½
Lake Street Elevated, tr. certs.	101¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	83

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Nov.	$125,170	$116,455	$133,700
From July 1	2,716,853	2,448,802	2,714,007

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	339	340	334
3d week Nov.	$74,833	$70,442	$70,121
From July 1	1,552,051	1,448,477	1,282,268

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,327
3d week Nov.	$553,000	$424,000	$502,000
From Jan. 1	21,992,540	18,182,329	16,432,395

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,523	1,459	.....
3d week Nov.	$144,174	$119,256	.....
From July 1	2,277,201	2,176,818	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,362
3d week Nov.	$225,466	$209,168	$220,783
From July 1	4,510,358	5,092,240	3,441,785

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	928
3d week Nov.	$112,449	$83,589	$93,262
From July 1	2,954,636	1,860,714	

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week Nov.	$64,289	$56,948	.....
From July 1	1,441,584	1,169,565	.....

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Nov.	$34,074	$22,896	$37,996
From July 1	586,793	487,286	782,853

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
3d week Nov.	$185,900	$150,700	$168,800
From July 1	3,919,613	3,485,194	3,067,159

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Nov.	$5,723	$5,595	$6,134
From July 1	137,500	121,344	131,088

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Nov.	$28,429	$21,870	$23,901
From July 1	514,425	417,400	467,858

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	648	648	648
3d week Nov.	$80,449	$47,982	$46,674
From Jan. 1	2,456,104	2,302,911	2,233,812

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Nov.	$10,477	$8,432	$10,669
From July 1	221,583	172,267	181,880

KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—

Mileage	35	35	35
From Jan. 1	$8,394	$5,045	$4,862
	448,820	305,202	250,941

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Nov.	$64,787	$63,187	$72,186
From Jan. 1	3,062,275	2,984,182	3,114,951

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. L.—

Mileage	372	372	372
3d week Nov.	$32,072	$30,042	$29,523
From Jan. 1	1,312,484	1,375,504	1,306,334

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,955
3d week Nov.	$433,395	$439,660	$444,640
From July 1	8,596,678	8,237,619	8,396,081

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
3d week Nov.	$264,306	$200,797	$187,713
From Jan. 1	11,764,000	8,898,816	8,855,654

LAYING A SHIP NEWS CABLE

Work on the Improved Signal Service Nearly Completed in the Rain Yesterday.

SOME NEAT SPLICING DONE

Expert Services of a High Functionary Called the "Submarine Jointer" Is d to be Used at the Critical Point.

The cable steamer Mackay-Bennett left the White Star Line pier, at Christopher street, at 9:30 A. M. yesterday, having on board a number of telegraph, telephone, steamship and newspaper men, the guests of the Postal Telegraph Company.

The steamer went down the bay and out to sea in a pouring rain. The business in hand was to complete the Postal Company's cable between Sandy Hook and Coney Island. This cable is laid to furnish prompt service in reporting the arrivals and departures of vessels in all weathers and seasons. About six miles of the line, three miles on the Coney Island side and three miles on the Sandy Hook side, had already been laid. On reaching the Coney Island end of the cable already down, the end was picked up and a splice was made, the steamer then heading toward the Sandy Hook end.

By that time it was so late in the afternoon that it was decided to defer the completion of the work until to-day. The end of the cable from the steamer was then buoyed up preparatory for to-day's work, and the steamer returned to the city. In the meantime test connection was made with New York, and a number of messages were sent and received over the wire.

The final joining of the end of the cable picked up off Coney Island to the line which was to be reeled off from the steamer was a delicate operation, which required the services of a functionary with the title of "sub-marine jointer." First, a "splicer" did the rough part of the work, which occupied an hour, and then came the "jointer's" turn. His duties not only require the most painstaking work in connecting the little wires of the cables, but even the softness of the operator's hands plays an important part in the thorough establishment of the connection.

The "sub-marine jointer" is an important man. He is an expert of experts, and when he walks about the decks of a cable steamer, the crew fall back and give him plenty of room. He is only called into requisition on an average of about once every two or three months, and then he works only about half an hour.

So when J. S. Sage, the "sub-marine jointer" on the Mackay-Bennett, finally appeared on the scene yesterday the officials deferentially made way for him. A little canvas tent was brought out and placed over the "jointer," his assistast, and his chest of tools. This was to keep the wind away from the wires, which cannot be joined properly if the wind blows upon them. The spectators stood about like boys at a country circus, and peered timidly through the openings of the tent in which Sage worked.

First the gutta percha core which had been bared on each end of the cables for several inches was whittled down to the little core of copper wires. Then the eleven wires of the shore end were dexterously twisted into the seven wires of the deep sea end, and the whole was covered with solder. Then a stick of gutta percha was heated over a little gas furnace and built up on the wires. Where the joint attained the diameter of about three-eighths of an inch it was held in ice water until hardened.

Then the "Submarine Jointer" withdrew and lighted his pipe, and the splicer took the centre of the stage again. The bare core was wrapped with jute cloth and then served with marline. Then came a wrapping of twenty-four strands of one-sixteenth-inch steel wire as a protection, then another layer of siezing and over all a wrapping of soft knitted cloth chemically treated. Then the big winch forward began to move, the vessel got under way, and the strand of cable about the big drum in the after well began to pay out.

Among those on board were A. B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph Company; E. C. Bradley, Vice President of the Postal Company; G. G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company; U. N. Bethel, General Manager of the New York Telephone Company; Col. L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company; Eugene Cushman, civil engineer; Paul Paguet of the French Steamship Line; Charles H. Wilson, General Manager of the Southern Bell Telephone Company; Col. William Ludlow, Engineers' Department, United States Army; E. G. Cochrane, General Superintendent of Construction of the Postal Telegraph Company; George W. Blanchard, Superintendent of Marine Service of the Postal Telegraph Company; H. Laws Webb, expert electrician, Postal Telegraph Company, and Charles Cuttriss, electrician of the Commercial Cable Company.

INDIAN PASSES FORGED CHECKS.

A Malone Store Swindled, but the Redman Gets Away.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The authorities here have been making search for an Indian who is charged with passing forged checks. A few nights ago the Indian bought a few inexpensive articles at Barry & Mallon's clothing store and presented a check for $26, bearing the name of J. Fred Amsden, a prominent farmer of Malone.

The clerk accepted it and gave the Indian the change. Later, the Indian made an attempt to pass a check for $14 signed F. Amsden. The proprietor of the store suspected fraud and sent the check to Mr. Amsden's brother, who returned with it and declared it a forgery. An effort was made to capture the Indian, but he made his escape.

OHIO PRISONERS MAKING GLOVES

Their Work Contracted for by A. T. Hallock of New York.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—A. T. Hallock, a New York manufacturer of gloves, who began some time ago the experiment of having his goods made by convicts, has just closed a contract for the employment of 200 inmates of the Mansfield Reformatory.

The convicts work by the piece and earn more for the State than those employed at other work. Mr. Hallock has operated within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary. He is now negotiating for the establishment of a plant in the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster.

The capacity of the factories at Columbus and Mansfield is a thousand dozen pairs a day.

MISSING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Alleged New Yorker Disappears in Suspicious Circumstances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Andrew Satto, who said he was a car inspector of the Third Avenue street car line of New York, arrived here last Sunday. Monday he disappeared in circumstances that caused the police to believe that he had met with foul play.

Reaching the city in company with his wife, Satto stopped Sunday night at the Brooklyn Hotel. The next afternoon he engaged rooms at 230 Montgomery Avenue, paying for one week in advance. In paying the bill Satto took from his pocket a roll said to contain nearly $500. Leaving his wife in the room Satto went out for his baggage. He has not been seen since.

At the offices of the Third Avenue Railroad Company it was said last night that no inspector of the name of Satto or anything like it had been in the employ of the road for a number of years. Even among the men who inspect the gear of the cars the name was unknown.

The man in charge at the company's building last night said he thought there were not many inspectors who could "land in San Francisco" with $500 in their pockets.

Brooklyn's Dog Show's Last Day.

Owing to the wet weather last night the attendance was rather small in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory building at Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, Brooklyn, where the second annual dog show, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Kennel Club is being held. The show closes at 10:30 o'clock to-night. Brooklyn exhibitors were successful yesterday in getting prizes, ten special prizes in all having been awarded.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED IN NEWARK

James A. Clemmer, Accused of Complicity in a Norristown (Penn.) Murder, Captured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—James A. Clemmer was arrested here to-day by Detective Chief Stainsby and Detective Sergeant Cosgrove in connection with the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, committed at Norristown, Penn., on Oct. 28, 1896. The prisoner at first denied his identity, but when clippings from newspapers telling about the case were found in his pockets he admitted he was the man wanted, and said the name of Harry E. Young, under which he went in this city, was assumed. He did not, however, confess any connection with the crime, neither would he say anything about it.

Mrs. Kaiser's husband is under sentence of death, and Elizabeth L. De Kalb is on trial for being a party to the crime. Conspiracy is alleged on the part of the husband, the De Kalb woman, and Clemmer. The first the Newark authorities knew of the presence of Clemmer in this city was from District Attorney James A. Strasburger of Norristown. A "fake" personal was inserted in a New York newspaper, purporting to be from the De Kalb woman. Clemmer was a victim of the decoy and responded with a letter, which gave the District Attorney information as to where Clemmer was living. He did not know, however, under what name Clemmer was passing.

Late last night Sergeant Cosgrove located the man as Harry E. Young, but as there were some discrepencies in the case he did not make the arrest at once. Chief Stainsby and Sergeant Cosgrove this morning satisfied themselves that Young was Clemmer. Everything fitted in with the story of the Pennsylvania District Attorney. Shortly after this they met Clemmer on Broad Street. With the simple announcement that he was wanted at Police Headquarters they placed him under arrest.

On reaching Headquarters the prisoner was taken to Chief Stainsby's room, and, after being searched, he offered to go back to Pennsylvania without waiting for requisition papers. He was taken to the Sergeant's desk and recorded. He could hardly stand when his record was being made, owing to nervousness.

He will be held until the requisition papers arrive, as the law does not allow his being taken out of the State without the papers.

GEN. BLANCO TO BE ARBITER.

He Will See that the Interests of Spain Do Not Suffer by Reason of the Cuban Tariff.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Marshal Blanco has cabled the Cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbiter in connection with the customs tariff, and that the interests of the Peninsula will not suffer thereby.

The publication this morning in The Official Gazette of the two decrees extending to the Antilles the Universal Suffrage law of 1890, and applying also the laws inscribed in the first chapter of the Spanish Constitution, with a guarantee of the application of the general laws, has produced an excellent effect in political circles.

Article 1 explains the principles of the future Government of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the Government of each island shall be composed of an Insular Parliament, divided into two chambers, with a Governor General, representing the Home Government, will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws on colonial affairs rests with the Insular Chambers and the Governor General.

Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal powers—a chamber of representatives and a council of administration.

Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of thirty-five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen nominated by the Home Government.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Official Gazette publishes this morning (Saturday) the royal decrees granting autonomy to Cuba and Puerto Rico, thus removing the anxiety which had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the Government's reticence and unexplained delay.

LAST AMERICAN PRISONER FREE.

Spanish Authorities in Cuba Release Many Political Prisoners.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Señor Marcos Garcia, the Governor of Santa Clara, has arrived at Sagua in order to be better able to judge of the condition of the reconcentrados. From this day on these unfortunate people will receive rations of food.

The Spanish authorities to-day released from prison Thomas Jordan, a prisoner captured, according to the allegations, after the landing of an expedition by the American steamer Three Friends, and Manuel Hernandez, who is said to have been a member of another filibustering expedition. Both men were under sentence of death.

The Government has also released from prison Juan Arias, Augustin Cossio, Emilio Betancourt, and Rosendo Betancourt. No American citizen is now confined in any prison in the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The State Department has been notified of the release of Rafel Fernandez and Chaquilla Manuel Fernandez, two Americans held prisoners in Cuba.

RIOT IN PUERTO RICO.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Advices just received from Puerto Rico say that a riot occurred there yesterday. It appears that a steamer, having on board a number of political prisoners recently released from the Spanish penal settlements on the African coast, in accordance with the amnesty decree, arrived there, and the liberated men were allowed to land.

They soon found their way to a drinking saloon, partook of stimulants, and began cheering for the United States, crying, "Hurrah for free America!" This demonstration was resented by the crowds about the place, and rioting followed. The police were eventually called upon to interfere, and compelled the liberated men to re-embark. During the disturbance the police captured the insurgent Colonel Algio Sanchez, who is described as being incognito in Puerto Rico.

Hannis Taylor Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is asserted at the Catholic University and by Hannis Taylor, late United States Minister to Spain, that a severe attack of bronchitis necessitated the abandonment of his lecture set for yesterday at the university. The report that the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, requested the university authorities not to permit the lecture is denied by all parties concerned.

Quarantine Against Pensacola.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A royal decree just issued orders the quarantine of all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from Pensacola, Fla.

INDIAN ATTEMPTS MURDER.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Augustus Kennedy, who lives on the Versailles Road, was shot in the shoulder and again in the back while sitting at a table in the front room of his house reading a paper last night.

The shooting was done through a window, and at the second shot Kennedy fell on the floor.

The man who did the shooting called out: "Now, lay there." Kennedy recognized the voice as that of Newton Bennett, an Indian, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Kennedy's wounds are not dangerous.

Suicide in Central Park.

A well-dressed man, about twenty-eight years old, shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon in Central Park, near the Block House. The report of the pistol was heard by Policeman Fox of the Park police, who found the man lying on a bench with a bullet wound over his heart. A thirty-eight-calibre revolver was on the ground by his feet. The clothes were searched, but no articles of any value, and no means of identification were found. The man had the appearance of a consumptive. The description of him tallies in some respects with that of "John Gaffney of 1,183 Amsterdam Avenue," who has been reported missing from his home. The body was taken to the Arsenal morgue. The police hunted up the address of John Gaffney, but found that the address given was in the grounds of Columbia University.

CORNELL VIEWS ON ROWING

Prof. Wheeler of Her Athletic Council Talks on Next Year's Boating.

READY FOR FAIR CHALLENGES

A General Conference of University Representatives Favored — Advantages of Different Courses—No Word from Yale Yet.

Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, the advisory member of the Cornell Athletic Council, is in the city for a few days during the university's Thanksgiving recess. It was understood that Prof. Wheeler had come to New York to confer with Yale men relative to the challenge which it is said Yale has decided to send to Cornell for university boat races next season. Prof. Wheeler said yesterday:

"I am not here to see any Yale men. The truth of this matter is that Yale has not as yet sent our Athletic Council any challenge for a boat race, although it is known that Yale alumni are talking over the advisability of such a step. I am, in fact, here to confer with Cornell alumni whom I may meet and to secure their opinion as to what will be Cornell's best policy in case such a challenge is received by us. Their opinions will have great weight, of course, but the final determining body will be the Athletic Council, to which is intrusted at Cornell all matters of athletic policy.

"Now, there is every year a great deal of talk over what arrangements will be made over boat races the coming year, and I would be much pleased if a general conference of representatives of all the rowing universities could be agreed upon. As it is, there is nothing but uncertainty. If Cornell rows the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, as has been her custom in recent years, it will be manifestly unfair to add to this the burden of a race with Yale and Harvard, each singly, making in all three races for us. Yale, of course, prefers the New London course. Cornell has been in favor of Poughkeepsie, because it has been believed that Poughkeepsie offered the best opportunity for a fair race, but if any other course is suggested which is better than Poughkeepsie, Cornell will be for that.

"Saratoga has been suggested as having still water, and practically all the other advantages for a race which Poughkeepsie has. But there is this one objection to Saratoga. There is at present no arrangement for an observation train. The sportsmen throughout the country have urged that there be a quintangular regatta held the coming year between Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania. Such a plan presents many disadvantages. In the first place, the crews are trained for a four-mile race. A quintangular regatta could not be held unless the race be contested in two shorter heats, while rowing either four-mile or two-mile heats. The one would be too exhausting, the other manifestly unsatisfactory. Cornell, being the champion this year, will not issue any challenges, but will be willing to row any one who will row with her and impose no unfair conditions."

YALE MEN AT NEW LONDON.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 26.—Intercollegiate boating matters, so far as they have relations with New London and the Thames River, are beginning to assume tangible shape.

Robert J. Cook, Yale's great coach, and Payne Whitney, Captain of this year's crew, have been in New London in consultation with the committee of the New London Board of Trade. At this meeting the New London committee submitted to Yale a proposition looking toward a Yale-Harvard race on the Thames next June. This proposition Yale is now considering, and at the proper time will submit it to Harvard.

Included in the terms are overtures made by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New London Northern Railroad, both of which offer inducements which will greatly assist in securing the race.

The conditions of the New London proposition are withheld from publication, because of the fact that in their consideration of it Yale and Harvard may find it necessary to make mutual concessions.

While at New London Mr. Cook made remarks from which the inference is drawn that Yale at the proper time will challenge Cornell for a race for next June.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 26.—Robert J. Cook and Capt. Payne Whitney have returned from New London, where they held protracted sessions with the Board of Trade in relation to the regatta there next Spring. Mr. Cook admits that the possibility of Cornell rowing at New London was brought before the Board of Trade.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew has received word from Yale that the course at New London has been chosen for next June's races with Harvard. Last year, when Harvard and Yale made their five-year athletic agreement, Yale had to row at Poughkeepsie on account of Harvard's previous agreement with Cornell. It was agreed, however, that this year in the race with Harvard Yale should have the choice between New London and Poughkeepsie.

HER LIFE WORTH ONLY 5 CENTS

Husband Sent His Wife for Beer and Fatally Stabbed Her for Spending a Nickel.

For the sake of a five-cent-piece, James Moody, thirty-seven years old, stabbed and fatally wounded his wife Lizzie on the night of Thanksgiving at his rooms, 120 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Moody was discovered by Detectives Dunn and Kennedy of the Bedford Avenue Station last night, dying of internal hemorrhages, while her husband, with the knife in his hand, stood at bay and defied arrest.

The woman was stabbed in the back, the blade entering the left lung. Since Thursday night she has lain in the room almost where she fell, bleeding slowly to death, and begging that a priest be sent to her that her sins might be forgiven.

Last night a small boy called in the house heard the groans from the Moodys' rooms, and reported it to the officers. When they reached the place they found the door barricaded. Moody refused to open it, and when the old timbers gave way before the shoulders of the detectives, he stood with the knife in his hand, at bay. Dunn and Kennedy grappled with him, and, after a fierce struggle, disarmed him.

Mrs. Moody lay on the bed with only life enough left in her to beg that a priest be sent for. After she had been sent to the Eastern District Hospital the detectives found that after supper Thursday night, Moody sent his wife to a near-by saloon to buy a can of beer. He gave her 50 cents. Mrs. Moody bought the beer and also 5 cents' worth of whisky, with which to treat her landlady, Mrs. Matheson. She said nothing to her husband, but Moody slowly counted out the change and noticed the missing nickel. In the altercation that followed he stabbed the woman and then shut himself up with her in the room.

The surgeon at the Eastern District Hospital said that Mrs. Moody's death was only a matter of a few hours, and that she could not live through the night. Moody was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station.

FARMER BUTCHERED IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—Monday morning last the body of Isidore Poirier, a farmer, was found in his house, at St. Canut, showing many stab wounds, and the throat cut from ear to ear. Mrs. Poirier when questioned said that he had killed himself. The woman at first made a great showing of grief, but later treated the matter very lightly.

Mrs. Poirier and a man named Samuel Parslow, who had been paying attention to her, were arrested yesterday, charged with the crime. To-day Parslow made a full confession. In his confession he says that on Sunday evening, urged on by Mrs. Poirier, he stabbed Poirier with the butcher knife that was found in the room after the murder was committed. Poirier was in bed asleep at the time, and Mrs. Poirier was present.

Mrs. Poirier denies any complicity in the affair. She claims that she does not know anything about the murder, and that she was at her father's house at the time that Parslow says he stabbed her husband.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Down-Town Business Property Traded for a Harlem Plot—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

After a long period of negotiation, one of the largest real estate transactions of recent months was closed yesterday. J. D. Trimble has sold for Harry Chaffee to C. W. Seaman, for about $450,000, the new six-story building, 43, 45, 47, and 49 Bleecker Street, just east of the new Elm Street, and extending through to Shinbone Alley, 85 by 100 by 63.6 by 80. In part payment, about $300,000, Mr. Seaman gives the plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, 100 feet on the avenue by 90 on the street. The Bleecker Street property is mortgaged for $200,000, a second mortgage of $50,000 having recently been paid off. The Harlem plot is subject to a mortgage of $125,000 at four per cent., which has three years to run.

The latter property was formerly the old Gardiner homestead, and has not been sold for over fifty years, it having come into Mr. Seaman's possession through inheritance. It is now occupied by delapidated frame buildings, which, it is understood, will be demolished to make way for a ten-story modern hotel, to be erected by Mr. Chaffee. It is expected that the new hotel will be well patronized by the traveling public using the new railroad station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Julius Freund has sold for Alfred Hahn to Max Freund, for $100,000, the old buildings 127, 129, and 131 Mercer Street, 50 by 100. Upon the expiration of present leases Mr. Freund will improve the plot.

The same broker has also sold several other plots in the same neighborhood to Mr. Freund, some of which have been resold with builders' loans.

Stabler & Smith have sold for James A. Frame & Son to a Mr. Brandes, for about $30,000, the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 267 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 58 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Kempner Brothers, for improvement, two lots on the south side of Ninety-second Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard.

George R. Read has sold for Ralph Marsh, for $65,000, the plot 216 and 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.5. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of two private stables.

The same broker has also sold for George S. Wright, to an investor, for $20,000, the old four-story brick building, northwest corner of Avenue D and Ninth Street, 26 by 93.

William S. Lalor has sold for a Mrs. Murray to Well & Mayer the three and four story brick buildings 51 and 53 Henry Street, 50 by 100.

Alexander A. Jordan has sold to Joseph Whitney, for about $80,000, the five-story double flat 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100. In payment of $15,000 of this amount, the buyer gives the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 316 East Fifty-second Street, 19 by 100.

Leo Erlanger has sold for Thaddeus Moriarty, to Mrs. C. Steinfeld, the plot One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 112.6.

John C. Bremen has sold to Michael Rowan, for $23,000, the five-story brownstone front apartment house 139 West Ninety-eighth Street, 24 10 by 65 by 100.8½. A plot, 105 by 140, on Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., is given in payment of $10,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jane Kelly, for $2,295, the two-story frame dwelling 717 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 16.8 by 125.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Andre Johnsen, for $30,875, the five-story brick flat, 702 West End Avenue, 20.6 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julius C. Schlachter, for $500, the three-story brick tenement, with two-story brick tenement at rear, 209 East Houston Street, 20 by 90, leasehold.

S. De Walltears sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, for $25,000, the four lots, with foundations, walls, &c., for four flats completed to the third story, 236 to 242 West Sixty-second Street, 100 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William M. Laws, for $24,754, the four-story stone-front dwelling 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 102.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boulevard, west side, 74.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 63.3 by 86, D. B. Horton of 131 Columbus Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $36,000.

Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 204 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 17.6 by 110, Peter McCabe of 33 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Harry Moore, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick laboratory, 25 by 36, the Van Publishing Company of 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Lienan & Nash of 64 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 87.5 by 100, Leopold Kahn Company of 2,213 Seventh Avenue, owner; Harry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 24.11 by 70, Alphonse Hogenauer of 348 Willis Avenue, owner; H. Andersen, architect; cost, $38,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 277.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 28.8 by 85 and 35 by 86.2, John Acker of 528 East Seventy-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect.

Union Avenue, west side, 47 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 44; R. D. Barnum, of 245 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; B. F. Frisbie, of 721 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 196 by 30; Curtis & Rake, of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,500.

Woodlawn Road, west side, 300 feet south of Jerome Avenue, for a two-story frame shop, 15 by 20; John Bahrenburg, owner; T. Sponheimer, architect; cost, $225.

No. 913 Longfellow Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 15 by 20 and a one-story frame stable, 13.6 by 20; Franz Frjehlewitz of 1,100 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Fred Ebeling & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 50 by 80; Fort Morris Congregational Church, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 21 Rutgers Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; A. J. Dworsky, premises, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Arthur Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to two three-story frame dwellings; West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association, owner; F. E. Glasser, architect; cost, $2,000.

Longwood Avenue, north side, 19 feet east of Lafayette Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; John Ahern, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 26.

ALLEN ST, 171, 25x87.6; Julius Solomon and wife to Nathan Greenberg $17,700

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Bernhard Freund 27,500

BATHGATE AV, Lot 185, map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; Rachel M. Conklin and others to John Fox 1,250

BLEECKER ST, n s, 425 ft e of Broadway, 85.1x83.2x63.7x99.11; Harry Chaffee and wife to Clarence W. Seamans 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 74.11 n of 132d St, 50x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to D. B. Horton 18,000

BRADHURST AV, 33, w s, 263.11 ft s of 145th St, 18x85.3x18x87.9; Robert Wallace and wife to John C. Wallace 10

BRADHURST AV, 31, adjoining above; Robert Wallace and wife to Robert Wallace, Jr. 10

BRADHURST AV, 35; 18.2x87.9x17.11x70.8; Robert Wallace and wife to Annie I. Pomfret 10

GREENWICH ST, 220; 26.7x80x26.6x80; Greenwich St, 216, 26.6x80; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Henry J. S. Hall et al. 71,500

HAMILTON ST, s s, 133.5 ft e of Catharine St, 25x103.11x26.1x104.1; Morris Berman and wife to Louis Perelstein 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x74.6x162x85.10; George R. Sheldon, as assignee, to John O. Baker.. 24,500

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x74.6x162x85.10; John O. Baker and wife to Robert Kelly 1

LEGGETT AV, n s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x96.7x26.8x106.11; William A. McCool to Katharina Zimmermann 2,250

LOT 185, map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; George W. Conklin and others to John Fox, three-fourths part 3,750

LOT 144, sales map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William F. Carroll 4,550

LOTS 94 and 95, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Paula Gutmann 2,700

LOTS 36, 37, and 38, map of Laconia Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Joseph Stickney 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 97, w s, 21.6x75; William H. Hastings et al. to Cerolamo Calla 12,000

MADISON AV, 1,459 to 1,465; 101st St, 56 East; George F. Johnson to Herman Wronkow 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 24.11x98; John E. Simons et al. to Jane F. McMahon 100

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 117th St, 25x70; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 26.9 ft s of 117th St, 25x70x25.1x70; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Max Bargebuhr 1

NATHALIE AV, w s, Lots 52, 53, 54, 80 to 64, King's Bridge Road, e s; Isaac G. Van Tassel and wife to Simon Docter ... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x 90; Rebecca G. Penney to Harry Chaffee. 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 40.8 ft w of Willett St, 24.10x100; Clinton St, w s, 100.4 ft n of Delancey St, 25.4x100; Rebecca Freiman to A. H. Freiman, ½ part 1

SOUTH ST, 84, 17.9x74.6x18.1x74.6; South St, 83 to 85; brick store and lot in rear of 85 South St, 17.9x74.7x18.1x74.9; Front St, s e s, 167, 18.10x76.8x18.7x76.11; Edward Browne, referee, to John G. Butterfield 25,000

SOUTH ST, 84, 17.9x74.5x18.1x74.6; South St, 83 to 85; brick store and lot in rear of 85 South St, 17.9x74.7x18.1x74.9; Front St, s e s, 167, 18.10x76.8x18.7x76.11; Edward Browne, referee, to John G. Butterfield 25,000

SOUTH ST, 84, 17.9x74.5x18.1x74.6; South St, 83 to 85; brick store and lot in rear of 85 South St, 17.9x74.7x18.1x74.9; Front St, s e s, 167, 18.10x76.8x18.7x76.11; Edward Browne, referee, to John G. Butterfield 25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 86.7 ft s of 119th St, 31.8x142.2x27x123.7; Abraham Kaufmann and wife to Louis Wechsler, ½ part 1

STANTON ST, n s, 32 ft e of Goerck St, 27.5x70; Max Wolff to Sarah Reiss 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Isidor Straus and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and another 100

3D AV, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8x100; 3d Av, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Annie Pfluger to Paul Hellinger 1

3D AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25x100; Elias Gusowski and wife to Frances Hein 70,000

4TH AV, n w corner of 87th St, 50.4x80x irregular; William G. McGrath to E. W. Harris 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4x 108.8 to St. Nicholas Av, x177.7x15.9; Leopold Kahn to Leopold Kahn Company 10

8TH AV, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; Milton Mayer to John E. Simons and another 1

19TH ST, 281 West; Rosanna Daly to Fannie McGay 1

38TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th av, 20.10x 98.9; Mary Beach to William C. Bolton. 300

52D ST, n s, 175.8 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 92.6x irreg; Mary E. Bier to Louis Ungerleider 1

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 100x 100.5; William R. Hatton and another, trustees, to W. C. Andrews 80,000

63D ST, n s, 379 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Clifford W. Hartridge to Oscar Purdy 14,000

63D ST, n s, 379 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Oscar Purdy and wife to Workingman's Co-operative Association of United Insurance League 15,811

72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x102.2; Elizabeth S. Clark to Henry Hirsh and another 100

72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 102.2; Edward Hirsh and others to Alonzo B. Kight 1

81ST ST, 150 East, 19.7x104.4; Herman Weil to Lillie Weil 1

83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of Park Av, 57.11x 102.2; Nathan E. Clark and wife to Bernard Metzger 1

102D ST, 15 West; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart 7,000

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; Edward Hirsh and others to Charles Buek 1

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Simon Docter and wife to Isaac G. Van Tassel 1

115TH ST, 157 East, 18.4x100.11; John H. Mulhearn and wife to Samuel Hoffman. 1

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th av, 50x 100.11; Jane McMahon and another to John E. Simons and another 100

119TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th av, 25x100.11; Emil Stenz and wife to Charles Bauer, ½ part 1

Recorded Leases.

CAGGIANO, Vincenzo, to Dr. F. Stolf; 1st Av, 2,237, s w corner of 115th St, 3 years $600

MORTON, Ann C., to Benjamin Borkheim; 188 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years.... 3,100

SPEIR, Archibald W., and others to Mary A. Fitzgerald; 9 East 34th St, 10 years. 4,500–5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., and wife to William R. Hutton and another, Trustees, &c.; n s of 58th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 3 years $60,000

BENHAM, Earl S., and wife to Laura D. Beach; n s of proposed 5th St, 275.11 ft e of Green Av or lane, 2 years 2,500

BENHAM, Earl S., and wife against Edward Kochkeler; n s of proposed 5th St, 275.11 ft e of Green Av or lane, 1 year.... 500

432 East 9th St, 1 year 2,500

BONELLI, Mary A., to Edward Swann; s s of 50th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 1,075

BUEK, Charles, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 107th St, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year 40,000

CARROLL, William F., to Abraham Van Santvoord, (referee;) Lot 144, sales map of Ward estate, 3 years 2,730

CHAFFEE, Harry, and Theoline to William Havemeyer, n e corner of Park Av and 125th St, demand 70,000

CHAPIN, Sydney, to Charles E. Mahony; s s of 33d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av; also 1-12 part of 160 acres in Hooper County of Iowa, and interest in stocks, &c, 1 year 3,000

COOK, Charles, and wife to Daniel Ryer; Lot 164, Block D, map property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year 2,300

DOCTER, Simon, and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 113th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, and s s of 113th St, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year (3 mortgages) 1,000

EDWARDS, James D., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 3,000

FOX, John, to Rebecca A. Hunneke; 1,660 Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,000

GLEDHILL, Henry, and others to Harris D. Colt, trustee of Marie L. Cameron; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 90,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Julius Solomon; 171 Allen St, installments 2,700

GUTMANN, Paula, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 94 and 95, map of 54 lots at Tremont, 3 years.. 1,620

HADDON, Mary A., to Henry Wilson; 166 East 114th St, 5 years 2,500

HAFNER, Rosanna M., and husband to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n e s of 21st St, 150 ft n w of 7th Av, 1 year.... 25,000

HAZELL, Jesse, and wife to S. Sturges Allen; w s of 1st Av, 123.5 ft s of 40th St, 2 months 780

HELLER, William, to Harriet Overheiser; 172 East 79th St, 8 years 9,000

HERZFELDEH, Marx, to George G. Kip; 430 East 9th St, 5 years 5,000

HEROLD, Daniel, to George E. Lackey; 432 East 9th St, 1 year 2,500

HATCH, Robert H., and others to Jane D. Haines; n s of 48th St, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 1,000

HOF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M. daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9.06 A. M. and **3.35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9.15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, connecting with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 1 Court St., Brooklyn. E. H. HUTCHINSON, President.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10.15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

3.00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7.45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8.15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt and Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday, **"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:55, 1:15** P. M. Sundays only for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

***3:05, 3:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***5:05, 5:20** P. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***6:05, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:05, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:26, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50, *10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 1 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DENVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M.—(Café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 838 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., 12:25 P. M., 12:00 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, *7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) 12:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 115, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 889, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:05 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:26, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:26 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:35, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:35, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices Nos. 901, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 366 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Principal Intermediate Points, (3:00 A. M. Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., (2:15 night, Sundays, 4:30, (1:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 8:00, 9:10, 4:30, 5:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only.) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 12:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:35, 11:05, 11:35, 11:50 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 271, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St.; as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:10 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 116th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50.

Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W.II., Dec. 30, 10 AM
*Auguste Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM | *Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98.

Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A. M. | Patria, Dec. 4, 2 P. M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK.....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 5

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon | Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon
Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Biserta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 56 days. Rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

La Champagne...Nov. 27 | La Gascogne....Dec. 18
La Touraine.....Dec. 4 | La Normandie....Dec. 25
La Bretagne.....Dec. 11 | La Champagne...Jan. 1

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards. Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y. Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM
Campania, Dec. 11, 9:30 AM | Etruria, Jan. 1, noon

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Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p. Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
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Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
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do (5th Av. & 46 St.). The Windsor, ap, $4up, ep, 1.50up
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do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
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do (58th St. & Mad. Av.). Madison Av. Htl., ap, $3 up
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do (Chambers & W. B'y.). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
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Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

BROWNING, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY BROWNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 46 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1897. LILLIE BROWNING, Administratrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 46 Cedar Street, New York City. je12-1aw6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hamilton Holmes, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 312 West 28th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of June, 1897. ELIZABETH C. JONES, Executrix. MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Executrix, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. je12-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES M. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

KOOP, ELIZABETHA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PETER KOOP, husband of ELIZABETHA KOOP, the deceased

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS

Board of Estimate Approves the Plans and Authorizes the Advertising for Bids.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY'S PROTEST

Objects to the City Paying an Excessive Sum of Money for the Remodeling of the City Hall.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday to take action on the plans of John R. Thomas for the new Hall of Records. After scanning the plans and specifications and receiving a favorable report on them from Major McLean, the board adopted a resolution approving the plans, specifications, and form of contract submitted by the architect, authorizing the construction of the building and directing that advertisements for bids be inserted for twelve consecutive days in six newspapers.

Mayor Strong then submitted a resolution of the Board of Aldermen asking the board to provide for a roof garden on the new building, to be open all night. Corporation Counsel Scott said he would not be in favor of keeping the building open at night on account of a possible danger to valuable records. The board did not seriously consider the proposition.

The matter of remodeling the brownstone building for the City Courts came up. Deputy Commissioner Wilds appearing for the Department of Public Works. The plans as submitted by the architect call for an expenditure of $120,000. The board agreed that this was too much to spend on the old building, and the architect was instructed to submit new plans.

Jefferson M. Levy, who stood behind Mr. Jeroloman, then got up and said he was glad the board had taken such action, but he desired to make an objection as a taxpayer and citizen to the proposed expenditure on the City Hall for the reception of the new administration. He said that he understood the board was about to pay $190,000 for the work, and he thought it could not possibly cost more than $75,000.

"In fact," he continued, "I have had architects and contractors examine the work, and they tell me it ought not to cost more than $50,000. The matter should be investigated before the final award is made and the city's money is wasted."

Mayor Strong replied that the remodeling of the building was to cost only $181,000. "Bids," he said, "were asked for and opened in this office, and $181,000 was the lowest bid, while the highest was $220,000. We took the lowest bid." The Corporation Counsel then announced that the contract had already been awarded.

"Well," replied Mr. Levy, "if it is shown that twice as much is being spent as there should be, is it not your duty to see that something is done, even if the contract is let?"

After some more wrangling Mr. Scott assured Mr. Levy that he need not worry, as the bids would surely be protested if they were excessive.

Corporation Counsel Scott than gave it as his opinion that the board in making up the annual estimates should proceed as if there were no new charter, the extra amounts needed being provided by the budgets of other cities. It was therefore decided to take up the final estimates on Monday, Wednesday, Dec. 8, was the date set for the hearing of charitable institutions, which are to argue for their appropriations.

JEWELL DAY NURSERY BENEFIT.

The Dance and Doll Sale to be Held at Sherry's To-day.

The annual dance and doll sale for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery will be held at Sherry's to-day. The children will be amused in the afternoon by performing dogs and monkeys, and in the evening will be the dance for the young people.

The doll table will be in charge of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge. The Russian drawn work will be sold by Mrs. Theodore Keese and Miss Stewart, the toys and books by Mrs. August Hecksher. Mrs. Joel Erhardt, and Mrs. F. F. Marbury. The fancy articles will be in charge of Miss Kate Rogers. The tea table will be presided over by Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Florence Eno, and Miss Marie Perkins.

The Jack Horner pies and grab-bags will be in charge of Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. F. Egerton-Webb, and Miss Cora Randolph. Orders for dolls for Christmas trees will be

HANNIGAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Magistrate Crane Says the Policeman Had No Right to Shoot.

John J. Hannigan, the policeman who shot Charles L. McNally on Thanksgiving Day, while endeavoring to arrest him for playing football in the street, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday and held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. He told the Magistrate that the shooting was entirely accidental, as he intended to fire in the air and tripped, the bullet therefore taking a downward course and striking the boy.

Magistrate Crane maintained, however, that the policeman was not justified in drawing his pistol at all, as this should only be done when life is in danger.

The Police Commissioners yesterday suspended Hannigan without pay, and he will be placed on trial next week. Commissioners Moss and Andrews both expressed the opinion that the shooting was unjustifiable and that Hannigan should have been arrested immediately after he had fired the shot.

FOUND $26; LOST A DAY'S PAY.

Gripman McLaughlin Accused by a Woman of Retaining $24.

James McLaughlin, a gripman on the Third Avenue line, considered himself fortunate when he found $26 lying on the tracks in front of his car. He had barely picked it up, however, when a woman rushed up and demanded the money, saying that she lost it. She said her name was Ida Thompson, and she came from Brooklyn with a bank book containing $50, which she was to deposit in a bank, but the money fell out of the bank book.

McLaughlin advised her to apply at the office of the road, saying that he would have to turn it in there. After some remonstrance she went to the office, and learned there that only $26 had been recovered. She insisted that the gripman must have found $50, however, and refused to accept the money. Then she had a summons issued for McLaughlin.

Yesterday McLaughlin told Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Court, that he had only found $26, but the woman insisted that she would have $50 or nothing. When the Magistrate said he would concur in her decision she changed her mind, and accepted the $26. McLaughlin lost a day's pay on account of the trouble.

Bonds to Pay Water Company.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn yesterday advised Controller Palmer to issue a call for proposals for water bonds in $575,000 for the payment of the amount due to the Long Island Water Supply Company for its plant. He also advised the Controller to make a tender of the money to the company, and if the latter should refuse it, pay the money into court and enter into possession of the property. This course is taken because of the fact that the company has neglected to comply with Mr. Palmer's request for a statement of its claims.

Arrested on a Charge of Fraud.

Alexander Simon, Jr., of 589 Broadway was held for examination yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of obtaining $600 worth of cloaks from the firm of Brown, Sussman & Co. by fraud. It is alleged that he got the goods by pretending that they were for the firm of Jacob Simon & Co., of which, it is alleged, he represented himself to be a partner.

Kitching to be Sentenced Monday.

Frederick McHenry Kitching yesterday pleaded guilty in the Kings County Court to grand larceny in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence. He is the Wall Street broker who was arrested for passing bogus checks in Brooklyn. He will be sentenced on Monday.

James C. Duane's Will.

The will of James C. Duane, Aqueduct Commissioner, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The testator left all his estate, consisting of personal property valued at $71,000, to his wife, Harriett W. Duane.

MARSHALL HOMESTEAD TO GO.

Solomon Rothfeld, Who Has Bought It, Intends to Erect New Buildings on the Site.

The old colonial Robert Marshall homestead, which comprises the block fronting on the west side of Columbus Avenue between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, and has stood out against the advance of modern buildings as a landmark of olden times, will next year give way to stores and other business places and dwellings. The report has been confirmed that about ten days ago the property was sold by the estate of the late owner, Mrs. Ann S. Marshall, the widow of Robert Marshall, who died last June.

The property extends west from Columbus Avenue 100 feet in One Hundred and Third Street and 100 feet in One Hundred and Fourth Street. Within this space is the old two-story dwelling of the Marshall family, surrounded by box walks and a garden that was kept up in good style until a short time ago. It presents a striking contrast to the tall apartment and private houses that have sprung up all around.

Mrs. Marshall, who was formerly a Miss Scrogie, and was eighty-seven years old when she died, came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, when young. She was married to Robert Marshall about 1830. Some fifteen years later Mr. Marshall purchased from a Mr. Clendennin his country place, Sharon Homestead, so called from the numerous Sharon roses that grew in the garden. The property embraced the land that is now between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, and 100 feet east and 200 feet west of what is now Columbus Avenue. When the avenue was cut through, the old frame dwelling was moved to its present site. On the first and second floors are halls 20 feet wide, running from front to rear, and on the sides are large rooms with high ceilings. The Marshalls had a large collection of art treasures, books, and antique furniture. Mr. Marshall himself sold much of the original property.

The purchaser is Solomon Rothfeld, and the price paid is reported to have been $230,000.

VENEZUELA ON A SOLID BASIS.

No Longer Reason to Fear a Revolution of Any Sort.

The following note from the Legation of the United States at Caracas has been received in this city:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"The Government of Venezuela seems to be well and firmly established. A condition of quiet and peace has obtained for several years, and there is no reason to fear a revolutionary disturbance of any sort so far as I can see. The excitement attending the elections has passed away, and business conditions seem to be improving somewhat.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

"Nov. 20, 1897."

TREAT FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Many Children of New York's Poor Enjoy a "Mother Goose" Play.

Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, was noisy yesterday afternoon with the expectant chatter of 278 little girls, who had gathered to see and hear a Mother Goose entertainment, provided by the "Little Mothers'" Aid Association of 57 Third Avenue. The organization exists for the purpose of brightening and bettering the lives of the many little girls in the city who are obliged from one cause or another to take on themselves a mother's duty of caring for the house, or for their younger brothers or sisters. Some of them are only five years old.

Yesterday's entertainment consisted of a play for children, based on Mother Goose rhymes, and containing some catchy songs. It was given by about twenty "Little Mothers," under the direction of the author, Miss Anna Robinson, who took the part of Mother Goose. Miss Robinson has given her play two or three times before, and raised some handsome sums for the "Little Mothers" thereby, but her small actresses had none of them appeared in public before, as she trains a fresh bevy of them for each production. Nevertheless they went through their parts with admirable precision, and won the almost breathless attention of their comrades in the audience.

After the show, each "Little Mother" fell into line and received at the hands of her benefactors a package of oranges, candies, &c., made up by Mrs. J. G. Brown, wife of the well-known painter of street urchins. The association, the director of which is Mrs. J. H. Johnston of Brooklyn, proposes to give similar entertainments to the "Little Mothers" at Christmas and Easter, but needs funds badly.

DR. F. G. WINTER RELEASED.

Justice Hurd Directed a Jury to Find Him Competent.

Judge Hurd, of the Kings County Court, yesterday directed a verdict in favor of Dr. Frederick G. Winter, in the insanity proceedings brought against him by his father-in-law, William H. S Suydam of 298 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Winter escaped from the River Crest Sanitarium on election night and went to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City.

Dr. Austin Flint testified for Dr. Winter yesterday, as an expert. He said Dr. Winter was perfectly sane, and was competent to conduct his own affairs. Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, formerly President of the State Commission in Lunacy, testified to the same effect. The defense rested, and Judge Hurd, turning to the jury, said:

The Court has a plain and important duty. The inquiry should end right here. It appears that Dr. Winter, before Sept. 28, was saturated with cocaine and had certain delusions touching all the members of his family. There is no doubt that, from the testimony of the experts and from our own experience, he was then a fit subject for restraint. The action of his brother, his wife, and his friends was entirely justified. His commitment to the River Crest Sanitarium was done to further his interests and subserve his recovery, but it appears that after his commitment the cocaine was removed from him, the doses lessened and finally discontinued. We have great authority for the assertion that if he has not recovered entirely, at least he is convalescent. I think Dr. Winter has recovered sufficiently to be competent to manage his own affairs, and I could not confirm a verdict of the jury finding him insane. I should of my own motion set it aside and dismiss the proceedings. I direct you to find a verdict that Dr. Winter is not incompetent to manage his own affairs.

The verdict of the jury was formally taken, and Dr. Winter left the court room.

Unjustly Assessed as Lithographs.

A quantity of half-tone pictures and colored pictures produced by the chromatic process were imported by J. Tauzy & Co. of San Francisco, and were assessed for duty as lithographic prints. The importers protested that the pictures were not lithographs and were entitled to entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem. They produced witnesses to prove that the pictures were not made by the lithographic process, but were printed from zinc plates by an ordinary type press. The United States General Appraisers sustained the protest.

Fire Cleared a Restaurant Quickly.

While the restaurant at 120 University Place, owned by Louis H. Scott, was filled with guests yesterday the chef discovered that the rear extension of the building was on fire. He gave the alarm, and the guests were told to get out as quickly as possible. They lost no time doing this, and there was not a man in the place when the fire engines arrived. In the meantime the fire was gaining, and it required a second alarm before the flames could be quenched. The damage is estimated at about $3,000.

Wants to Fast Sixty Days.

Miss Helen Alice Coppage, who is ambitious to break all previous fasting records, arrived at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday from Columbus, Ohio She expects to fast for sixty days, taking nothing during that time but water. She is a rather stout woman, twenty-seven years old, and weighs about 175 pounds. Her fast is to begin on Dec. 6, in a hall where the public will be allowed to watch the progress of the feat. She has made two long fasts previously, one of thirty-one days, and another of twenty-four.

Widow and Son Relieved.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of an aged and infirm widow and her son: Mrs. Renwick and "L. R.," $25 each; Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, $10; "G. F. B.," "M.," "H. R. W.," "Letasl," "Lawrence," Blanche Loeb, "Sympathizer," and "Mrs. B.," $5 each; "S. G. N." and "W. T.," $2 each; "Portland, Conn.," G E. Briggs, and K. Otani, $1 each. Sufficient money has now been received for this case.

NO WIRES ON HIS WALL

John S. Kennedy Obtains an Injunction Against the New York Telephone Company.

HE WARNED ITS LINEMEN TWICE

Fearing They Might Return to Disfigure His Property, He Seeks the Aid of the Court and Gets It.

John S. Kennedy yesterday obtained an injunction from Justice Lawrence in Part II. of the Supreme Court, restraining the New York Telephone Company from placing its lines over or upon his premises.

Mr. Kennedy is a capitalist, with offices in the Bank of Commerce Building. He lives in a fine house at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. Next door is the former home of William C. Whitney and three doors to the west is Mayor Strong's house. Unlike some of the dwellings in the block, Mr. Kennedy's house boasts of a back yard. It is a nice back yard, and green things grow in it every Summer. At the rear of the yard there is a formidable stone wall eight feet in height. Mr. Kennedy believed it was quite high enough to keep out intruders.

He was mistaken. They arrived at breakfast time last Tuesday morning in the persons of three wire layers of the New York Telephone Company. They wished to form a connection between the wire duct in the street and a near-by house, and they were ready to cover the distance by means of Mr. Kennedy's stone wall. But Mr. Kennedy objected to the intrusion.

He didn't, however, approach the matter as one of his neighbors did a few years ago. This man went up on the roof and with an axe chopped down the wires that had been strung over his head in the night. Mr. Kennedy didn't do this; he went out to the men and told them politely that he really couldn't have their wires disfiguring his nice wall. The men tried to explain that possibly the wires might not disfigure the wall, that they might even enhance its beauty. But Mr. Kennedy shook his head, and the men disappeared behind the stones.

The next morning they appeared again, and began to fasten a wire along the building which abuts on Mr. Kennedy's yard. Mr. Kennedy saw the men and left his breakfast to attend to them. He ordered them from his premises and told them never to come back. The men said they wouldn't. Mr. Kennedy, while not doubting their sincerity, thought that possibly they might be sent back the following morning and spoil his breakfast again, or possibly his Thanksgiving Day dinner. So he struck at headquarters and got out an injunction against the telephone company. Robert Thorne of the law firm of De Forest Bros. & Co. drew up the document, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of 35 Wall Street went on his bond for $1,000.

Mr. Thorne said yesterday that it was the only thing that Mr. Kennedy could do in the circumstances, as he didn't care to have his breakfast continually interrupted and couldn't spare the time to sit at his rear window all day with a shotgun at hand.

"Legally," continued Mr. Thorne, "a man's building extends to the sky; he owns all the space from the roof up. And so I thought best to make the document as comprehensive as possible." The document reads, in part:

An injunction restraining the New York Telephone Company from unlawfully entering upon his (Mr. Kennedy's) premises, from inserting staples or hooks in the walls on his property or on the walls adjacent to it in such a manner that they extend over his property, and from placing or carrying over or upon his land the wires and cables of the company.

PUSHING THE BRIDGE TROLLEY.

Work in Progress All Along the Line Except at New York End.

The trolley companies who contemplate running their cars across the New York and Brooklyn Bridge have not suffered the injunction against continuing the work on the loop at the New York end to interfere with the progress of their preparations elsewhere.

A force of men was busy yesterday laying the steel rails on the north side of the plank roadway from the Brooklyn end, completing the contact of the electric cables, affixing trolley brackets to the truss work of the suspension section, and mounting cubular iron trolley poles on the New York approach. Material is in position along the north roadway almost all the way to the New York tower.

Nothing is being done toward laying the tracks on the street level at the New York terminal, but several men were at work at that end of the line yesterday fastening brackets to the walls of the north side of the terminal building.

GERMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

Arrested on the Spree While Hiding in a Coal Bunker.

George Steinheuer, twenty-three years old, a native of Pirigstdorf, near Cologne, in Prussia, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Lyman on a charge of murder preferred against him by a representative of the German Consulate. The alleged crime is said to have been committed on Nov. 8, and the murdered man was Joseph Gottlob, a butcher.

According to the story told by the prisoner, there was a dance that night at Heide, a village near his birthplace. Returning from the dance with Gottlob, the two men had a quarrel, and in the fight which ensued the latter was felled to the ground. Next morning he was found dead with a stab wound in his body. Fearing that he would be arrested for murder, although he says he did not use a knife, Steinheuer fled to Bremen and stowed himself away in the Spree, bound for this port.

He was found in a coal bunker in that steamer Thursday night by Deputy Marshal Frederick Bernhardt, after working his way across as a coal passer. Before the Commissioners yesterday he said he was willing to return to Germany and stand trial. He was committed to Ludlow Street Jail, pending the arrival of extradition papers, when he will be sent back.

Mrs. Armstrong's Will Contested.

Surrogate Fitzgerald took testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of the late Ann Armstrong, who died Aug. 18, 1897, leaving a large estate. By the terms of her will, dated Feb. 25, 1892, her estate is divided among her five daughters and one son. Her two grandchildren, Mrs. Emma Moffett and George W. Armstrong, were to receive $10 each. Mrs. Emma Moffett, the contestant, claims undue influence and unsound mental capacity in the testator at the time she made the will. Police Captain Josiah A. Westervelt, who married one of Mrs. Armstrong's daughters, and is the executor of the will, testified as to Mrs. Armstrong's mental capacity. He said it was at his suggestion that Mrs. Armstrong made her will.

Mrs. Cowles Wants Alimony.

Mrs. Lizzie Cowles, the divorced wife of Eugene Cowles, the basso of the "Bostonians," through her attorney, yesterday applied to Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, for an order compelling her former husband to furnish a bond securing $1,000 arrears of alimony due her by him. Mrs. Cowles obtained a divorce last September, and the court awarded her $38 a week permanent alimony and $10 a week for the support of her son. She has received no alimony for some time, and is said to be destitute. In order to enable Cowles to submit affidavits the case went over until next Monday.

Columbia-Chicago University Debate.

The challenge for a debate sent by the University of Chicago to Columbia University has been accepted by Columbia, and preparations for it are now under way. Though the subject for the debate has not yet been decided, it has been determined that the contest will be held in this city, most likely at the Carnegie Lyceum, some time in March.

Packard College Team's Dinner.

The Packard College football team held its annual dinner at Sherry's last night. One of the most interesting features was the response to a toast by President H. M. Landgraff of the Athletic Association on "Packard's Business College."

DOUBT ABOUT CORONERS

Discussion Over Them Caused by Conflicting Provisions of the New City Charter.

THEIR ELECTION QUESTIONED

Grounds for the Assertion that They Were Not Legally Chosen—Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling Combats This View.

Apparently conflicting provisions in Section 1570 of the Greater New York Charter have started discussion as to the legality of the election of the Coroners chosen for the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said yesterday that there could be no doubt as to the legality of their election, although there might be some question as to their terms of office.

The section provides for the election of four Coroners in Manhattan, three in Queens, and two each in the Bronx and Richmond. It says:

They [the Coroners] shall be elected in the same manner and at the same general elections as are the Sheriffs in the several counties in which such boroughs are situated, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and shall be removable in the same manner as Sheriffs.

The Sheriff of New York County is elected for two years. If the Coroners of Manhattan and of the Bronx are to be elected at the same election with the Sheriff, the objectors say, they cannot serve for four years. The term of the Sheriff of Queens and Richmond Counties is three years.

Again, it is urged, that the provision that the Coroners "shall be elected in the same manner" as the Sheriffs makes invalid the election of the Coroners chosen at the last election. They were elected in New York and Queens by the borough votes, while the entire counties voted for the Sheriff.

Another argument against the legality of the election of the Coroners named is found in the provisions of the general county law of the State, respecting Coroners. Section 1571 of the charter says:

Each of said Coroners shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties vested in or imposed upon Coroners by existing laws relating to Coroners in the City of New York as heretofore known and bounded, or by any law of the State.

The county law relating to Coroners recognizes them as county officers, and the charter does not in so many words abolish the county office of Coroner in the several counties. It abolished the office of Treasurer of Richmond. It is therefore contended that the Counties of New York, Richmond, and Queens are entitled to four County Coroners each. Coroners are no longer Constitutional officers, and therefore there is no legal impediment to the existence of six in New York County if their election were legally provided for.

In certain contingencies a Coroner may be designated to act as Sheriff in New York County, and, should such a contingency arise, acts of the Coroner so designated might be questioned on the ground that he had been elected in the first place by only a section of the county.

"Section 1570 of the charter," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling yesterday, "might be construed to mean that the Coroners in this county should hold over two Sheriffs' terms, but that when elected they must be elected at the same time as the Sheriffs. I do not quite see, though, how that will apply in a county where the Sheriff's term is three years. The wording of the charter in that section is inaccurate, but there will be no difficulty in construing its intent. Its legal standing must be determined by its meaning. If any serious difficulty should be encountered the Legislature can readily amend the charter. It is probable that many sections as they now stand may be found inconsistent with other sections, but all such small inaccuracies can easily be straightened out. I do not believe any of the objections so far raised are tenable, and no question as to the term of service of the Coroners just elected can arise for at least two years."

UNIQUE LITTLE IMMIGRANTS.

Five Lone Travelers Arrive Tagged to Their Parents.

Five wee immigrants were passed through the Immigration Bureau yesterday. They had come from various parts of Europe under tags. Itke Sabel, a tot of five years, who wore a shawl over her head and carried a big handkerchief full of playthings, came on the steamship Spree, tagged to her father, who lives in Delancey Street. The little one's mother had died in Russia, while the father was preparing a home for them here.

Ilona Zsofesak, nine years old, and her sister, Julia, seven years old, were consigned to their parents, at Spuyten Duyvil. They came all the way from Russian Poland, the elder girl, a bright little woman, caring for the younger one. They were also passengers by the Spree.

The steamship Karlsruhe brought Freda Gelva, ten years old, and Hannah, seven years old, travelers from Austria to their father, Leiser Gelva, of 68 Hudson Street.

JERSEY CITY WATER RATES.

Why the American Sugar Refining Company Wants a Reduction.

William D. Edwards, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City, yesterday sent to Mayor Hoos a letter in which the company demands the return of $18,008 which was paid for back taxes that were in dispute, on the distinct understanding, it is claimed, that the company should receive its future water supply at the rate of $90 per million gallons. Mr. Edwards charges that water is unfairly distributed by the system in vogue and that owing to the quantities in private houses furnished at fixed rates the occupants are receiving water at about $83 per million gallons.

He declares that of the $18,003 back taxes at least $6,000 was an overcharge.

The Mayor called the Street and Water Commissioners together privately to consider the matter, but it was decided that the Mayor should send the letter to the board in open meeting on Monday.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Collector Barnett Arrested at the Door of the Y. M. C. A.'s Bowery Branch.

Alfred L. Barnett of 75 Fourth Avenue was arrested on a charge of grand larceny yesterday by Charles E. Halliday, an Inspector of the American Surety Company, as he was leaving the Young Men's Christian Association at the Bowery and Broome Street. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

Up to two weeks ago Barnett was employed as an office assistant and collector in the Mitchell-Vance Company's factory, at Twenty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue. On Nov. 11, after drawing some money on account of his salary, he left the office, saying he was going to take half a day off. He did not return, and Mr. Bowers, cashier for the concern, becoming suspicious, investigated Barnett's accounts. He found that he had collected money for the concern and failed to turn it in. A warrant was therefore issued for his arrest.

When taken into custody, Barnett said he had been at the Young Men's Christian Association for several days. He had no money with him.

Would Sell Richardson Securities.

J. J. Butler, the temporary administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, has obtained from the Surrogate an order to show cause why securities worth $216,000 belonging to the estate and held by the Union Trust Company as collateral for money loaned Richardson should not be sold. The estate is indebted to the trust company in the sum of $146,812, and the administrator desires that the securities be sold and the indebtedness wiped out.

Michael McBride Set Free.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Catherine McBride, who was found dead Nov. 17 in the yard in the rear of 142 Tenth Avenue. Michael McBride was arrested on the following day, charged with throwing his wife out of the window. There was, however, no evidence produced to implicate him in any way, and the jury returned a verdict that the woman came to her death in a manner unknown to them. The Coroner discharged the prisoner.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

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Low Priced Overcoats.

If you want a low-priced Overcoat—say from $12 to $20—it doesn't follow that you must put up with a scimpy, ill-shaped and poorly made affair.

Our $12, $15, $18 and $20 Overcoats are rightly made, of good, strong American Kerseys, Meltons, Friezes, Beavers, etc., and we show a creditable assortment.

What do you say to a Tuxedo Dress Suit, made from a soft, undressed worsted, silk faced and cut and tailored in the most irreproachable manner, for $23.50?

Special value in Children's Suits at $3.50 and $4.00.

House Jackets, $5 to $30.

Mackintoshes, $4.50 to $30.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

LEGAL NOTES.

SHE SHOULD HAVE SUED IN CONVERSION.—Adelaide May, in November, 1892, bought a sealskin sacque for $500 from Louis Georger & Co. As it was too large for her, they offered to alter it free of charge. In July she placed the garment in storage with them, and later on went to have the alterations made. She requested them to take it in at the waist, and to bind it with sable around the bottom, agreeing to pay them $185, the price they asked for the work. When Miss May tried the garment on, it was found to be too tight across the shoulders and in the back. They promised the would find no fault with it when finished, but when finished she could not get it on at all. They said she must have grown stout, and they must get more sealskin, and charge her for it. She said she didn't think she would pay the extra expense, when she was told to go ahead to the courts. She then left and the closet was retained. She sued in the City Court on her contract, and got judgment for $500. The Appellate Term has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. Justice McAdam, who gave the opinion, said that as plaintiff elected to sue on the contract, the true measure of damage would not be the whole value of the coat, but the cost of making it fit and suitable for the plaintiff to wear, or the difference in value in its present condition, and what it would have been if defendants had made the proper alterations, which would be represented by such cost. If she had elected to sue in trover or conversion, in disaffirmance of the contract, Justice McAdam said, and had proved that the defendants' deviation from the contract was so substantial that the materials had lost their value as such, and had in consequence been abandoned to the defendants, or had proved any act amounting to conversion, a recovery to the extent allowed might be sustained.

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A COSTLY BOYCOTT.—Joseph Connell, having refused, while Treasurer of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, to surrender his books and papers to a special committee appointed to investigate certain accounts, a resolution was adopted by the association to refuse to work with him. When he went to work the next day at St. Luke's Hospital, where he was employed with members of the association, they were immediately called out by the walking delegate, and Connell had to be discharged from that employment in order to induce them to resume work. He was similarly excluded from work in other places in this city, as the stone cutters there were "union" men. Connell recovered judgment in the City Court against the association for about $400, being the wages of a stone cutter for eighteen weeks, the period for which he was deprived of work on account of the action of the association against him. The judgment below has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Daly. The court holds that it does not appear that in refusing to surrender his books to the special committee, Connell violated any provision of the constitution or by-laws. By those by-laws he had the right to retain the books until required to deliver them to the trustees for audit, or to be turned over to his successor in office. The court holds that the defendant's claim that plaintiff had, in consideration of their agreement to restore him to his rights as a member, agreed to drop or discontinue all legal proceedings which he had instituted, was no defense, the plaintiff not having released or agreed to release his claim for past damages. "The suspension of the plaintiff being unlawful," the Presiding Justice said, "it was the duty of the defendant to reinstate him, and its doing so resulted in no disadvantage to it."

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PERSONAL LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES AS LANDLORDS.—Michael Keating, who was injured on the 6th of September, 1893, by the giving way of the steps of a stairway leading into the cellar of premises of which Daniel Gallagher was lessee, brought suit against Sewanee Stevenson and others, as executors, for damages. The defendants, under the will of David Stevenson, were owners of the premises to collect rents and pay them over to the beneficiaries. As plaintiff was going down the steps, carrying a keg of ale one after another gave way, and he was thrown to the ground at the bottom of the cellar, and the keg of ale fell upon him, inflicting severe injuries. The plaintiff was non-suited on the trial, on the ground that defendants were not liable as trustees, but were liable personally, and therefore the action could not be maintained against them in their official capacity. The Appellate Division, in this city, by Justice Rumsey, upholds this view on appeal. As to third persons," Justice Rumsey said, "they were vested with the entire ownership, and it was their duty to use reasonable care that the property was not allowed to fall into disrepair, and if it did so, it was a violation of the personal duty which the law imposed upon them as owners of the property to keep it reasonably safe for those persons who had occasion to use it. This was a personal duty vested in them. It was not one which the beneficiaries were called upon to superintend, or for which they had the slightest responsibility, because, although they were to receive the rents and profits of the estate, that beneficiary interest gave them no authority whatever to exercise any control over the property." The refusal of the trial Court to permit an amendment of the complaint was held to be proper, as the effect of such amendment would be the substitution of an entirely now cause of action.

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A STOCK TRANSACTION.—Adolph H. Lazare became the customer of the brokerage firm of Henry Allen & Co., in this city, in a transaction by which 300 shares of stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company were sold short on his account on a margin of $1,000, which Lazare deposited. Two weeks afterward Lazare sent the brokers his order to make the purchase of the stock to cover the previous sale, short. The price had then fallen from 54⅝ to 51½ on the market, so that a purchase would have given Lazare a profit of $925. For the alleged failure of the brokers to obey that order Lazare sued them to recover that sum, together with the amount of the deposit. But defendants claimed that plaintiff was in default in not furnishing money to make good and take care of the short sale; that as a consequence they had, four days before his order to purchase, bought in the stock on his account at 56, leaving to his credit only $64.35. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants, holding, in an opinion given by Justice Bradley, that a broker who has sold stock "short" for a customer upon a "margin" cannot, by a rise in the stock which has made more margin requisite to secure him against loss, without the customer's order or consent, close the transaction by buying in stock for the customer's account without giving him a reasonable notice to furnish more margin. The reasonableness of the notice was held to be dependent upon the circumstances of the particular case. Where both parties, as in this case, requested the direction of a verdict in their favor, and neither requested the submission of any question to the jury, the questions of fact were for the Court, and were to be determined upon appeal in support of the verdict directed.

Tired of plain blues, blacks, and oxfords?

Tired of smooth hard finished goods?

Our brown, rough overcoats—not long and shaggy, but only roughened slightly—are meant for such tired men.

Other colors, of course—medium length and long overcoats; any overcoat for any purpose. $12 to $50.

In olden days, to keep warm, men wore newspapers under their vests.

The modern improvement is a cloth-lined paper vest. 50c.

To keep your feet warm and dry no matter what the weather, is worth $5. The price of your heavy tan, leather lined, double sole shoe.

We make all the boys' clothing we sell, father the cloth, trimmings—everything.

Your money back for the asking clinches all arguments.

Boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JUDGE SCHATZ ARRESTS A MAN.

Takes Him Before His Colleague, Who Sends Him to Jail.

Judge Schatz of the Court of Sessions in Mt. Vernon, yesterday morning saw a man acting in a suspicious manner on the street, and, going over to the fellow, told him that he was under arrest.

He took him to his own court, where he arraigned him before Judge Bennet, his colleague, and on the Judge's testimony, the fellow, who said that he was Joseph Grady, was sentenced to jail for thirty days as a vagrant.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Wife of ex-Assemblyman Coyle of Hoboken Painfully Injured.

At the home of ex-Assemblyman M. J. Coyle, at Newark and Washington Streets, Hoboken, yesterday Mrs. Coyle and her thirteen-year-old daughter were painfully burned. Owing to the absence of the servant, Mrs. Coyle undertook to prepare breakfast, and while she was lighting the fire her dress became ignited.

The daughter's screams aroused Mr. Coyle, but by the time he reached the kitchen the child had torn her mother's dress from her and stamped out the flames. While she was doing this, however, her own dress caught fire, and Mr. Coyle had some difficulty in putting out the fire.

Mrs. Coyle was burned on both hands. Her injuries, though painful, are not serious. The daughter's injuries are not severe.

BROOKLYN'S UNPAID EMPLOYES.

Corporation Counsel Burr Advises Payment from Cash Balances.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn yesterday sent an opinion to Controller Palmer on the problem presented by the city's inability to pay the November salaries of its employes. He suggests that the Controller pay the salaries out of the cash balances in the treasury which represent the proceeds of bond sales or money paid into the treasury for special purposes. He also advises the Controller to confer with Controller-elect Coler and leave the matter open for a week to see if any public opposition is excited. Mr. Palmer will follow this advice.

Mr. Burr says that the balances on the books on Nov. 1, 1897, amounted to $6,533,031.57. The actual cash in the treasury was $2,309,273.52. In order that on Jan. 1 there may be actual cash on hand equal to the credit balances, it seems that the city must now cease to make payments for current expenses in any of the departments. This condition of affairs, Mr. Burr says, is not due to any fault of the officials, but to the system which has for years been in operation in Brooklyn.

After going into a long consideration of the question he declares that there is no legal provision against using any moneys to the credit of the city resulting from general taxes to pay current expenses, and to make good other moneys borrowed from other funds. The claims for current expenses are lawful and valid debts of the city. "Inasmuch," he says, "as great hardship will result to deserving creditors of the city of Brooklyn if they are not promptly paid, and inasmuch as there is no violation of good morals nor any injustice done to any one by pursuing the same course which has been pursued in previous years, common sense and the spirit of fairness and justice would seem to indicate that that was the proper course."

Woman Sued for Slander.

Irma Erdely, editress of the Hungarian newspaper, the "Nezetor," is the defendant in a slander suit on trial before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, Sigmund Weiss, has two counts in his complaint, each for $2,500. The alleged slander occurred in December, 1894. Weiss charges that on one occasion Mrs. Erdely accused him of being a thief and on another of being a burglar. He claims that these charges were made against him in the presence of witnesses in the office of the "Nezetor," at 355 East Third Street.

Aid Sought for a Family.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to aid in the support of a family till the head of it can be cured of an injury which prevents his continuing his work. Provided he is able to have absolute rest for a short while, it is believed that he will be able to support his family thereafter. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Symphony SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. To-Night at 8:15. NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (INC.) Soloist: Ysaye, Violinist. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for violin with orchestra; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphonic Ballad "Voyvode" (new, first time); WAGNER, Parsifal Paraphrase; WAGNER, Siegfried's Rhine Journey. Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; at box office. 500 Seats in Balcony, 50 cents.

CARNEGIE HALL. Monday Evening, Nov. 29. GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women. Anton Seidl and His Orchestra. EMINENT SOLOISTS. Sale now open at box office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition,
with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,
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Impossible Academies.

A curious literary interest is the interest which men and women periodically take in proposals to establish in England and America an Academy modeled after the one of France. About once in ten years some one revives such a project as a suggestion in some newspaper and promptly gets up a list of members. The most recent offender is the London literary paper which itself bears the name of Academy and from which wiser literary enterprises have usually proceeded.

As in most other cases of the kind, The Academy has undertaken to supply a list of proper members for this possible collection of Forty Immortals. Ten years ago, when another London paper did the same thing, there was this difference in the methods by which the list was obtained: The present list has been prepared by a vote of the staff of the paper, the one of ten years ago was prepared by a vote of readers, the paper being The Pall Mall Gazette. What is particularly interesting in the two lists is the extent to which names are common to both. There are nineteen such names, as follows:

1. John Ruskin.
2. W. E. Gladstone.
3. Herbert Spencer.
4. Duke of Argyll.
5. A. C. Swinburne.
6. J. H. McCarthy.
7. John Morley.
8. Sir G. O. Trevelyan.
9. Leslie Stephen.
10. George Macdonald
11. R. D. Blackmore.
12. W. W. Skeat.
13. W. E. H. Lecky.
14. S. R. Gardiner.
15. Bishop Stubbs.
16. Andrew Lang.
17. Edmund Gosse.
18. Austin Dobson.
19. W. S. Gilbert.

Fault will not readily be found with this list. Many of the names are conspicuously fit, and none could be called conspicuously unfit. Were an Academy actually to be established here or in England, and were it certain that names as worthy as these would always secure the necessary votes, an Academy might be tolerated, inimical though our institutions are to such projects. But the certainty is that no such wise selection could be depended on. Even more than in France would gross inequalities exist in the merits of members; even more than in France would modest worth suffer at the hands of immodest mediocrity. An institution conceived for the purpose of doing honor to genius would all too often become the medium of honors to mere talent, commonplace but aggressive.

But apart from this danger is the further fact that no place exists in our society for such an institution. The world of literature itself is the purest possible democracy; the able and the strong are sure of their reward in that land of equal opportunities, just as the feeble and the pretentious are certain to get no more than to them belongs. Circumstances favored, and in some degree forced, an Academy upon this free domain in France. Founded in monarchical times by a strong man, to whom liberty was an impossible conception, literature itself had little to do with its coming into existence. Here, or in the England of today, the case would be changed. Literature and those who follow literature would be responsible for the step.

And responsible for what? For the founding of an institution in which caste had been set up in the free domain of letters, in which men without requisite merit, possessed of "pulls," would acquire rank above those who had all the merit needed, but not the "pulls." Away with it!

Scott's Surviving Popularity.

The enormous increase in fiction—in the volumes produced and in the new men who can rise to contemporary fame by writing them—has often raised the question: Do the older novelists hold their own? And consequently it has been argued that Thackeray and Dickens must have fewer readers than formerly, and that even Scott is passing into some neglect. Careful observers have never been disturbed by these questions, neither as to Thackeray nor as to Dickens, and still more positively not in the case of Scott, who, more than any other prose writer of his period, wrote, not for an age, but for all time.

The most certain evidence of Scott's survival is the successive editions of his works that the public calls for. Four or five entirely new ones have this year been brought out in England. They have been designed to meet all classes, tastes, and purses, and there is no lack of demand for them. Fears have been expressed that the supply might prove to be greater than the public would absorb, but thus far we have seen nothing to confirm them. On the contrary, a series of letters from British booksellers, printed in The Academy, goes to prove their groundlessness. Here are some of the reports these booksellers make:

"A well-known Oxford Street firm writes: 'The demand for the Waverley Novels is as great as ever, but we think the supply is considerably in excess of the demand. During the past year the public have been subscribing to five or six editions. On the whole, there is no declension in the sale of Scott's novels, and we are of opinion that they will continue to sell for many years to come.'

"Another London firm replies: 'Undoubtedly Scott is holding his position with the public. To sum up, in our experience, Scott, as a novelist, is only second in demand to Dickens.'

"Still another London report says: 'The demand for Scott is steadily increasing, and at no time have buyers had such a large variety of editions from which to choose.'

"From Edinburgh comes this reply: 'Always a demand for Scott, although five new editions seem too many. Scott is certainly holding his own.'

"A West Country correspondent replies as follows, (note his startling suggestion that yet another edition is called for:) 'There is still an opening for a "people's Scott." It is beyond dispute that the sales of the works of Dickens and Scott never seem to decrease; and although there are some five new editions of the Waverley Novels just put on the market, each of them seems likely to find purchasers.'

"Lastly, hear the voice of Exeter, furthest removed from the scenes of the Waverley Novels, yet not least enthusiastic: 'All editions sell steadily. It appears as if the public could not have enough of Scott. In my opinion no author is so largely purchased in complete editions.'"

Many causes might be named for this survival, and the chief of them all are of easy understanding. Scott's writings are instinct with life, truth, and charm, and yet are pure and wholesome. He wrote beautifully because he wrote truthfully. In him was verified the art axiom that truth is beauty and beauty truth. Scott pictured periods that are of lasting human interest and pictured them accurately. He showed us men and women who led sane and manly lives and lived to the nobler ends. He did not distort human nature; he ennobled it.

It was impossible for Scott to do otherwise. In his own life and conduct he saw not sordid things, not the ignoble mind, not the base spirit. Sound himself to the heart's core, he saw and had interest in those things alone which were honest and of good repute.

And so it is not so much the genius of Scott that has preserved his popularity as it is his character—that final test of all excellence. Readers feel instinctively that here they have an author in whom the man of honor and the man of genius are one. No man in English literature since Milton has better united both characters; none in all literature since Dante.

Integrity in Scott was not merely commercial integrity, magnificent as was the final exhibition his life gave of that endowment. Scott had intellectual integrity, the integrity which in writing fiction will not consciously misrepresent a period or lie about human nature. We may not see in Fielding and Smollett the worst vices of the early eighteenth century, but it is certain that we see not in their works what was best in the life of that time. Thackeray's sarcasm may not have lashed the cant and snobbishness of his age with all the force they deserved; but Thackeray might have inspired his readers with some loftier enthusiasm had he held loftier notions of his fellow-men. Dickens exalted the life of the common people; he showed us their sufferings, their heroism, their better nature; much that was of the basest possible sort he also showed us. But his was the exaggerated picture; it was strong, purposeful, powerful fiction he wrote; but ever wanting in strict intellectual integrity. Though never properly to be called caricature, his work often approached dangerously near it.

Scott took sane views of life. If he was optimistic, he was not an optimist who was visionary. He saw good in everything, believing the main forces in human activity work for beneficent ends—that, as an eminent countryman of his afterward said, the great soul of this world is just. His writings must survive to delight a yet more remote posterity. So long as there is honor in the world, so long as there is truth, they will find a home.

Again THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART appears in twice its usual size, sixteen pages instead of eight—the third double number that has been issued within a month. Readers should not be surprised to see published some of these days a triple number—twenty-four pages. It must be done and shall be done. The date fixed upon is Dec. 11.

Complaints are made of the wretched quality of the electric lighting of the British Museum in some of the lower bookrooms. Whenever there is a fog, in many parts of the building reading becomes impossible. Backs of volumes on shelves cannot be made out by librarians. A better system of illumination has been asked for.

Hallam, Lord Tennyson, has been visiting the home of Wordsworth—that county which Lowell happily called Wordsworthshire. It is recorded that he visited Ambleside, paid a call at Rydal Mount, now occupied by one of the poet's great-granddaughters, spent some hours in exploring the house and grounds, and particularly asked to be shown the room in which Wordsworth died. Mrs. Wordsworth drove him to Grasmere to see Wordsworth's grave, and while he was looking at it Lord Tennyson said: "Next to Westminster Abbey, this is to me the most sacred spot in England."

Has Emile Zola political aspirations? The Cologne Gazette (not the best authority, however) assures its readers that to be a French law giver is the summit of Zola's ambition. The Parisian reporters have interviewed Zola, and Zola says he can conceive no grander mission than to enter the political arena, but then he has found out that he could not talk in public, and so comes to the conclusion that he would be a failure. He had "consequently resolved not to prove untrue to literature, which was his real vocation, and so in the future would let politics take care of themselves."

Glasgow is a town of readers, but the directions in which the industry of readers is there directed differs from those to be found in most cities. Opened to the public in November, 1877, the total number of issues since then at the public library has been 7,676,278. Of this total works of fiction are accountable for 722,801, or only 9.41 per cent., a modest proportion. It is remarked that perhaps certain characteristics of the Caledonian character are the reason for the approach to equality between this class and the next, which is theological and philosophic literature, which numbers 677,440, or 8.43 per cent. Meanwhile were taken 21.04 per cent. of arts, manufacture, and science—1,615,306 volumes, but only 457,411, or 5.96 per cent. of poetry and the drama. The issues to women were only from 2 to 3 per cent. of the total.

Work in Athens looking to the restoration and strengthening of the foundations and other parts of the Parthenon is about to be resumed. The marble for the purpose will be supplied by an English company which is working the quarries at Pentelicos. Rumors recently got about that the foundations of the Olympian Museum were unstable, and that in consequence the famous Hermes of Praxiteles was in danger, but these have been effectively set at rest.

Hall Caine has lost one of his best friends—a man almost if not quite, unknown this side the water, but whom Caine extols in choice and impassioned terms. The Rev. Tom Brown, the Manx poet, is that friend. He died suddenly while Caine was in Paris suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Caine has since written of Brown as follows:

"Three or four lines in a Paris newspaper, meagre in their details, full of errors, but only too obviously authentic, bring me the saddest news that has come my way these many years. Manxmen and Manxwomen knew to-day that the island has lost the greatest man who was ever born to it, the finest brain, noblest heart, largest nature, the bright and brilliant soul, so strong, so true, so humorous, so tender, so easily touched to sympathy, so gloriously gifted, so beautifully unselfish—this is the idea that answers to our memory of the first of Manxmen in the present age or in any other.

"During the past ten years I leaned on him as on an elder brother, a wiser, stronger, purer, serener nature, to whom I could go at any time for solace, counsel, and support, did nothing without consulting him, took no serious step without his sanction. All my published stories were told to him first, and he was always aware of my plans and intentions."

Who was it that said, "To-day Russian and German journalists are divided into two classes—those who are in jail and those who are not"? Press offenses with incarceration are so common in Germany as to be deemed unworthy of comment. It is reported that the German journalist is feeling himself terribly aggrieved, and that the "Association of German Authors and Journalists" has sent a petition to the Reichstag asking for justice. The demand they make is a curious one. Whereas the journalists who write against the powers that be are now clapped into a common prison, they ask that in the future they shall be incarcerated in nothing else than a fortress. The reason given is that in Prussia for an officer to kill a common man, say, a writer, or to run through any ordinary person with his sword, is deemed to be a noble act, and to be sent to a fortress adds éclat to the deed. That is why the German journalists beg to have honors allotted them. If they are made to suffer in prison for an unguarded line or so, they want the glorification of condoning for their wickedness in a royal fortress. It is only a supersensitive person who discriminates between the executioner's axe and the hangman's noose.

The sale at auction recently of the first English edition of Montaigne's "Essays," a book which is almost as rare as the original French edition, reminds one of the precious Montaigne once owned by the late Comte de Lignerolles, whose library was sold in Paris in 1804. This was a copy of the 1588 edition, which the author had given to Loisel. It brought 8,000f. The Comte's copy of the edition of 1595, it may be noted, to further illustrate the value of Montaigne at auction in Paris, fetched 3,500f. It had the arms of Sully—a fact that added very much to its value in the estimation of the collectors of France, who, even as their American and English confrères, love books because of their associations, especially when the authors and former owners are French. Shakespeare's and Ben Jonson's copies of the 1603 edition of London are, as every one does not know, in the British Museum.

On the title page of Richard Mansfield's "Blown Away" are two portraits. The print, after a photograph, shows Mrs. Mansfield and the wife of one of the members of the firm which publishes the book when the ladies were about fourteen years old.

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It seems, in short, that all the critics agree with the *Sun*, which says: "It is safe to say that every one who reads it will find it one of the most interesting books that ever came from the pen of an American army officer."

A large edition was prepared, but orders in advance of issue exhausted it and the greater part of a second edition, which will be ready Dec. 1.

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There is no dissenting voice to the repeated remark that *the* book of the year is the new volume on the life of Lord Tennyson. *The Times*, New York, goes farther yet, and claims that it is "the biography, not only of the year, but of the decade." Most of the reviewers frankly say that it is an embarrassment of riches, that they hardly know which to name as most valuable—the very considerable amount of verse hitherto unpublished, or the bits of personal comment, literary opinion and judgment of the very highest value of which the letters are full.

Mr. Mable sums the matter up in *The Outlook* saying that there is so much of Tennyson himself in these pages that they "must be regarded as essentially his own production, and therefore as forming an integral part of his complete work." The illustrations are an interesting feature of the work—steel engravings from the best photographs and portraits of the poet, by famous artists, a fac simile of the MS. of "Crossing the Bar," with others of equal interest.

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Harriet Beecher Stowe—
Mrs. Fields's Life of Her.*

Mrs. Beecher, the mother of John Beecher, one of Davenport's company of colonists, "was a good woman, and useful to the company," says Mrs. James T. Fields in the opening chapter of her "Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe," and the words describe every woman of the line down to the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," minister's daughter, minister's wife, and sister of six ministers, as she described herself to Frederick Douglass. The men, strong in spirit and in body, readers and thinkers, and good citizens, were noted long before Lyman Beecher, stanch Calvinist, and "made for action," endeavored to bring wandering Massachusetts back to the faith of the Puritans, but the women are wonderful. Good wives, mothers, and housekeepers were common in their time, so common that a later day was to declare that to be merely a good wife, good mother, and good housekeeper was to fulfill a destiny narrowing the mind and oppressing the soul, and that every woman should practice some art or craft. The Beecher men married women who, as a matter of course, acquired all the arts and crafts taught in their time, and used them for their families. When Roxana Foote, the first Mrs. Lyman Beecher, died, although she had eight children, the oldest fifteen years of age, she left her house "full of little works of ingenuity, and taste, and skill, which had been wrought by her hand—furniture adorned with painting; pictures of birds and flowers done with minutest skill; fine embroidery, with every variety of lace and cobweb stitch; exquisite needlework, which has almost passed out of memory in our day. I remember, says Mrs. Stowe, the bobbin and pillows with which she made black lace. Many little anecdotes were told me among her friends of her ceaseless activity and contrivance in these respects."

Dr. Beecher's second wife was Harriet Porter, sister of the first Governor of Maine, and "never did stepmother make a prettier or sweeter impression." To take charge of eight children was no trifle, but it was said that "her facility, gracefulness, amenity, and dignity were proverbial, and were the same in all her relations," and her conduct proved it. Besides the eight children, there was the Rev. Lyman to consider, and he belonged to the species which sees no harm in overturning all easy routine in order to accomplish a given end. He was capable of emptying all the baskets in the linen room in one promiscuous heap when a-nutting he would go, and of enlisting the whole family to work a day and a half in clearing away the woodpile that he might set up his melon frames in the Spring. When the time came to make the barrel of cider apple sauce, which was to remain frozen all Winter, ready to supply a small red glacier for thawing when desired—

"The work was done in the kitchen, an immense brass kettle hanging over the deep fireplace, a bright fire blazing and snapping, and all hands, children and servants, employed on the full baskets of apples and quinces which stood around. I have the image of my father still as he sat working the apple peeler. 'Come, George,' he said, 'I'll tell you what we'll do to make the evening go off. You and I'll take turns, and we'll see who'll tell the most out of Scott's novels,' for those were the days when the 'Tales of My Landlord' and 'Ivanhoe' had just appeared. And so they took them, novel by novel, reciting scenes and incidents, which kept the eyes of all the children wide open, and made the work go on without flagging."

What were the feelings of the "most ladylike and orderly of housekeepers" during these tempests of energy, naught is known; for the Puritan theory of the household was still in full force, and no good wife questioned her husband's wisdom.

The small Harriet, in the intervals of quiet, was reading voraciously, now in a nook of her father's study, where she found Cotton Mather's "Magnolia"; now in her Aunt Esther's parlor, where she discovered Byron and learned to love him, so that his death saddened her almost as much as it saddened her father, who regretted him as a genius lost to the world without having done anything for religion. Later, he said that if Byron could have talked with Taylor and him, "it might have got him out of his troubles."

At the age of twelve Mrs. Stowe was sent to her sister Catharine's school, at Hartford, where she studied Latin and amused herself by writing a play, with one of Nero's courtiers for the hero. Upon this diversion sister Catharine pounced, and set her to discipline her mind on Butler's "Analogy," and to teach girls of her own age, keeping just one chapter in advance of her pupils. She began to study French and Italian, and became a Christian, converted by one of her father's sermons on the love of Christ, but at that time self-examination was carried to a distracting pitch, and it was many years before her kindred and friends permitted her to become tranquil and happy in her religion. All seemed to feel it a duty to suffer mentally for righteousness and to see that others enjoyed the same blessing, and the consequences were not only painful at the moment, but often, as in Mrs. Stowe's case, really injurious to health. Of her clever eldest sister, the founder of the Hartford school, this good story is told:

"A distinguished theologian of New England said to a German professor, concerning one of her publications: 'The ablest refutation of Edwards on "The Will" which was ever written is the work of a woman, the daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher.' The worthy Teuton raised both hands in undisguised astonishment. 'You have a woman that can write an able refutation of Edwards on "The Will"? God forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America!'"

"The Misses Beecher's school," it should be understood, was not established as a means to an independent career, but as a tributary to the family treasury. Mrs. Beecher informed her husband that his salary of $800 would not support the family; he replied that his church could not afford to pay more, and remained tranquil. She lost her own little fortune in an effort to keep boarders, and the daughters opened a school. As the six sons were to be educated for the ministry, they continued to keep it, even after Mr. Beecher went to Boston, and they do not seem to have discovered anything strange in the arrangement.

From Boston the family went to Cincinnati, and here Harriet won the first reward for literary work, a prize of $50 offered by one Western magazine for a story, and she joined a literary club, wherein she found stimulus, but she describes the family life at this time as "replete with moral oxygen—full charged with intellectual electricity. Nowhere else have we felt anything resembling or equaling it. It was a kind of moral heaven, the purity, vivacity, inspiration, and enthusiasm of which only those can appreciate who have lost it, and feel that in this world there is, there can be, 'no place like home.'"

Her marriage to Prof. Stowe, whose first wife, Eliza Tyler, had been her friend, transferred her allegiance rather than gave her any freedom from care. He went to Europe in a few months, and she spent the Autumn and Winter in writing for papers, keeping a journal for him, and in learning to be an Abolitionist:

"In the early Autumn, before Prof. Stowe could return to her, she gave birth to twin daughters, who were named by her Eliza and Isabella; but the moment he reached New York, in midwinter, after a two months' voyage home from London, and heard the news, he insisted they should be called Eliza Tyler and Harriet Beecher."

A year later her son Henry was born, and she wrote to her friend Georgiana May that when she could discriminate her head from her heels she thought herself fortunate both in husband and children. Mrs. Fields quotes a lively description of her attempts to write, sitting between her kitchen table and dresser, and directing her cook meanwhile. She was so successful, in spite of all her cares and vexations, that her husband wrote to her:

"My dear, you must be a literary woman. It is so written in the book of fate. Make all your calculations accordingly. Get a good stock of health and brush up your mind. Drop the E out of your name. It only incumbers it and interferes with the flow and euphony. Write yourself fully and always Harriet Beecher Stowe, which is a name euphonious, flowing, and full of meaning. Then, my word for it, your husband will lift up his head in the gate, and your children will rise up and call you blessed."

In her reply she said:

"There is one thing I must suggest. If I am to write, I must have a room to myself, which shall be my room. I have in my own mind pitched on Mrs. Whipple's room. I can put the stove in it. I have bought a cheap carpet for it, and I have furniture enough at home to furnish it comfortably, and I only beg in addition that you will let me change the glass door from the nursery into that room and keep my plants there, and then I shall be quite happy."

In 1849, during the absence of her husband in the East, cholera came to Cincinnati, and brought to Mrs. Stowe her first great grief, the loss of that "Charley," of whom she afterward wrote so lovingly. In her letter to her husband she said:

"At last, my dear, the hand of the Lord hath touched us. We have been watching all day by the dying bed of little Charley, who is gradually sinking. After a partial recovery from the attack I described in my last letter he continued for some days very feeble, but still we hoped for recovery. About four days ago he was taken with decided cholera, and now there is no hope of his surviving this night.

"Every kindness is shown us by the neighbors. Do not return. All will be over before you could possibly get here, and the epidemic is now said by the physicians to prove fatal to every new case. Bear up. Let us not faint when we are rebuked of Him. I dare not trust myself to say more, but shall write again soon."

The story of the removal to Brunswick, with its vexations and delays, and of the arduous life there, opens the way to the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and in the Autumn of the year of its publication she told her brother's parishioner, Mrs. John T. Howard, that the whole book came before her in visions, and that she put them in words. The scene of Uncle Tom's death was written at Andover, whither she and her husband had gone to arrange the details of their housekeeping, he having ac

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Edited by Annie Fields. 12mo. Boston and New York: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co

cepted an appointment in the seminary. She said:

"I was very tired when we returned to our boarding house to the early midday dinner. After dinner we went to our room for rest. Mr. Stowe threw himself upon the bed; I was to use the lounge; but suddenly arose before me the death scene of Uncle Tom, with what led to it—and George's visit to him. I sat down at the table and wrote nine pages of foolscap paper without pausing, except long enough to dip my pen into the inkstand. Just as I had finished, Mr. Stowe awoke. 'Wife,' said he, 'have not you lain down yet?' 'No,' I answered. 'I have been writing, and I want you to listen to this, and see if it will do.' I read aloud to him with the tears flowing fast. He wept, too, and before I had finished, his sobs shook the bed upon which he was lying. He sprang up, saying: 'Do! I should think it would do!' and folding the sheets he immediately directed and sent them to the publisher, without one word of correction or revision of any kind. I have often thought," she continued, "that if anything had happened to that package in going, it would not have been possible for me to have reproduced it."

The wonderful story of the book's success, of her visits to England, Scotland, and Europe, are perfectly well known and need no repetition, but the fire and energy with which she entered into the abolition cause are shown by the immense mass of her correspondence, public and private. Of the "Key" she said:

"It is made up of the facts, the documents, the things which my own eyes have looked upon and my hands have handled, that attest this awful indictment upon my country. I write it in the anguish of my soul, with tears and prayer, with sleepless nights and weary days. I bear my testimony with a heavy heart, as one who in court is forced by an awful oath to disclose the sins of those dearest."

In 1857 her eldest son, Henry, was drowned and she wrote to the Duchess of Sutherland:

"You will understand, you will feel, this sorrow with us as few can. My poor husband is much prostrated. I need not say more: you know what this must be to a father's heart. But still I repeat what I said when I saw you last. Our dead are ministering angels; they teach us to love, they fill us with tenderness for all that can suffer. These weary hours when sorrow makes us for the time blind and deaf and dumb have their promise. These hours come in answer to our prayers for nearness to God. It is always our treasure that the lightning strikes. * * * I have poured out my heart to you because you can understand. While I was visiting in Hanover, where Henry died, a poor, deaf old slave woman who has still five children in bondage came to comfort me. 'Bear up, dear soul,' she said; 'you must bear it, for the Lord loves ye.' She said further; 'Sunday is a heavy day to me, 'cause I can't work, and can't hear preaching, and can't read, so I can't keep my mind off my poor children. Some on 'em the blessed Master's got, and they's safe; but, oh, there are five that I don't know where they are.'

"What are our mother-sorrows to this!"

Throughout the war she suffered keenly, even in the midst of rejoicing over the emancipation proclamation, but she wrote as steadily as was possible for her, and planned a hundred things never written, sometimes neglecting her proper tasks for this. Fortunately for her, the editor and publisher with whom she was most concerned, Mr. Fields, was very patient and tolerant, and she found or made time for a removal to Hartford. Her soldier-son Frederick was wounded during the war, and she established him on a cotton plantation in Florida, but at last, after several years of suffering, he was possessed by the idea that a long sea voyage would do him more good than anything else. He sailed away from New York to San Francisco around the Horn. His brother says: "That he reached the latter city in safety is known; but that is all. No word from him or concerning him has ever reached the loving hearts that have waited so anxiously for it, and of his ultimate fate nothing is known."

Of the sorrow which this brought to her the reader has a glimpse in a letter written to Mr. Howard on the death of his son.

"Your Frank, like my Henry, was your heart's flower, and Christ honored each by taking them for his bosom. When you look over a bush for a flower to wear in your bosom, it is not the mildewed or imperfect ones you choose, but the very ones whose loss makes the bush empty. * * * Oh, my dear brother, think of your blessedness by my sorrow. Where is my poor Fred? You know where Frank is, and that he is safe and blessed. I never forget my boy. Can a woman forget her child?"

Concerning the Byron article, Mrs. Field publishes letters showing that Mrs. Stowe consulted Dr. Holmes about it and that at last it was published at her request while Mrs. Fields was in Europe. Says Mrs. Fields:

"To a more worldly minded person such a step would have been impossible, but to Mrs. Stowe's love and to her sense of right nothing was impossible, and she braved the world for her friend's sake, hardly knowing that she was brave. She always spoke and behaved as if she recognised herself to be an instrument breathed upon by the Divine Spirit. When we consider how this idea absorbed her to the prejudice of what appeared to others a wholesome exercise of human will and judgment, it is not wonderful that the world was offended when she made conclusions contrary to the opinion of the public, and thought best to publish them. But the world could not understand the motives which moved her.

"She wrote to Mrs. Howard: 'It is worth while to have a storm of abuse once in a while, for one reason to read the Psalms—they are a radiant field of glory that never shines unless the night shuts in. Sometimes in my sleep I have such nearness to the blessed, it is almost as if one voice after another whispers to me, "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and the adder." "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath thee are the everlasting arms." * * * It's worth while to have trouble to have friends stand by one as mine do by me. * * * Depend upon it, the spirit of the Lord didn't pitch me into this seething caldron for nothing, and the Son of Man walketh with me in the fire. Eternal right and justice are with me and I shall triumph by and by on the other side of the river and here, too. * * * Your letter and one from sister Mary gave me more support than any other. At first I thought the world's people must have all lost their senses—or I—could that account be called uncalled for!'"

So the busy double, nay, treble, life, as homemaker, woman of political affairs, and literary woman, went on until, in 1893, she wrote to Mrs. Howard that she was "in something of the condition of a silkworm who has spun out all his silk, and can spin no more unless he has some fresh mulberry leaves. When I reach the 'golden shores,' where grow the trees of life, there I may be able to renew the happy friendships with those who have gone before and may come after me to that happy land."

Finally, she says to Mrs. Howard:

"My sun has set. The time of work for me is over. I have written all my words and thought all my thoughts, and now I rest me in the flickering light of the dying embers, in a rest so profound that the voice of an old friend arouses me but momentarily, and I drop back again into repose. * * * Since the going home of my dear brother Henry, our country has not sustained such a loss as this of Phillips Brooks. He was one of the truly great ones of this earth, great in the noble simplicity of his life and character."

She died July 1, 1896, and so great was the volume of matter then published in regard to her that one would hardly have expected much to remain, but in preparing this book Mrs. Fields was allowed to use letters never before given to the world, besides having the advantage of personal knowledge. No woman could escape the contagion of enthusiasm while writing of one who was enthusiasm itself, and Mrs. Fields has eyes for all the many admirable sides of her character, so that her story will equally delight the abolitionist, the lover of "Oldtown Folks," and "The Minister's Wooing," and those who will find in its heroine an excellent realization of that prophecy of King Lemuel "which his mother taught him."

Lecturing in England.

London has its Major Pond in Mr. Gerland Christy of the "Lecture Agency, Limited." But there can be only one Major Pond. Mr. Christy having been interviewed, said that "the professional orator was of the past, defunct, and did not draw." Lecturing in England, then, is getting more and more into the hands of the specialist.

"Before any one can succeed on the platform to-day he must have made his name known in some other way, so that the public curiosity is excited about his personality. For instance, a great interest has been aroused about Miss Mary Kingsley's vivacious book of travels this year; consequently people in many parts are anxious to see her. But had she offered to lecture before the public became familiar with her name, she would have been in little demand, although her lecture would have been equally good."

Such a strong man as is Sir Robert Ball, the late Astronomer Royal of Ireland, was in constant demand, and could not take all the engagements offered him. The greatest of recent successes is Dr. Nansen.

The leading question asked Mr. Christy was about this: "Are lectures by literary men a success?" That depended, the answer was, "on the man, and most on the public." If the lecturer takes during a season, his engagements may be many, but the "taking ones" are few.

"Mr. Anthony Hope, who is now in America, is likely to prove a great platform success, for he has a good voice, a fine presence, and an engaging manner. 'Ian Maclaren' is the only one of the 'Kailyard' school who has made a great hit as a speaker. His American trip was a record. He spoke ninety-seven times in fifty-four days, and cleared some thousands of pounds. This Winter, unfortunately, he will only do very little lecturing. There would be a great rush for Mr. Barrie if he would only consent to speak, but he has an unconquerable aversion to such publicity."

As to the emolument in England, the popular idea of the money hire of the lecturer was away above the actual pounds and shillings paid:

"Ten guineas a night—increased, perhaps, to fifteen when there are a long journey and many traveling expenses—is the average fee for a really good man with a considerable reputation. Twenty-five guineas is quite an exceptional honorarium. A man arises once in ten years or so, like Nansen, who for a brief course may clear as much as a hundred pounds a night."

Mr. Christy said that the field was wider in the United States than in England. The reason was that there were more educational centres in America than in England—in fact, more people who were intelligent, and who wanted to receive instruction. Finally it may be summed up briefly in this way: There is no Major Pond in the United Kingdom who knows how to cultivate and widen the field of the lecturer. Nor is there in an educational way anybody in England like our Dr. Leipsiger.

Narrow and Insular Views of Mangan.

Are we, according to the critic in The Athenæum, to judge a poet's verses as though he were "a respectable person, a church warden, and President of a temperance league"? This is said apropos of Miss Guiney's "James Clarence Mangan. His Selected Poems, with a Study." (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.) Might it be asked whether Burns's poetry shall be judged by his fitness for the "President of a temperance league," or would you have selected Byron to preside over a missionary society? How would Coleridge have carried off the honors as a church warden? It is intensely pharisaic to declare that a man who was an "opium eater" ought not to be extolled for anything he has written. De Quincey's verses were not many, but his prose was grand, large, and opulent, and it is extolled to-day and will be for a long time to come, and yet he swallowed many a dose of the drug. Shall we give Poe the cold shoulder because he drank a great deal?

The criticism on Miss Guiney on the part of The Athenæum writer is pointless, mere little pricks of a blunted pin, prodded by a heavy and clumsy hand. But that might pass unheeded if it were not for the utter want of appreciation on the part of this English writer for Irish poetry:

"This unfortunate Irishman had talent which in brighter circumstances might have found expression in work far more valuable than any fate ever allowed him to produce. Genius he had not. One mark (the greatest) of genius is the production of memorable lines—lines which at once catch the ear and irrevocably fix themselves in the recollection—lines which once read are never forgotten. Read Mangan's poems from beginning to end, and when you have closed the book you shall find abiding with you no single line."

These are the hard lines of a man utterly deficient in taste and who is without a trace of human sympathy. We very much question whether in England there are many so completely hidebound as is The Athenæum critic, though a tendency may be observed in all English reviews, past or present, to decry any poetry if it has been written by an Irishman.

We are not to be too arrogant on the United States, or vaunt a wider or more enlarged comprehensiveness; only, to use a common phrase, "we catch on sooner." It is well to remember, however, that some reputations of a high poetic character to-day have been made for English verse makers, and they have come first from American readers. James Clarence Mangan's "The Wail and Warning of the Three Khalanders" has been known, repeated, and enjoyed for the last forty years in the United States, and as to "The Times of the Barmecides," there is a sad ring in it which one often thinks was the keynote to a glorious Eastern poem of Tennyson.

To say "the unfortunate Irishman had talent" is a most pitiful method of disparaging him. Mangan was as true a poet as ever wrote a line, and yet the critic says, "far be it from us to deny to this obscure author certain gifts—fine force, and a peculiar, startling earnestness." This is a feeble concession, and yet something. Miss Guiney is to be thanked over and over again for having introduced James Mangan to American readers of a younger generation, so that they may know of a poet whom their fathers fully appreciated.

A Tablet to Shelley.

On a house in Pisa, in the south side of the Lung 'Arno, not far from the Pont Vecchio, a tablet has been placed commemorative of Shelley. The inscription reads:

Percy Bysshe Shelly
Trascorse in queste mura
Gli ultimi mesi del 1821
L'inderno del 1822
Vui
Tradusse in versi immortali
Gli affetti e le imagini
Che Pisa gli ispiro
E compose
L'elegia in morte di John Keats
"Adonais."

But how happens it that the "s" in the last syllable of "Shelley's" name is left out?

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The Book of the Week in Paris—M. Balhaut's "Cellular Impressions."

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A great sensation has been created in political circles by the appearance of M. Charles Balhaut's "Impressions Cellulaires"—impressions of Mazas, of the conciergerie, and of Etampes—the three prisons in which during four weary years the ex-Minister of Public Works in the "Panama" Cabinet was confined in consequence of having accepted a bribe of 300,000f. ($60,000) from the Panama promoters. Ever since Manson wrote "My Prisons" it has been customary for the better-educated and more intellectual of our modern jailbirds to take a Chillon-esque view of their penitentiary experiences. "Prison fin de Siècle," by Ernest Gégout, with illustrations by Steinlen, published four years ago, was one of the wittiest descriptions of life in the political prison of Ste. Pelagie which could be imagined, bristling with anecdotes of Floquet, of Rochefort, of Yves Guyot, of Raoul Rigaud, and all the motley band of politicians who during the past half century have been confined and have confined one another within its walls. The Comte de la Boissière-Mazarin, who was and perhaps still is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the sovereign Prince of Trinidad, Baron Harden Hickey, has given us in a now rare volume, "Mes Crimes, Mes Prisons," a realistic description of "La Santé." It has been reserved for an ex-Minister of Public Works to describe day by day his emotions in the central prison of Etampes, as a common convict for whose crime there was no political or sentimental excuse. "Mazas," he writes, "the illusion of a descent to the bottom of an obscure pit, damp and pestilential; the anxious anticipation of the coming catastrophe, a sentiment of impotence struggling against an indescribable fatality; stupor mingled with fright; this is the résumé of my impressions since yesterday evening, when I was committed to jail. During the night fever, sleeplessness, and delirium. Outside the passers-by sang and shouted—drunkards, perhaps. I persuaded myself that it was a howling mob, besieging the prison to drag me out of my cell and hang me to some lamppost. Scenes of 'the Terror' incorporated themselves before my eyes. In the cries uttered I seemed to distinguish 'Panama! Panama!' vociferated to the tune of 'Les Lampions.'

"And it was the anniversary of my nomination as Minister in 1886." The unhappy statesman is confronted by the Juge d'Instruction with his accomplice, Blondin, upon whom he takes pity and seeks to excuse. "And I went back to prison, intoxicated as it were with the sacrifice I had made, congratulating myself on having been generous, saying to myself that at the moment when so many evils were befalling me at least I should receive the mute benediction of a few." The next day, however, M. Balhaut regrets his rash intervention in Blondin's favor, which has weakened his own defense. "The moral fever," he says, "is dissipated. The rôle of M. Blondin, inspirer and intermediary, corruptor and corrupted, appears to me to be that of a man but for whom I should never have taken a false step, who is responsible for my ruin, and who only seeks to save himself by compromising himself still further." And a page further on the morally tortured prisoner writes: "No, I do not merit to be called a dishonest man. I have been weak. I allowed myself to be led on, after three attempts on the part of M. Blondin, when my investigation of the Panama affair had made me resolve to pronounce in favor of the bill at the Ministerial Council. In a general way my life has been marked by disinterestedness. I have a passion for doing good. I should like to spread only happiness around me, to be useful to those whom I love, to my country, to humanity at large. Thou knowest [he is addressing his wife] that no creature in distress ever vainly implored my assistance, that I was occasionally thought to be too prompt in opening my purse strings or offering hospitality, not certainly by ostentation, but for the joy that I felt in doing good. I feel neither bitterness nor hatred, even against those who have done me harm." The psychology of these lines, written in the first agony caused by their author's arrest on a dishonoring charge, is as interesting as anything else in the book. What is particularly curious is the persistent blindness of the unfortunate Minister to any of the ultimate or less immediate consequences of his crime—the ruin of thousands of homes, the terrible list of suicides which resulted from the Panama crash. "You have sold our horses," he writes philosophically to his wife; "vigorous Bod and ardent Dick. I hope that they may be as well treated elsewhere as they were with us."

"The parlor of Mazas," he remarks, where he had just received a visit from his wife, "evokes the souvenir of the Jardin des Plantes. In this narrow box, behind these bars, I must resemble a beast. • • • The bars do not prevent me from distinguishing features, from observing the mien, from following the impressions of the visage. Am I in your eyes like an abbé in a confessional? Alas! it is for me to demand absolution. The truth is rather that I am a rat caught in a mousetrap."

The political disquisitions in which the prisoner indulges are much less interesting than his personal experiences. Everybody nowadays is sick of the entire Panama question, from A to Z. But it may be mentioned in passing that M. Balhaut, though he refuses to give any names, accuses a large number of statesmen and members of Parliament of having accepted larger bribes in connection with the great canal scheme than he did himself. Notably, he makes a dead set against the late M. Burdeau, who at the time of his death was President of the Chamber, and this in concord with the popular view.

At Etampes, where his "time" was principally served, the ex-Minister seems to have led a fairly happy and comfortable existence. He did no manual labor, his wife paying a compensation of 8f. a month to the administration of the prison; he was allowed to see his wife frequently, to write and receive letters every day, to have books and photographs in his cell. Some of his reflections are highly curious. On the 2d of April, 1893, he writes: "Evening. At this precise moment I am half a century old. My mother did not foresee, fifty years ago, at the time of my birth, that the child, become a man, would mount to fall so low. I came into the world all blue, choking; was it an omen? I escorted a twin sister, whose fidelity is of help to me to-day. Was I not one too many?"

"3d April, 1893.—To-day is the anniversary of my father's birthday. I see him again, with his high forehead, his straight nose, his thin lips, and his shortsighted look behind spectacles, the red ribbon in his buttonhole. How thankful I am that I was never decorated as he was, and also my maternal grandfather." His wife's position affects him particularly. "You," he exclaims, "who were accustomed to drive out in your own carriage behind a pair of 'trotters,' who never traveled except in a sleeping car now you are obliged to go about in a tram and take second-class tickets. I think of the hour of forgetfulness, already so distant, in which I deprived you of comfort, and I think of your pardon for my fault when a few months ago I confided it to you, and I am deeply touched." In his tortured dreams at night the ex-Minister has strange nightmares. Once he thought that he was imprisoned on the Island of Ste. Marguerite, and that he was Bazaine, who had betrayed his country, the vilest of the vile. The passers-by threw stones at him, and it was useless for him to explain that he was guiltless of so heinous a crime. His wife comes to the rescue and exclaims, "Hold up your head! You are still the honest man and the loyal Frenchman that you always were."

When undergoing the anthropometric measurements to which all French prisoners have to submit, he notices that his eyes are described as being "green, with a background of orange." This amuses him. "For these are cat's eyes. But where," he asks "are my claws?"

Reminiscences of his early youth occur to him in the leisure moments which his varied occupations leave him, for he is learning a new language and writing a novel. When his first tooth was extracted he received 10f. as a reward for not crying. "With a half of the sum," he says, "I purchase a 'Telemachus' bound in green; with the rest I make my sister a present of her first parasol. I am generous. My portrait was painted; a lady having perceived it at the artist's studio exclaimed: 'That little boy has the face of an honest man.' How often have I thought of that during the past year!"

The most touching episode during M. Balhaut's incarceration is the death from consumption of his eldest daughter, Jeanne, whom he was not permitted to see. This in fact seemed to have been the only incident of a really tragic kind to break the otherwise studious and almost enviable tranquillity of his prison life. His book is an appeal ad miseri cordiam to public opinion to admit that in spite of his confessed guilt he was not as bad as he was painted. Students of the human heart will find much to interest them in the volume. The nature therein described is that of a well-meaning but inconsistent Prudhomme, a type which is particularly common in France in this fin de siècle. His political friends who care in only a minor degree for what is called here the "human document" would have preferred that he should have kept silence.

ROWLAND STRONG.

An Eccentric Maker of Novels.

A clever sketch of the writing man and his idiosyncrasies is found in a late number of The Academy. It is an article rather special of its kind, and addresses itself more directly to those who are makers of romances.

The interviewer calls on an English story teller very much in vogue, whose personality is very properly not given. The man "who wants to know" must have been on intimate terms with the romancer, for he is admitted into his sanctum. Looking round the room, the visitor finds not a single book, only an odd illustrated paper. There was a bookcase over the mantelpiece, but it was empty. There was tobacco as well as drink, but no literature.

The visitor was hungry for something to read. Then he said: "I can't find anything to read." "If you really want a book," replied the writing man, "ask my wife. There are lots in the house; only, to tell you the truth, I don't know where they are." Then he added that his wife had "sold most of his books, that is, when he had given up reviewing."

"But don't you read yourself between whiles?" I inquired. "Just as a relaxation?"

He drew me by the arm to a seat and we sat down.

"Look here," he said, "you've put your finger on my vice. I don't read anything."

"Don't read anything?"

"Nothing. I'm in the position of the man who has to take the pledge to avoid becoming a habitual drunkard. I've got the—well, you might call it the cacoethes legendi—in a virulent form. Every scrap of printed matter that comes under my eye has got to be read before I can settle down to work. It doesn't matter how footling it is. If it's only a price list which a draper has sent to my wife it's got to be read, if once I get hold of it. As to the morning paper—why, I can't get through it before lunch."

"Then," I said, "you don't take in a morning paper?"

"Not when I'm working," he replied. "At least I never see it. My wife looks after that. Any new book or paper that comes into the house she seizes and hides, and I never come across it. If I did, I assure you I should have to read it from end to end. Then the whole day would be gone and no work done."

Such a condition of mind is quite possible. Some men have this exact vice, "the cacoethes legendi." They will go into a public library intent on some particular study. They know the exact volume they want, even its page and paragraph, its resting place on the shelf, and they browse all around, reading every other thing except the precise book they came for, and sometimes the whole morning is then forever lost. "Have you no preference in reading?" asked the interviewer, and the answer was particular.

"Oh, certainly not," he said. "The confirmed inebriate probably likes good liquor better than bad, though he'll drink the worst rather than none. I would rather read good stuff; for choice I think I would rather read the transactions of scientific societies and accounts of discoveries in chemistry, biology, and so forth. But anything that's printed is enough to compel me to put off my work until it's read."

But what had this eccentric man to say about novels? Did he read them? His reply was characteristic, and contains a criticism on Henry James which is perfect:

"Well, I fancy the novelist approaches the novel from a special point of view. The general reader reads for the story. The novelist looks at the method of telling. He is like the builder whom you show over your new house. The builder doesn't bother about the paint and the paper; he has an eye to the foundations, and the thickness of the walls, and the stuff the walls are built of. Now, when I read a novel I am always on the lookout to see how it was put together. It's the technique that interests me. Of course, as I said, anything that is printed interests me—but a good novel holds me more securely than a draper's catalogue, because it is better done."

"Then which is the novelist you most carefully avoid?"

He considered for a moment, then he replied: "Henry James. That is, when I want to write myself. As a matter of fact, I read every line he writes, and can't do a stroke of work for a week afterward. You see, you can't imitate him, and you can't see how he does it. I imagine that most writers have the same feeling about Henry James. He is the novelist for novelists, because only a man who writes novels has the feeling for technique. The general public, I believe, don't care about him because there is nothing particularly exciting, or improper, or instructive, in his stories. But the way he writes them—Good Lord!" He sighed gently, and knocked the ashes from his pipe.

Henry James writes novels for novelists. That is the truest of statements.

The Sinister Side of Napoleon Shown in His New Letters.*

What a mine these "New Letters of Napoleon I." would have been to Mr. Pierre Lanfrey! How he would have used them for the further besmirching of his bête noire. As far as statecraft was concerned, Napoleon was unscrupulous. There had to be no obstacles in his way. As the product of the Revolution, he followed its methods. When clad in the purple, he arrogated to himself infallibility. He trusted in himself alone, in nobody else, and yet, as he had to be for the most of the time at the head of his battalions, he was forced to delegate power to others, but these were always causes of anxiety to him. This correspondence shows his constant distrust. His own family, to whom he scattered crowns, had to be watched. It was a supervision incessant of its kind. As to his brothers, he was more inclined to deprecate their actions than to praise them. In the man, who was a military genius, was the mingling of the most grandiose and the most petty of acts.

As far as the statecraft goes, perhaps Napoleon's methods find imitators to-day in those who are called "supreme." False impressions are conveyed, and people's minds are to be turned and twisted. "Inspirations" derived from headquarters, generally bad ones, are still in vogue, and such were certainly carried out throughout Europe during the late Turkish and Greek war. What interest could distracted Spain have had when Bonaparte made his Egyptian campaign? There was a brother of his who was Ambassador at Madrid, and Napoleon's instructions were: "Write to the Army of the East in lofty terms, calculated to kindle it with a sense of its own importance. Say that Europe, that Spain, takes deep interest in its greatness and glory."

Later on it was deemed necessary to set Spain and Italy at loggerheads, and so Napoleon wrote:

"Set the Court of Madrid against the Pope by informing it, as a certainty, that, at the request of Paul I., and without consulting any other power, he has re-established the Jesuits. The Pope is an honest man, but narrow-minded. He is surrounded by the old Neapolitan priesthood, which follows in Busca's steps, and misbehaves; itself."

In March, 1801, there were numerous treaties made between France and various European countries, that of Portugal having taken place in September. In June Napoleon wrote to Lucien to make this communication to the Spanish Government:

"Negotiations with England are proceeding with a certain amount of activity. The English do not appear disposed to relinquish Malta, Ceylon, the States of Tippoo-Sultan, nor Trinity Island. I have proposed the 'status quo ante bellum' in the Mediterranean and America, with the same condition in Portugal, and certain compensations in India. • • • You must tell the Portuguese Plenipotentiary, and repeat it over and over again, that we are not making war on Portugal, but that we treat it as an English province."

Just before Napoleon's coronation, it must have happened that Josephine felt that her jewel casket needed replenishing. In August the master wrote to his Minister of the Exchequer: "I beg you will have a valuation made of the finest pearls in the Treasury, and also of an assortment of colored stones, which my wife desires to purchase. She would require them before her departure for Belgium."

This letter of the Emperor's relative to Jerome and his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Patterson (1803) is of particular interest. The communication was addressed to the mother of the Bonapartes, Mme. Loetitia.

"Mons. Jerome Buonaparte has arrived at Lisbon with the woman with whom he lives. I have ordered this prodigal son to proceed to Milan, passing through Perpignan, Toulouse, Grenoble, and Turin. I have informed him that if he diverged from that road he would be arrested. Miss Patterson, who lives with him, has taken the precaution of bringing her brother with her. I have given orders that she is to be sent back to America. If she were to evade the orders I have given, and to come to Bordeaux or Paris, she would be brought back to Amsterdam and put on board the first American vessel. I shall treat this young man severely if he shows himself unworthy of the name he bears, during the only interview I shall grant him, and if he persists in carrying on his liaison. If he shows no inclination to wash away the dishonor with which he has stained my name, by forsaking his country's flag on land and sea for the sake of a wretched woman, I will cast him off forever. I may make him an example which will teach young soldiers the sacredness of their duty and the enormity of the crime they commit when they forsake their flag for a woman."

Poor old Jerome! Some of us can remember him in his very old age as Governor of the Invalides, shaken by palsy.

Sometimes Napoleon was horribly vindictive. In 1807 he instructs the Governor of Cassel to have the town "thoroughly sacked." Eschwegen is to be burned. "Take hostages," he writes, "and burn a town, a few big villages."

Here are instructions given to that prime old rascal Fouché. According to Napoleon's orders he was to make public opinion, and by these wicked means:

"You must have a great fuss made—especially in the departmental newspapers in Brittany, the Vendée, Piedmont, and Belgium—over the persecution of the Irish Catholics by the Anglican Church. For this purpose you must collect every incident, so as to paint the persecution in the most vivid colors. I should advise M. Portal is to make secret arrangements with certain Bishops, so that when the articles have produced an impression prayers may be offered for the cessation of the persecution of the Irish Catholics by the Anglican Church. But the Government must proceed very delicately in the matter, and must make use of the newspapers without allowing any suspicion of its object to get about. The editors of the Journal de l'Empire would serve the purpose well. The cruelty and baseness of England with regard to the Irish Catholics, who have been, for the last century, in a perpetual condition of St. Bartholomew, (against the Catholics,) must be insisted upon. You must always say 'Anglican Church' instead of 'Protestant'; for we have Protestants in France, and we have no Anglican Church."

As to the immunity of an Ambassador, Napoleon thus roundly expresses his mind to Fouché:

"My police knows no Ambassador. I am master in my own house. If I suspect a man I have him arrested. I would even have the Ambassador of Austria arrested if he was hatching anything against the State."

There is an incident in this correspondence which is novel to us, for it shows the arrest of the American Consul at Genoa because the man sported an English decoration It would be historic interest to unearth the exact facts about this from our own documents in the State Department.

When Spandau was captured, Napoleon wrote his Marshal that the destruction of the fortress was to be an accident:

"I think it would be well for you to blow up Spandau, but it should be done secretly and promptly, so as not to give rise to any protest. You must have miners with you. The whole thing should be over within five days, without its being suspected at Berlin. You might even have it said that the damage has been caused by the blowing up of a powder magazine or of the vaults in which the powder was kept."

In 1806 Napoleon wanted to know of the Minister of Public Worship "why the clergy ask the people's prayers for any person without leave of the Government?" When the Pope's excommuni-

*NEW LETTERS OF NAPOLEON I. Omitted from the Edition Published under the Auspices of Napoleon III. From the French. By Lady Mary Lloyd. London: William Heinemann. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

cation thunder 1 in 1808 he wrote to Joachim-Murat, King of Naples: "I have this instant received news that the Pope has excommunicated us all. This is an excommunication which will fall upon his own head. No more consideration must be shown. He is a dangerous madman, and must be shut up. Have Cardinal Pacca and the Pope's other adherents arrested."

As to the Emperor's ideas of human prescience, they were undoubtedly all centred in himself. He could make no blunder, so, having differed with a leading Cardinal, Napoleon wrote:

"You will send for M. Emery, who is the Cardinal's counselor, and you will speak to him in this sense: 'Either my letter is contrary to religion or it is not; and has any Bishop the right to change the sense I have given it?' I am as much of a theologian as they are, and even more. I shall not go out of my province, but I will allow nobody else to go out of theirs."

The most amiable of his brothers was Louis, King of Holland, who had, too, ideas of his own. For him Napoleon seems to have had the utmost contempt, for he wrote him:

"What can I say to you? That which I have told you a hundred times already. You are no King, and you do not know how to be a King. * * * It is a constant regret to me that I have given you a kingdom in which you have only used the palladium of my name to serve my enemies, and to do all the mischief possible to my system, and to France."

The conclusion reads: "Write me no more in your ordinary nonsensical way. * * * This is the last letter I will ever write you." These final words are in a postscript.

Is it to be wondered that the late Emperor was by no means desirous of giving publicity to these letters? One final extract must suffice. It was written the day after the morning of Waterloo, and was addressed to Joseph. Napoleon did not appreciate how absolute was his defeat, or his coming destruction.

"All is not lost. I suppose that by collecting all my forces, I shall still have a hundred and fifty thousand men remaining. The federated troops, and the best of the National Guard, will furnish me a hundred thousand men; and the depot battalions fifty thousand more. Thus I shall have three hundred thousand soldiers, with whom I can at once oppose the enemy. I will horse my artillery with carriage horses. I will raise a hundred thousand conscripts. I will arm them with muskets taken from the Royalists and from the ill-disposed members of the National Guard. I will raise the whole of Dauphiné, the Lyonnais, and Burgundy. I will overwhelm the enemy. But the people must help me, and not bewilder me. I am going to Laon. I shall doubtless find people there. I have no news of Grouchy. If he has not been taken, as I fear, I may have fifty thousand men within three days. With them I can keep the enemy engaged and give France and Paris time to do their duty. The Austrians march slowly, the Prussians are afraid of the peasants, and dare not advance too fast; everything may yet be retrieved. Write me what effect this horrible piece of bad luck has produced in the Chamber. I believe the Deputies will feel convinced that their duty, in this crowning moment, is to rally round me and save France. Pave the way, so that they may support me worthily. Above all, let them show courage and decision."

Quotations without end could be made from this volume. Perhaps, as they are the suppressed letters, their sinister peculiarities are seemingly multiplied and intensified.

Mark Twain's Vienna Speech in German.

Mark Twain a few weeks ago was entertained in Vienna by the Concordia, a Socialistic club, when he made the following speech in the German language, a translation having been made for THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:

I am deeply touched to be received here so hospitably by colleagues of my own profession, and in a land so far from my own home. My heart is full of gratitude, but my lack of German words forces me to great economy of expression. I do not speak the German language well, but several experts have assured me that I write it like an angel. Maybe—I don't know—I have, so far, had no acquaintance with angels. That will come later—if it so please the dear Lord; there is no hurry.

For quite some time, gentlemen, I have nursed the passionate longing to make a speech in German, but I was never allowed to do that. People who had no feeling for art constantly laid obstacles in my way, and brought to naught my desire at times by means of excuses, and frequently by main force. These people always said to me, "Keep still, your Worship! Silence, for God's sake. Seek some other way to make yourself tiresome!"

In the present instance, as usual, it was quite difficult to obtain the permission. The committee regretted it very much, but it could not grant me the permission on account of a law which demands of the Concordia that she protect the German language. Good gracious! How could, might, dared, should this be said to me? I am surely the truest friend of the German language, and not only since recently, but for a long time past; in fact, for the past twenty years. And never have I had the desire to injure the noble language; on the contrary, have only wished to improve it. I could merely reform it. It was the dream of my life. I have visited the various German Governments, and have applied for contracts. I have come to Austria now on just this mission. I shall only attempt a few changes. I would merely compress the method, the luxurious, extended construction. I would suppress, eliminate, destroy the eternal parenthesis, move the verb so far forward that it could be discovered without a telescope. In short, gentlemen, I would simplify your beloved language, so that when you utilize it for prayer you may be understood above.

I implore you to allow yourselves to be counseled by me; effect these mentioned reforms. Then you will possess a splendid language, and afterward, when you say anything, you will at least understand what you yourself have said.

But frequently nowadays when you have delivered yourself of a mile-long sentence, and have paused to rest somewhat, you must certainly possess a touching curiosity to find out what it was that you really did say. Several days ago a correspondent of a local newspaper evolved a sentence containing 112 words, and in it were seven parentheses, while the subject was changed seven times. Just think of it! In the course of a single sentence the poor, persecuted, worn-out subject must suffer seven transfers.

Now, if we should carry out the mentioned reforms it will not be so bad. Still one more thing. I would like to reform just a little the separable verb. I would permit no one to do what Schiller did. He has compressed the entire history of the thirty years' war between the two parts of a separable verb. That aroused even Germany itself, and permission was refused him to compile the history of the hundred years' war. Thanks be to God!

After all these reforms have been established the German language will be the noblest and nicest in the world. As at present, gentlemen, the character of my mission is unknown to you. I would request that you be kind enough to extend your valuable aid to me. Mr. Poetzl desired to make the public believe that I came to Vienna to block the bridges and hinder traffic while I made and noted my observations. Don't allow yourselves to be deceived by him. My frequent presence on the bridges has an entirely innocent cause. There I find the necessary room. There one can extend a noble long German sentence along the bridge railing and overlook its entire contents with one glance. On one end of the railing I paste the first part of a separable verb and the closing part I paste on the other end. Then I spread out the body of the sentence in between. Usually the bridges of the city are long enough for my purpose, but when I wish to study the writings of Poetzl I ride out to and use the magnificent endless State bridge. But that is a calumny. Poetzl writes the most beautiful German. Perhaps not so pliable as mine, but in some details a good deal better. Excuse the flatteries. They are well deserved.

Now I would execute my speech, or rather bring it to a close. I am a stranger, but here among you I have quite forgotten this, and so again and once again my heartiest thanks.

Children's Rooms in Libraries and Their Popularity.

In the library world one of the most encouraging features is the progress of the work for children. Special rooms for children have been set apart in many libraries, and under competent management have generally been productive of more beneficial results than in many cases was first imagined. Our New York libraries, however, are at present lacking in this children's department, but the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn has a children's room, started a little more than a year ago. Provision has been made for this necessary feature of library work in the coming building for the New York Public Library, but it will be some time before this can be realized.

In connection with the growing popularity of library effort for children it may be interesting to call attention to the remarkable success of a plan organized in Cleveland last Spring, which has since been adopted by one library in this State, the Prendergast Library of Jamestown, while news now comes that the library enthusiasts in Utica are preparing to put the scheme into practical working order there.

This plan originated with the Cleveland Public Library, and was an experiment toward providing broader and better facilities for children in the use of the library, these facilities not only meaning better conveniences in using books, but the education of children so that they themselves may become judges of good books. Briefly, it may be said that this is the underlying principle in all of this children's library movement, and a very laudable one it is, too.

During the Summer conference of the American Library Association, in Philadelphia, a report of this Cleveland system was given for the first time, the league, known as the Cleveland Library League, then having a membership of 3,500. Now the membership is close to 13,000, and in the November number of The Library Journal Miss Linda A. Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library furnishes an instructive account of the first league mass meeting, held early this month, which was attended by over 5,000 children.

One of the distinctive and not least popular features of the movement is a neat white-metal badge, supplied to each of the members at 3 cents apiece. No one can secure a badge unless a bona fide user of the library, and, while it is obvious that many children will probably commence using the library solely for the purpose of wearing one of the badges, it is the very beginning of literary interest in children that the league seeks to develop, no matter whether book interest is first engendered through the pride of wearing a badge or not. Upon the badge is an open book, bearing the words Cleveland Library League. The utility of the league has been greatly enhanced by the method of sending parcels of books to the schools, so that the children can draw their books from the library through the schools. The teachers, also, have shown great interest in the movement and have contributed largely to its success.

The large membership of the Cleveland League has recently led to the formation on a small scale of several reading clubs, in which the interest of the children can be more carefully directed by older persons. Miss Eastman, in speaking of the possibilities which have been revealed by the league, says:

"The one great point which our league seems to be proving conclusively is that our city—and ours is not an exception in this respect—contains thousands of children who are not being reached by the ordinary methods of library work. The league in itself is sufficient to reach but a small fraction of these children. We were told by a teacher of an instance of several members of the league to whom the coming down town to that league meeting was the event almost of their little lives—so narrowed have their lives been within the limits of the poor suburb where they live, that they actually did not remember having seen our public square before that day."

And with very much the same idea in mind Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, in Brooklyn, writes regarding her experience with children's libraries in the same number of The Literary Journal: "It will not be long after the opening of the children's library before an insight will be gained into domestic interiors and private lives that will make the librarian wish she could follow many a child to his home, in order to secure for him and his something better than the few hours' respite from practical life which they may get from the reading of books. When the boy who steals and the girl who is vicious before they are in their teens have to be sent away lest other children suffer, it is borne in upon the librarian that a staff of home missionaries connected with the library, to follow up and minister in such cases, would not be a bad thing—and she has to remind herself again and again that it is not incumbent on any one person to attempt everything, and that Providence has other instrumentalities at work besides herself."

The Prendergast Library has already secured over 1,000 members to its league, and a special room for little ones was opened in October. The statement that the children's room was formerly the Trustees' room brings up the query of how many libraries may have Trustees' or other rooms used as little as Trustees' rooms usually are which might be employed in giving delightful and helpful instruction to hundreds of children.

Minor Worthies at Auction.

For a number of years the issues of the Grolier Club and the Kelmscott Press have been sought after by collectors because of their rarity and typographical beauty, and now the publications of Thomas B. Mosher and Elbert Hubbard are beginning to excite competition in the auction room for almost similar reasons.

Lately at Bangs & Co.'s a dozen or so of the Mosher books were sold for very fair prices. The sale of which they were a part was not an important one, and had it been otherwise the prices would have been larger. Several of the little books of the Bibelot, Old World, and Brocade Series brought $1 each; "Old World Lyrics," by Villon and others, one of twenty-five copies on Japanese vellum, $2.25; Michael Angelo's "Sonnets," translated by Symonds, on vellum, $2; Meredith's "Modern Love," on vellum, $1.87, &c.

The Roycroft Press issues, coming into the market less frequently, have fared better. At Bangs & Co.'s on Oct. 22, "The Journal of Koheleth," one of twelve copies on Japan paper and with a portrait and letter of Hubbard's inserted, fetched $2.25. In the same sale a copy of the "Journal," on Holland paper, went for $1.25, and a copy of Vernon Lee's "Art and Life" for $1.63. In the Bierstadt sale, "Art and Life" brought $2.75, Shaw's "On Going to Church" $2, and Julia D. Young's "Glynne's Wife" $1.25. These prices are not very remarkable, of course, but they prove to those who watch auction values that these artistically printed books are bound to appreciate. This year is 1897, and 1900 will show a far greater appreciation. The gentlemen who buy books for purposes of speculation are quite aware of this.

English Lake Dwellers.

Further explorations have been carried out in England on the site of what was a lake village near Glastonbury. The positions of the dwellings were marked by mounds. There is an abundance of clay, but foreign to the immediate locality, and the clay must have been carried from some distance in boats. In some instances not less than nine hearths have been found, one above the other. This might mean an older portion of the lake village extending back through many centuries.

These lake dwellers must have known how to spin and weave, because not less than forty horn and bone carding combs have turned up, and no two of the same pattern. Broken needles made of bone are in abundance. There have been discovered the parts of what must have been a loom, and also fragments of pottery. Bronze fibulae and bronze studs have been dug up, the latter of such a size as to incline the archaeologist to believe that they were used for horse trappings. The finding of a neatly cut iron file somewhat upsets one's ideas as to the great antiquity of the Glastonbury lake village, yet it may have belonged to the upper layer of relics. In all such discoveries objects show the overlapping of periods.

Few human remains have been discovered—the bones of a young child only and a few skulls, the latter in a bad condition. Supposably these lake dwellers buried their dead outside of the village. Portions of millstones have been found and the remains of an oven. One bead of light blue glass has been discovered. As to the age of this village by the clay found, certainly transported there, showing the dark coloration of the surrounding peat, Mr. Bullied, a leading English archaeologist, believes that it must have taken 2,000 years to stain the clay. These lake dwellers may have lived some 5,000 years or more ago.

Advertisements in Books.

An English reader complains, and justly, about a mass of advertisements found in some ordinary English books. He buys a volume, measures with his eye its bulk, and says, "I shall be a week reading this," and he pays his 3 shillings, takes his volume home, and finds fifty-six pages of advertising

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Annals of a Great Trading State —The Hudson Bay Company.

The announcement from London that the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. Beckles Willson of The London Daily Mail, will collaborate in writing a history of the Hudson Bay Company and its operations on the North American Continent has been received with considerable interest in Canada. The archives of this company, which for a century and a half made and administered its own laws over the whole Northwest region, have never before been thrown open to the historian, and within their pages must lie a rich mine of writers' material.

While the English and French in the Valley of the St. Lawrence and along the great lakes, in the cornfields of New England, and in the wildernesses of the Mississippi were struggling for supremacy among themselves and for existence with the Indian tribes, the factors of the Hudson Bay Company had strung a line of trading posts from the eastern shores of Labeador to the waters of the Pacific and northward well within the arctic circle. The record of their progress, of their battles with the aborigines, of threatened starvation, and of plague was sent to the offices of the company in London, and there filed away. The stories of the wars of the English and French have filled the fascinating pages of Parkman and Cooper, and incidents and legends have been made famous by Longfellow, Whittier, and other American writers and poets. But the story of the "Great Lone Land" has never yet been written, and it is only within the past half century that its vast solitudes have been penetrated by travelers whose experience given to the outside world in book and pamphlet has helped to raise the cloud of mystery and ignorance from the terra incognita of the New World.

A history of the Hudson Bay Company compiled from the material which only the company's archives contain cannot fail to be not only as entertaining reading as any romance of wild adventure, but of high historical value as well. The stirring tales of Indian warfare, of the massacres of occupants of trading posts, of heroic struggles to sustain life when supplies failed, of strange pestilences sweeping away whole Indian tribes, of fierce tribal fights led by rival chiefs for supremacy—these will constitute the "romantic" element in the story. Of greater interest to the student of history, perhaps, will be the new light shed on the actions and lives of men who have played no insignificant rôle in the history of England and France, and of New England and New France; for the Hudson Bay Company has numbered among its associates and patrons many prominent members of the British nobility, and its doings were frequently a matter of dispute between the courts of Great Britain and France.

Not a little surprise is expressed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should undertake the work connected with the compilation of such a history at a time when his multifarious public duties as Premier of the Dominion may be assumed to make considerable demands upon his time and attention. But Sir Wilfrid is well qualified physically for any extra exertion he may desire to make. Moreover, it is probable that a great deal of the detail connected with the perusal and classification of the material will be done by Mr. Beckles Willson, though no one who knows the Canadian Premier will believe that his part in the coming work will consist simply in lending it the prestige of his name. Sir Wilfrid is credited with an ambition to shine in Canadian literature as well as in Canadian politics, and it may be assumed as certain that in the finished work his pen will be found to have performed its full part.

Literature is a field in which the Canadian Premier is as yet unknown, but he has long been recognized as one of the most eloquent orators of the day. When yet a simple member of Parliament, and one of the youngest in the House, he was called the "silver-tongued," and his speeches have always been among the few which can be reported as spoken and needing no after correction. He is an ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, and it is well known that he is animated with a desire to imitate the Grand Old Man in the field of literature as well as in that of politics. Sir Wilfrid is a poor man, and the financial outlook connected with such a history is also alluring.

With the archives of the Hudson Bay Company thrown freely open to them, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Beckles Willson will have at their command the material to make at once one of the most interesting and one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the North American Continent. For two hundred years the Hudson Bay Company has had in its employ an average of 5,000 persons continuously. The factors of the company took wives from among the Indian women, according to tribal laws, and to-day in the chief centres of Canada the descendants of the offspring of these unions may be found occupying the very highest positions. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, (better known as Sir Donald A. Smith,) whose good fortune it is to occupy the post of President of the Hudson Bay Company, was once a factor at one of the northern posts, and it is on record that his mode of living, matrimonial and otherwise, did not differ much from that of his rugged confrères. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is now, as well as being President of the Hudson Bay Company, the President of the Bank of Montreal, one of the richest banking institutions of the world, and also Canadian High Commissioner in London.

The Hudson Bay Company, a complete history of which is now for the first time about to be made public, first came into existence about 1620, though it did not receive royal incorporation under the name it has since been known by till 1670. In that year Prince Rupert, the cousin of the King of England, Charles II., together with certain specified associates, was granted a charter investing the "Hudson Bay Company" with the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined country which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the vast region that poured its waters into Hudson Bay or the straits leading thereto.

The company promptly went to work to establish itself solidly and securely in its territories. Substantial forts and trading posts were built on the Rupert and Nelson Rivers, and a Governor was sent out from England to take charge of them. In these operations the company was greatly assisted by adventurers from New York and Massachusetts, who were already well acquainted with all the details of the fur trade. A very profitable trade was soon established, and within the first twelve years three other fortified posts were established, and the scope of the company's operations correspondingly extended.

All this while Canada, or at least that portion of it now, approximately, comprised of the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, was in the possession of France, and the jealousy of the French traders was naturally aroused by the lucrative traffic being done by an English company in the north. England claimed the Hudson Bay district by right of discovery and possession, but in 1682 the French Governor of Canada, Le Barre, countenanced an expedition fitted out by La Chesnaye against the Hudson Bay Company posts. This expedition captured and burned Fort Nelson, established rival trading posts at different points, and almost wholly ruined the Hudson Bay Company's business for that season. In the following year, however, the French were driven out of the bay and the company's forts made stronger than ever.

But the struggle continued on the sea, and under the pretext that the company was unlawfully trading in Hudson Bay Le Barre caused the seizure of one of its ships, laden with a cargo of valuable furs, while on its way homeward through the straits. The vessel was brought as a prize to Quebec, where the crew was kept prisoners for eleven months and afterward sent as slaves to Martinique, in the West Indies, so as to prevent the news being carried to England. The mate of the vessel, however, managed to escape, reached England, and acquainted the officers of the company with the loss of the vessel.

Le Barre's recall did not end the company's misfortunes at this period. De Denonville, his successor in the government of Quebec, revived the supposed French claims on Hudson Bay, and sent a strong naval force into its waters, which, after a good deal of hard fighting, captured three of the company's forts, three of its ships, and a large quantity of provisions, stores, and merchandise. Fifty non-combatants—men, women, and children—were sent to sea in a small vessel, to get to England or elsewhere as best they could, and the remainder were detained as prisoners.

Such were some of the early troubles of the Hudson Bay Company of which history tells. Of their struggles with the Indians and against the hardships of a pioneer life in a land so far removed from the outside world we have as yet no written account.

One of the most interesting epochs in the history of the Hudson Bay Company was its fight for supremacy with the "Northwest Company," a fight which developed into an open warfare as barbarous as any ever waged by hostile savage tribes. The Northwest Company was formed in 1783, with Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish, all Scotchmen, at its head. It re-established the old lines of travel by way of the Ottawa River to Mackinaw, and thence by Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg, and at once commenced to reap a rich harvest of furs. In 1797 the Northwest Company had in its employ 60 clerks, 81 interpreters, 1,230 canoe men, and 40 guides.

The principal post of the Northwest Company was at Fort William, on Lake Superior, and from that point all its active operations were directed. There all its grand business parliaments were held; and on occasions of special importance as many as 1,200 persons connected with the company, composed of its principal chiefs, its clerks, its factors, and others who also shared in its profits, as well as its mere servants, the voyagers, trappers, and canoe men, have assembled to hold high council and to determine on future operations. The heads of the company traveled upward from Montreal in bridal state, attended by a retinue of boatmen and servants.

From Fort William the operations of the company spread out like a fan over all the Northwest. In 1789 one of its agents, Alexander Mackenzie, afterward knighted for his discoveries, traveled down the noble river that now bears his name from its source, in Great Slave Lake, to the Arctic Sea; and four years afterward was the first white man to cross the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range to the Pacific Ocean.

The rivalry between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company was, as may be imagined, exceedingly keen, but so long as the rivalry consisted simply in exertions to obtain the largest quantity of furs, only benefit to the country at large resulted. Unfortunately the struggle soon assumed a far graver aspect.

In 1810 Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, a philanthropist who felt deep compassion for the poverty of his countrymen, established, with the aid of the Hudson Bay Company, in which he was himself largely interested, a colony of Scotch cotters in the Northwest Territories. Ten million acres of land in the neighborhood of the Red River were set aside by the company for the cotters, and all the expenses connected with the settlement were borne by Selkirk. Kildonan was the name given to the village built for the new settlers, and on its site the present City of Winnipeg now stands. Fort Douglas was built, to give it protection, and armed with a few light guns.

The new colony was planted in a district which the officials of the Northwest Company considered as particularly within their own sphere of influence, and, notwithstanding that the colonists were their own countrymen, they at once prepared to break the colony up. The Indians were repeatedly urged to assail it, but without success. The red men were more compassionate to the poor settlers than were their own brethren. Then the Governor of the new colony, Miles Macdonell, was arrested on a trumped-up charge of having taken a quantity of provisions belonging to the Northwest Company, and sent to Montreal for trial.

The infant colony was subjected to the most wanton outrages on the part of the Northwest Company's officials and the Metis, or half-breeds, whom they instigated to attack the new-comers. The latter were openly fired upon and shot down, houses were broken open and pillaged, the workmen in the fields made prisoners, and their few horses and cattle stolen. Finally, the colonists were ordered to abandon their homes or remain there at the peril of their lives. Many fled, and those who remained, to the number of 134, were taken prisoners by clerks and retainers of the Northwest Company, who afterward burned down every building in the settlement.

Meanwhile, Selkirk, apprised of the hostility of the Northwest Company toward his colony, had proceeded to Canada, and, aided by the Hudson Bay officials, a nucleus of a new Kildonan was collected. Fort Gibraltar, a Northwest Company's post, near Kildonan, was captured by surprise and three field pieces and several stand of arms brought back to the new Fort Douglas.

This action was the signal for a direct and bitter war between the two rival trading companies. While descending the Qu'Appelle River with a boatload of furs and supplies, the servants of the Hudson Bay Company were suddenly attacked and made prisoners. A Hudson Bay Company post was also captured and destroyed, and preparations were made for another attack on the Red River settlement. A force of Metis and Canadians, under Cuthbert Grant, a Scotchman, suddenly made its appearance before Fort Douglas and demanded its surrender. Governor Semple, with twenty-seven men, left the fort to protect the outlying settlers, and was at once attacked by Grant and his party. The action which ensued resulted in the slaughter of Semple and twenty of his men, several of whom were scalped and otherwise disfigured. No quarter was given, and the wounded, among whom was Semple, were all, with the exception of two men, murdered. The surrender of the fort was demanded, with the threat that its feeble remaining garrison would be massacred if any resistance were made. For the second time, the unhappy settlers had to accept the inevitable, and abandon the humble homes they had made for themselves in the wilderness with so much toil and privation. Such was the terrible fate which a wealthy company of Scotchmen inflicted on their poor Highland countrymen.

Selkirk, on learning the fate of his colonists, engaged the services of 100 soldiers of two Swiss regiments recently disbanded in Canada, and adding to the force from the Hudson Bay Company employes, proceeded to the Red River settlement, where he made prisoners of several Northwest Company officials and sent them to Toronto for trial. Despite his efforts to secure their conviction, however, the latter were set free. But although the ruthless slayers of Semple and his Scotch cotters escaped punishment in the courts of Upper Canada, a higher court decreed that they should not go unpunished even in this world, for it is recorded in Ross's "History of the Red River Settlement" that twenty-six of their number met violent deaths, and "the damning taint of their foul crime," says McKellar in his History of Canada, "clung to the Northwest Company until it wholly disappeared from public view, and clings to its memories still."

Although the Red River Settlement was re-established for the third time by Selkirk, ill fortune still pursued the poor cotters. Late on an afternoon in the last week of July, 1818, the sun was suddenly obscured by a vast cloud of grasshoppers, which fell noiselessly upon the earth like a shower of snow; and in a single night almost everything green had disappeared.

The strife between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company was finally put an end to by the English Government. An amalgamation was enforced between the two, under the name of the older corporation, and the separate existence of the Northwest Company came to an end. As a result of the amalgamation the stock of the Hudson Bay Company at once rose to a premium, and the fur trade, freed from a disastrous rivalry, again became exceedingly lucrative.

Once more the Hudson Bay Company became supreme in the lone north land, and all the vast domains of the Canadian Northwest, with the exception of the Assiniboia district, where a form of popular government was introduced, continued under the despotic, although paternal, rule of the company's officials. The company's pretensions to a monopoly from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been indorsed by the Imperial Government, and the company speedily set its face against immigration as being injurious to its own special interests. But little news of the Northwest was allowed to reach the public ear, being forwarded by the factors to the officials in London, and there filed carefully away. The people of the Northwest lived by the Hudson Bay Company, and that company was King.

The transfer of the colony in the Red River district to Canada in 1870, and its rapid settlement following the reports of the wonderful fertility of its soil, greatly reduced the prestige of the Hudson Bay Company in the immediate neighborhood of the present City of Winnipeg, but in the still vast tracts to the northward, and east and west from ocean to ocean, the Hudson Bay Company is still supreme, and its power almost that of sovereignty. The head offices of the company are still in London, and in Canada its representatives may be found in every large city of the Dominion. In its employ there are no fewer than 5,000 persons, while those who are less immediately dependent upon it, but whose business dealings are almost exclusively with this company, number many thousands more.

Montreal, Nov. 25, 1897.

Wordsworth's Early Life.*

M. Legouis has doubtless found his reward for unusual energy and devotion in the excellent accomplishment of his task; but he certainly deserves the further reward of the gratitude of the Wordsworthians for his valuable book, (which, we may say in passing, is delightfully translated.) He has seen Mr. Wordsworth on what may be called his French side more completely than we could expect any Englishman to see him, and has traced his development through the period when his ideals were French ideals to the calm British solution of existence indicated by his later days. M. Scherer has told his countrymen that Wordsworth's life was passed "entirely in the worship of nature, but M. Legouis shows them how sharply he swerved from this worship toward the doctrines of Thomas Paine and the ambitions of the Girondists, and with "The Prelude" for a guide, constructs a thoroughly interesting picture of this most interesting phase of the poet's life.

As often happens with poetic and impressionable natures, Wordsworth's childhood contained the promise of his maturity, while his youth, his true "wanderjähre" held much that seemed the contradiction of his most essential and prominent qualities. At Hawkeshead, where he was at school, he had the freedom of the country surrounding the little market town; a freedom unknown to French students, M. Legouis remarks, and he had also an intimate knowledge of humble life, gained through his association with old Ann Tyson, "so kind and motherly," with whom he lodged. He knew the peasants and the peddlers of the place, and he knew the face of nature by sunlight, by twilight, and by starlight. It was his seed time, M. Legouis says; "years must pass before the crop could appear."

During these intermediate years Wordsworth's nature was in a state of high rebellion. Like the Happy Warrior of his verse, he seemed

> "Endued as with a sense
> And faculty for storm and turbulence."

His capacity for deep reflection became at Cambridge overlaid with a strong taste for society and frivolity; "his heart loved companionship and idleness and joy"; he

*THE EARLY LIFE OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. 1770-1798. A Study of "The Prelude." By Emile Legouis. Translated by J. W. Matthews, with a prefatory note by Leslie Stephen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. $3.

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would welcome any companion provided he was not studious; he paid no attention to mathematics, the specialty of the college, and thus put himself out of the way of a Fellowship; he wrote no Latin verses for prizes, and very little English verse, and in 1790 he spent his last vacation in travel instead of preparing himself for the approaching examinations.

After taking his B. A. degree he set off again; frowning upon all professions and occupations in which he might earn money; inviting his soul and "nursing his heart in genuine freedom." His course took him to France, where he met Michel Beaupuy, the man who "taught him to understand and to love the Revolution." It was a time in which there was much to excite a youth more given to emotions than to arduous labor, and M. Legouis traces with much skill the effect upon Wordsworth's mind of Beaupuy's noble character and fervent convictions. What the young Wordsworth became in politics we all know through the notes he struck from his not yet "serene and stormless lyre." He returned to England a Republican, a Girondist, almost—but never quite!—a Frenchman.

If lack of money had not driven him home from Beaupuy's country "he would doubtless have associated with the Girondists, who soon fell victims to the Mountain." The upshot of all this enthusiasm was on the surface somewhat disastrous. For one thing, it resulted in the production of "The Borderers," a tragedy considered by Coleridge "absolutely wonderful." M. Legouis, referring to Mr. Swinburne's condemnation of it, in the "Miscellanies," says:

> "Mr. Swinburne does not reflect that what he says of 'The Borderers' might with equal truth be said of 'The Terror,' and that it was 'The Terror,' in fact which gave birth to Wordsworth's tragedy. It is the work of a Godwinian, who having at first seen only the grandeur of his master's system, is horror struck when he suddenly perceives its consequences. If the admiration of Coleridge is extravagant, the reason is that Wordsworth has succeeded in laying his finger on a tender place in the minds of Godwinian enthusiasts, who were still numerous in Coleridge's circle of acquaintances, though he himself was no longer one of them. Imagine Godwin's argument for the necessity of extirpating all the human feelings read in the lurid light of 1793. Conceive his condemnation of all traditional rules of conduct interpreted by aid of the wholesale executions decreed by the Mountain in the name of public welfare, or, in other words, of the greatest amount of general happiness, and 'The Borderers' acquires a meaning; it ceases to be a fantastic vision and reflects a reality which it is only too impossible to deny."

No keen student of Wordsworth's genius would attempt to deny the foundation in reality of his furthest flights. In the chapter devoted to a discussion of his realism M. Legouis shows how impossible it was for him to unchain his mind from truth as Coleridge could unchain his. And there were in the air such stormy truths as effectually to draw his deeper thoughts away from the flowers of the field. The war between France and England struck to depths of his soul, and, disappointed in both countries, he became for a time a pessimist. "The further men seemed to him from truth and happiness the further he withdrew from the real world to bury himself in that abstract thought." In the company of Dorothy he withdrew, and let her nurse him back to preoccupation with nature, faith in mankind, and a less noble faith in his own work to the least and most commonplace of its lines.

Reading M. Legouis's minute and careful summing up of the years of political ardor, one can hardly avoid the impression that in spite of their griefs and passions and mistakes they were as valuable as any years of the poet's life. They aroused in him that glorious instinct of true patriotism the fruit of which is seen in his largest verse—verse as far removed from the "Idiot Boy" and "Peter Bell" as Milton from Cowper. They stirred his pen as well as his heart to great issues, and the memory of them endured with him to the end.

M. Legouis gives an admirable chapter to the delineation of Dorothy Wordsworth's character, and to behold the "wild-eyed maiden" from this very clear-eyed Frenchman's point of view is an experience no less enlightening than novel. She appears to him charming, mentally gifted with "a measure of genius peculiar to herself, at once active and alluring," passionately affectionate, and yet not a companion calculated to bring out all or the higher of Wordsworth's attributes. M. Legouis sees what her countrymen have not always been able to see, that she admired too much, gave herself too much, to be the necessary stimulus to her brother's genius. Living with her in solitude, after the tumultuous moral experiences through which he had passed, there was danger in the very peace.

"Like a convalescent whom the simplest actions of life—getting up, eating, walking, breathing the free air—fill with an infinitely tender emotion, he felt a joy which must appear almost childish to minds that have escaped his disease."

Coleridge was to be the antidote to this poison of security. From the wild caprice of his most generous and loving friend who found himself "a little man by his side," Wordsworth doubtless gained a sense of spiritual wind and weather that quickened his pulses and raised his eyes above the pleasant earth. In the Coleorton Papers is a passage where he says, referring to the progress of "The Recluse": "Should Coleridge return so that I might have some conversation with him on the subject, I should go on swimmingly." And it was at Alfoxden in daily intercourse with Coleridge that Wordsworth won his way back to that happiness, to that persistent intentional optimism which, as M. Legouis recognizes, constitutes the great moral lesson of his life.

No critic of Wordsworth has undertaken his task in a more sincere spirit than M. Legouis shows in this careful study. If he is sometimes tempted (as Lamb was tempted) to look upon the amusing side of Wordsworth's solemn sense of a mission, he does not yield to the temptation. Without overlooking the facts that make for amusement in this light world, he preserves with simple dignity the respectful attitude befitting the biographer of a great man; and he has undoubtedly cast a fresh light upon one of whom Mr. Swinburne has written: "There is not a breathing of the common wind which blows over England that ever shall forget him." Reading this account of his youth in which the mold of his future was cast, we realise more keenly than before how Wordsworth's hindrances to uniform greatness were some of them commonplace enough. We realise the continuance in being under another aspect, of that early liking—not altogether philosophic or admirable for "idleness and joy," of that readiness to open the doors of his mind to the first comer as readily to the plowboy and idiot as to the intimations of immortality; of that perverse and gentle sloth that declined the harder task, and sought unceasingly to justify itself in its choice of the easier.

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The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1897.

The Richest of Towns in a Library.

There has been recently described by The Milwaukee Sentinel a country library which has been carried on by a system so unique and ingenious and with a result so successful that it may well challenge attention from a far wider circle than its originators dreamed of being able to interest.

Situated in a settlement of only seventy-five people, this library contains 3,000 volumes, a condition which we suppose makes that small communal entity one of the richest in library possession in the world. The library has been in existence thirty-two years. It was started with a fund of $500, which was given in memory of a young man, one of the early settlers, who died in the army during the civil war. Any one living in or near the village may become a life member of it by the payment of $1, which is a fee so ridiculously small that one is tempted to ask why any charge should be made for the privilege. But the library's interesting feature is not in its slight restriction of membership, nor in its proportionate size, but rather in the delightfully unconventional management of its circulation.

The library is open only four days in the year, on the first Saturday in the months of March, June, September, and December. On those days people come from miles around, bringing the books they have had for the last three months. When these have been returned and checked off, examined, and the fines for injury collected, the business of drawing begins. By this time the shelves have been well looked over, and each one has found the volumes—many or few—he would like to borrow. The President takes his place, and some one brings up an armful of books he wishes to take. They are put on the table and the President names the first one and asks what is bid for its use for the coming three months. A, who has brought the book, names as small a sum as he likes, and if there is no competition he receives it at that price. But if it is a new book which several are anxious to borrow the bids may come in fast, and A may have to pay a quarter of its value, or even more, to make sure of the first reading. When his pile is disposed of, B's is taken up. A may have been overbidden on half the books he had chosen, so he has to make up by getting other volumes away from B or C or D. When all are satisfied, or the books which each one has selected have been bid upon, the library closes for another three months.

It is easy now to see whence the institution has gained the wealth to make so large a collection in so small a community, since it is possible for a popular book to pay for itself two or three times over. And at the end, if the books are much worn and the demand for them seems to have ceased, they are sometimes sold outright at auction. To the criticism that one may pay half the value of a volume, and in a short time have no book to show for it, the answer may be returned that he has had it long enough for each member of his family to read it—which is as long as it is worth while to own some books. And at worst the principle is only the same as that on which we rent houses.

The ingenuity of the plan and its efficiency as shown by practice are its attractive features; but we may find a larger significance in the thirst for books which it illustrates amid unpromising conditions. It is proper to think that the attempt to maintain a library might never have been tried without the initial gift of $500. But in the thirty-two years since that was made its incubus must have passed away; the old generation of would-be readers has been growing beyond the need of libraries, and the institution which began favorably has gone on prospering, though dependent upon a financially measurable wish for books among a people who are poor.

It is thus as pleasant and important a record as that of the public libraries of cities, though they be ever so palatially housed. For the library spirit is independent of marbles—the institutions' strongest foundations are not in granite walls. Authors and publishers may put the record of this unique little Western institution with the proud record of Massachusetts, that she has less than a score of villages without free libraries, and so learn how the reading public is widening, how vastly their field has lately spread.

English Views of American Books.

The Academy complains of "the cunning way in which the American copyright law" is framed. It says we all know that if a book is to be copyrighted in the United States it must be printed here. "No plates or sheets sent from England will be protected from the pirate." Now, what is the result? English publishers who want to write an English book in the United States find it cheaper to print the book in America than to import it, or to carry their own coals to Newcastle.

With protection in literature, as far as relates to the material side of it, we have nothing to do. The benefit, if any, accrues to the American papermaker, compositor, and binder, with perhaps but small consideration to the author. He goes with the lot. But what we object to is the fault The Academy finds with the physiognomy of the American book, or its looks. American books, so the English authority intimates, from their paper and type look dull and uninviting. This we deem to be entirely incorrect. If our home magazines are very much the superior of the English ones, from cover to cover, in printing and illustrations, and far in advance of the English ones, why should the same skill be found wanting as far as a volume is concerned? We used to be somewhat behind in the matter of the title page—that first glimpse of the book—but we made that all right years ago, and are improving it every day.

There is no reason why we should be imitative of the English method of manufacturing the book. The Academy shows overdilettantism. Its grievance may be natural in so much as it relates to the copyright law, but not as to the look of the American book. Our cousins will have to get used to our form of book and even to our spelling.

Napier's Work in Abyssinia.

In a recent number of the Pall Mall Magazine Gen. Sir Hugh Gough describes in excellent style his campaign under Napier, when an advance was made in Abyssinia, the result of which expedition was the capture of Magdala and the death of King Theodore. In 1867 Sir Hugh Gough was in command of the Twelfth Bengal Cavalry, and stationed at Cawnpore. The order to move was unexpected, yet at once the start was made. Calcutta was left early in January, 1868, and Aden was the rendezvous. That was before the days of the Suez Canal. Sir Hugh's regiment was encamped at Zoulla, a village which bore "the palm for utter discomfort, heat, and dirt."

As to the cause of the invasion of Abyssinia, Theodore had expressed a desire to encourage foreign enterprise, and with this object he had opened through consular agents "a correspondence with the British Government, which eventually ended in the dispatch of a British envoy (Capt. Cameron) to his Court." Theodore was a half savage, an arrogant, self-opinionated despot, and, fancying that the English Government had put some slight upon him, he imprisoned Consul Cameron and bagged all the envoys that were sent to him. In addition to these English officers, he had in his hands a number of German missionaries, artisans, and others. It was to force Theodore to release these prisoners that the British Government fitted out a large and costly expedition, under the orders of Gen. Sir Robert Napier.

Sir John Gough tells in plain, simple, and soldier-like words the part he played in the campaign. On March 7 he marched out of Zoulla and the Sendfé Pass was entered and the high lands of Abyssinia were reached. No opposition was met with from the natives. Provisions were obtainable, the silver dollar with the effigy of Maria Theresa being held in high esteem. The local currency was rock salt. The people were wonderfully honest, and the porters absolutely trustworthy.

The recent defeat of the Italians renders Sir John Gough's description of the Abyssinians of marked interest. On the coast are the Shohans:

"They were a despicable looking and miserable race, while the Abyssinians proper, viz., those in the interior, were as fine specimens of humanity as could be seen anywhere in the world, and not only in figure, as their features also partook more of the Grecian type than the negro, and although their hair was short and curly, it was not absolutely negro woolen. The men were of very fine physique, and it often struck me at the time what good soldiers they would make if drilled and equipped. But I little fancied then the day would come when a thoroughly equipped European army would be conquered and put to flight in a fair and open battle by an Abyssinian force. It is true the opponents of the Italians were Shohans, still the remark equally applies."

After Magdala was captured and Theodore had killed himself, Theodore's wife and a son, Prince Alamayou, sought refuge in the British camp. She died, and the child was taken to England by Sir Robert Napier. The boy was placed under the guardianship of an English officer who had been in Theodore's service, but the Prince died while a youth. Sir Hugh writes: "It is curious to speculate what his future career would have been had he lived. If he had inherited his father's love of war and conquest, there would have been a grand field of enterprise open to him, and under these circumstances it is quite possible that the present Emperor Menelek, the conqueror of the Italians, might have had to content himself with a back seat in the government of the turbulent country."

How the prisoners Theodore held escaped with their lives partakes of the miraculous, because his advisers were eager for their slaughter. Certainly in this Abyssinian expedition, as Sir Hugh now explains it, Napier is to be credited with good judgment and a great deal of luck, though clever commanders make their own luck.

Luther's Table Talk and the Forgeries.

In Hazlitt's edition of "Luther's Table Talk" (1857) is given the history of that very remarkable book, and the story of it is worth recalling. The entire genuineness of "Luther's Table Talk" has been questioned, but the supposition is that the Great Reformer did write the major part of the book, or that it was, as a whole, revised by him. It is a volume replete with humor and fancy, for Martin Luther loved to laugh at times. Aurifaber (1566) first collected the "Table Talk," and eleven years afterward another edition appeared.

In 1572 Gregory XIII. issued an edict condemning the "Table Talk," and ordered that all the copies should be burned. So vigorously was the command followed that it was believed at the time that no copy was spared. About forty-four years afterward a German nobleman, Casparus von Sparr, found a copy of the book, and the way of the discovery is thus described:

"Digging deep into the ground, under the said old foundation, [of his grandfather's house,] one of the said original books was there happily found, lying in a deep, obscure hole, being wrapped in a strong linen cloth, which was waxed all over with beeswax, within and without; whereby the book was preserved fair, without any blemish."

There was an Englishman, a Capt. Bell, said to have been a foreign emissary of James I. and Charles I., who, living in Germany, was on intimate terms of friendship with Casparus von Sparr. The finder of the book was afraid to keep it, and so let Bell have the volume for publication in England. Bell, when in England, was arrested for being too importunate in regard to the payment of his salary, and became a prisoner for ten years in the Gatehouse, Westminster. While in durance he translated the volume. Archbishop Laud borrowed the original book, with the translation, and recommended it to the King for publication. Laud as a borrower of books was a persistent one, and would not return "Luther's Table Talk" to Bell. Laud afterward lost his head, (1645.)

The House of Commons, hearing of Luther's book, ordered Bell brought before the Treasury Chamber, and the book was sent to Paul Amiraut, a German holding a living in Essex, for approval. He was to verify Bell's translation. His report being satisfactory, on Feb. 24, 1646, an order was passed authorizing the printing of it. In the order there is repeated the story of the finding of the book, with some extra supernatural business thrown in.

To kill a book outright seems to be a difficult and well-nigh an impossible task. Strange does it seem, as Dr. Schecter shows us, that the Jews never had the heart to destroy a book, no matter how it ran counter to their faith, and so they established a charnel house for putting away discredited books. Their idea was, that every book had a soul, and that the worst part of it would be subject to decay, as is the human body, but that the spiritual essence, if any such existed, would rise up clean and unsullied hereafter.

Those brutal words of the Caliph Omar belong only to the Oriental fanatic. "If these writings of the Greeks agree with the Book of God they are useless, and need not be preserved; if they disagree, they are pernicious and ought to be destroyed," and following these dictates, so history says, the Alexandrian library was burned. Somehow of late this story, as far as relates to Omar, has been denied, and so we may give this Arab Caliph the benefit of the doubt.

The story of "Luther's Table Talk" brings into notice a series of recent forgeries which have been carried out in Germany, many spurious signatures and dedications of the Reformer having been palmed off at high prices on a credulous public. One Kryielies and his wife made a business of purchasing books and Bibles of the time of Luther and imitating Luther's handwriting on a fly leaf or inside the cover of the work. These forgeries are said to have been very cleverly done. Occasionally, however, a blunder was made, as of putting Martin Luther's name on a book published in 1770.

Kryielies and his wife composed many touching stories in order to palm off their so-called Luther books, and so smart were they that many experts were swindled, not only in Germany but in Italy. In Vienna and Milan especially a thriving business was done. Finally the humbug was exposed, and, according to recent accounts, Kryielies and his wife were recently arrested for forgery in Berlin and the whole nefarious business was exposed.

An International Scientific Catalogue.

Prof. Cyrus Adler, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, presents in pamphlet form a clear synopsis of the proceedings of the conference held in London last year, the object being the production of an international catalogue of scientific literature. Prof. Adler's paper is a reprint from Science of Aug. 6 of this year.

It is to our credit that as far back as 1854 Prof. Joseph Henry first conceived the plan of an international catalogue of scientific bibliography, and during that same year—1854—sought the co-operation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the matter having been referred to a committee consisting of Fellows of the Royal Society, the suggestion was at once approved.

In 1864 the Royal Society, aided by the Government, undertook the publication of a catalogue of scientific papers, beginning with the year 1800, and eleven volumes have so far appeared. In the preface of the first volume is printed: "The present undertaking may be said to have originated in a communication from Dr. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow in 1855, suggesting the formation of a catalogue of philosophical memoirs."

In 1894 the Royal Society issued a circular to learned societies throughout the world, explaining what were the deficiencies in this catalogue, because no account could be taken of the innumerable monographs and independent books, and that titles were arranged solely by authors' names.

A circular was at the time addressed by the Royal Society to Prof. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in which the further co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution was asked, so that some decision could be arrived at as to the proper lines to be followed out in the cataloguing of scientific papers.

A preliminary conference was held in the United States, and many important suggestions were made then by the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, Prof. Henry A. Todd, Mr. W. J. McGee, and others, and the proposition was advanced that the Smithsonian Institution should assume the leadership in America.

In 1895 the Royal Society issued another circular, in which it was stated "that more than one hundred replies had been made to the original circular, and that in no single instance was any doubt expressed as to the value of the work proposed." The cordial reply of Prof. Langley, representing the Smithsonian Institution, was particularly dwelt upon, and the holding of an international conference was decided upon.

In his summary Prof. Adler presents all the important resolutions adopted, one of which is that the Central Bureau shall be located in London, and that English shall be the language of the catalogue.

In December, 1896, Secretary Olney presented to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the urgent need of an appropriation enabling the United States to participate in the making of an international catalogue of scientific works, and $10,000 per annum was asked for in order that a number of trained clerical assistants might be employed and to defray the expenses of the work. To this document were added the views of Dr. Billings and Prof. Newcomb, together with Prof. Langley's.

A Mustache Cup from Old Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians wore a profusion of false hair. With "an exaggerated idea of cleanliness," as Erman expresses it, they deemed natural hair unclean, and so shaved their pates and wore wigs. Egyptians of today follow in part the ways of their forefathers, and have bald heads, but allow their beards to grow.

The old fellows, however, of 6,000 years or more ago, if they were lords, still retained, strangely enough, a certain respect for beards, and though they cut them off, on solemn occasions to increase their dignity, wore plaited hair hanging from their august chins. In some of the old incised pictures the manner in which these make-believe beards were fastened can be made out. A strap held them, passing over the ears. In the Berlin Museum there is what might be called an Egyptian wig, such as once decked the head of some fair lady, but it is not made out of human hair, but of sheep's wool. It is very full in front, and would cover the ears of the wearer, and terminates behind in some twenty pigtails.

The mustache as a masculine adornment must have been almost exceptional in old Egypt. To let the hair grow was to go into mourning. Disheveled locks showed sorrow. What is, however, most curious is the finding in Egypt of an alabaster bowl of delicate workmanship and beautiful finish, which was made some 6,000 years ago. It is a mustache cup, and can be nothing else.

References to soap are difficult to find in Egyptian annals, but there can be no question that the Egyptians were familiar with the combinations of the alkaline earths and fatty matter. We are positive that they were expert washers, because we have three pictures of the time of the Middle Empire where workpeople are seen engaged in scouring clothes and wringing them dry. Ironing they knew nothing about, but they never could have washed clothes without some acquaintance with lixiviation.

Unquestionably, then, this cup was put

under the lip when the old barber did his work, and so no soap or lye or alkaline matter got into the Egyptian mouth. It took several thousands of years before the barber's basin used for the beard was invented, such as figures in Mambrino's helmet, as described by Cervantes.

AUTHORS AT HOME—IV.

ROBERT GRANT IN THE BACK BAY.

The home of Robert Grant, novelist, essayist in the lighter vein, and Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk, is appropriately in the very heart of Boston's most cherished residential district, the Back Bay. Robert Grant himself is a Bostonian of the typical sort, cultivated, able, and intensely proud of the traditions of his native city, and as alert as any for the maintenance of her genius and institutions. And best of all, he is a writer from no compulsion except that kindly sort that arises when the spirit moves. As far back as his Harvard days—yet not so exceedingly far back, for he was graduated in '73—he was writing clever skits for the sheer love of it. Very soon after came "The Little Tin God on Wheels," which gave him his first wide fame. As the years went by his reputation grew with "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," "An Average Man," and "A Romantic Young Lady." Of recent years have come "The Reflections of a Married Man," "The Opinions of a Philosopher," and "The Art of Living"— the last named having aroused a deal of discussion, whose echoes have not yet died away. During all this literary productiveness Mr. Grant has succeeded, notably, with the law, as his position on the bench testifies, and has mingled considerably in public affairs.

To be specific—perhaps for the benefit of some TIMES reader who may one day make a literary pilgrimage to Boston—Robert Grant's house is on the corner of Marlboro and Clarendon Streets. It is of brick, as are all the houses in its vicinity, and is of more generous width than the usual type of city dwellings. Big bow windows are thrown out on the Clarendon Street side, whence in one direction can be seen the edge of the famous Hotel Brunswick, and in the other the dancing waters of the Charles River, now almost a bay as it nears its ocean goal. Almost can a glimpse be caught of noble Trinity Church over in Copley Square, while the splendid Public Library, though unseen, is hardly more than a stone's throw over the intervening roofs. The house is one of the early settlers, so to speak, for it was built by Judge Grant's father when the land of the Back Bay had not long been reclaimed from the salt water. Its exterior is plain, perhaps, but it promises comfort within.

Having climbed the broad stairway of a large hall, one turns into the drawing room, a spacious apartment that is given the whole width of the house. Here huge sofas upholstered in red, smaller divans, and great easy chairs are scattered about as if inviting an army of friends to rest. Along one wall extends a low glass-inclosed bookcase of quaint design, through the doors of which gleam the red and gold and blue of fine editions. Over opposite is a marble fireplace of the shapely pattern of a score of years ago, and above it an enormous mirror pushes its glittering expanse to the ceiling. On tables and mantel and bookcase stand many pieces of bric-à-brac, and the thousand and one articles that help in the general scheme of adornment.

But the distinguishing feature of this room is found in a number of oil paintings that fill a large portion of the walls. They are pictures of long ago, one can see at once. A handsome young man with Byronic collar and hair, a beautiful woman with dainty side curls, a strong-faced man of mature years—all these are to place in the procession of time. They are the portraits of the Grants of seventy years ago, and their presence in the Boston author's house makes an interesting event in his life. Robert Grant's great-grandfather, a Scotch merchant of renown in his day, had six sons. One went to Russia, two to Italy, and another came to America and settled in Boston. He married a daughter of Senator Mason and founded this branch of the family. Curiously enough, Robert Grant and his brothers are the only male descendants now living of all that family of six boys. A second cousin of the novelist died not long ago in England, and his will was found to bequeath the entire collection of portraits to the Boston wearer of the name. So here they are, to the great satisfaction of their owner. Apart from their family interest, they are all exceptionally fine examples of portrait painting.

Like almost all men who have really done something in the world, Robert Grant is easy to approach, hospitable and simple in manner. He chats with unaffected freedom; he leads such a one as THE TIMES's visitor about the house, showing him the things that may be of interest. From the recesses of a beautiful mahogany and gold desk he pulls forth some silvery scales of a tarpon, a huge fellow 6 feet long and over 250 pounds in weight, that he caught on the southern coast—nay, the very hook, a giant of its kind, is exhibited with a certain air of pride as the one that helped pull the monster in. Here it may be remarked that Judge Grant is a famous fisherman, and that his piscatorial operations have extended from the tarpon region of Florida to the haunts of big salmon in the unfrequented rivers of Canada. The tarpon just described is now, in its stuffed state, an object of interest in the house of the semi-bohemian Tavern Club, that favorite haunt of the wits, littérateurs and good fellows of the Hub.

Of all the recent literary work of Robert Grant none has roused so much public discussion as the series of articles published in Scribner's Magazine entitled "The Art of Living." The newspapers in particular criticised the author more or less severely upon his views of the income needful for a man of refined tastes and habits. "I have been entirely misunderstood," said he, "upon that point of income. My contention was that of two men of equal tastes and desires of living, the one with from seven to ten thousand a year could get much more out of life than the one who had, perhaps, only three thousand. It seems to me this is self-evident. But it was assumed and heralded abroad that I had declared that no man with less than seven thousand a year could live decently. That was a very erroneous interpretation and wholly unjustifiable."

After the manner of many another writer of note, Judge Grant has no exclusive spot for literary work, although the fine desk seems to be a fitting place for writing. He works there, of course, but he also works in other rooms of his house, and sometimes in the quiet alcoves of the dignified old Athenaeum Library on Beacon Street. He never writes at night, declaring that a man in a busy profession should not thus add to the brainwork of the day.

Besides a series of articles for Scribner's to be called "Searchlight Letters," Mr. Grant has no work on hand at present. But he admits that he is getting into trim for a regulation novel, which he will begin to elaborate before long. His works of fiction have always had great popularity in Boston, where novelists are not so very plenty, after all, and an announcement that something new is coming from the pen of Robert Grant is welcome indeed. Perhaps this interest is heightened by the fact that he generally includes some keen satire upon the foibles of modern life, sometimes not sparing the most cherished institutions of the city's fashionable set. At any rate, his books are successful in Boston and elsewhere, and that is probably as pleasant to a learned Justice of the Probate Court as to any young writer just unfolding his fledgling wings. WILDER D. QUINT.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any address one year for $1, (the regular news pages of Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES included.)

Henry James's New Work. "What Maisie Knew."*

To read "What Maisie Knew," the latest contribution of Henry James to the curiosities of modern literature, is to go through an experience almost or quite as remarkable as that of his unfortunate little heroine. That non-existent being, the average reader, on completing the task of perusal—if he or she does complete it—is more than likely to transmute the bewilderment into irritation, and to condemn the book in a few vague but emphatic remarks about the obscurity of its style, the moral squalor of its characters, and the author's cynical refusal to answer the conundrum in the propounding of which he has used up every one of his 470 pages. The more or less professional commentator on books, though he may envy the person who can make this summary disposition of Maisie, her knowledge, and her inventor, has too much conscience. (If it isn't too little courage.) and too much appreciation of "art," (if it isn't appreciation of the necessity for a pretense of such appreciation,) to put the confession of his disappointment in a form so brief.

And therein is the commentator fortunate, because just a little of the preliminary reflection that is required for writing about a book—as distinguished from talking about one—will reveal to him that the vague but emphatic remarks which he longed to echo were inaccurate as well, and unjust to a degree really ridiculous. Then, alas! he is in danger of rushing to the opposite extreme, and, saved from the crime of indefensible condemnation, of falling into that of superheated praise. Curiously enough, too, even though the critic of "What Maisie Knew" goes to work very deliberately indeed, the result may seem to be made up of contradictions, a fact due to the widely differing emotions with which he read the first and second halves of the book.

This last statement, it is to be hoped, will not be taken as expressing the opinion that the first half is good and the last half bad. Such is by no means the case for each is a piece of marvelously skillful manipulation of words, or, to be exact, the skill shown in the first chapter is maintained to and through the concluding one. Not the manipulator's adroitness, but the observer's attention, is what weakened as the performance went on. Hence comes the pleasant necessity for laudations thoroughly sincere, and the painful necessity for that savagest of detraction, the question, "Was it quite worth while?"

It is like this: Mr. James evidently began and ended the book under the influence of a determination to see what would happen if he filled a volume with those peculiarities of thought and diction over which his devotees have hitherto waxed so enthusiastic; if he did not distract their attention with anything whatever in the shape of a story, of incidents, or the usual literary machinery. Well, he has filled the book, and now, doubtless, with hand to ear, is listening intently.

Of course, the style of "What Maisie Knew" is not obscure at all; that is, there is no sentence in it whose meaning does not become clear and whose perfection is not obvious when you read it over the second time and get the accents and inflections properly adjusted. Difficulty, not obscurity, is the term to use, and the thing itself is highly enjoyable—for a hundred pages or so and for those who are not "average readers." After a while, however, the reviewing of sentences begins to pall upon one, and into one's mind creeps an inquiry whether lucidity of style is not a quality so precious that its voluntary abandonment by an author is unpardonable. And, as if to lend vigor to this problem, Mr. James has maliciously used short words almost exclusively, has fairly rioted in monosyllables. "If you can't catch my idea at a glance you must be stupid indeed," he seems to say—which is most aggravating, as he doubtless knows, and not the less so because here and there, thickly, he has sprinkled gems of simplicity, flashing with wit, with truth, or with the radiance of absolute newness. Surely much can be, must be, forgiven the man who, at this late day, invents a simile so supernaturally apt as that by which Mr. James makes clear Maisie's position: "Only a drummer boy in a ballad or a story could have been so in the thick of the fight." The wonder of that achievement lies in what now looks like its inevitability. Anybody could have written it—and nobody ever did! Lines almost as good can be found in the book by the hundred, and yet the hint of weariness made some paragraphs ago shall not be withdrawn.

Now, as to the people whom Mr. James introduces. They are a queer lot, certainly, and about their high average of "horridness" there can be no doubt. Maisie herself is an innocent enough small monster, but still a monster; the four or five others—barring one old woman who may be decent, but none the less is grotesque—pair, unpair, and pair again with the calm unmorality characteristic of the barnyard. They would excite general disapprobation in a Sixth Avenue restaurant at 2 A. M. Still, the repeatedly mentioned average reader will, as ever, be mistaken in calling the book morally squalid. Exquisite workmanship is never that, and "What Maisie Knew" is perfect in every detail. As Mr. James did not concern himself about anything except details, it is rather absurd to find fault with his product as a whole.

He has deigned to perform for an evening as a literary juggler, and he has played the rôle with artistic realization and observance of its natural limits. There is no "lesson" in his divertissement, no information, no edification; only deftness, productive of "Ah's" and "Oh's." He can afford to do this once in a way, because we all know that he is capable of real writing; that he can demonstrate the possession of other and higher powers than ingenuity. It will be well, however, for him to resist hereafter the temptation that lies in the consciousness of his virtuosity. His graver admirers long ago learned to take his mastery of means and method for granted, and prefer that he should elicit from them something else than exclamations.

*"WHAT MAISIE KNEW." By Henry James. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Augustine Birrell on Poetry.

A few weeks ago Mr. Augustine Birrell, M. P., delivered a lecture in London before a crowded audience on "Sixty Years of Poetry." He said that after all poetry was but a branch of literature, and the office of literature, they knew, was to paint in words the pageant of life, its movement, physical, intellectual, and spiritual, to give to as many people as possible a mimic representation or reproduction in language of the marvels and the mystery of our being here upon earth and its fleeting joys, its recurrent emotions, and its deep-rooted melancholy. The man who did that best was a poet, and for the most part it would be found that his words moved in obedience to some metrical law. At the time of the Queen's accession sixty years ago the decks were somewhat cleared. Byron was dead, Scott, Crabbe, Keats, Shelley, and Coleridge were dead, the muses of Southey, Moore, Campbell, and Rogers were dead. Wordsworth, indeed, remained where he would always remain, though at that time he had written all the poetry he was destined to write.

But at that period there could be obtained at the booksellers' "The Proverbial Philosophy" of Tupper, the poems of Thomas Hood, of Leigh Hunt, Keble, and Landor. The Ingoldsby Legends were just written, and if ardent search were made the earlier poems of Alfred Tennyson and Browning could be purchased. But no one could have foretold that the sixty years then just beginning were likely to produce poems of the volume, value, and importance which proved to be the case. In the hands of the great masters such as Tennyson, Rossetti, Matthew Arnold, and Browning, the poetry of the Victorian era was made more thoughtful and intellectual than that which had preceded it. If they looked at Tennyson's work alone they could not help noticing that the longer he lived the more intellectual his work became. Browning began as he ended, with an intellectualized treatment of poetry, and when Mr. Matthew Arnold appeared upon the scene every one became conscious that his poetry would deal with great problems of nature and of life in a way that was quite new.

The poets of the Victorian era had been throughout dealing with questions of the future life, morality, and human responsibility. Any one who studied their works would notice perpetual and prolonged consideration of problems of that character. There could be no doubt that the poetry of the period had been enormously affected by the great part which scientific thought and investigation had played during the same time, and it would have been a reproach to the poetry of the period did they not find in it a reflex of the changed character of the thoughts of so many. They would all be ill-advised did they not make a study of the poetry of their time, for it contained a certain charm in freshness of treatment and feeling, but in case they should find it a little heavy and obscure it was always open to them to go back to the simpler poetry of earlier times.

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Carlyle's Permission to Roll "at Discraytion."

In Col. Higginson's article on "Literary London Twenty Years Ago," to appear in the December Atlantic Monthly, there is a clever sketch of Carlyle, and this bit of characteristic talk of the philosopher of Chelsea. As Col. Higginson was walking with Carlyle, they passed a lot of boys playing. There must have been something grim about Carlyle's face, for the lads stopped their sport at once. Evidently they took him to be a man of authority. Then one of the boys timidly addressed Carlyle: "I say, mister, may we roll on this here grass?" Carlyle stopped, leaning on his staff, and said, in his homeliest accent: "Yes, my little fellow, ye may r-r-roll at discraytion." That "discraytion" is intensely Carlylean, and Scotch, but with a decided French turn to it.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your last issue, Nov. 20, is the best piece of newspaper work I ever saw. It is the Saturday Review, The Athenaeum, The Temple Bar, and The London World all in one. It is perfectly wonderful. MARGARET MORRIS.

New York, Nov. 22, 1897.

Memories of Northern Italy and of the Italian Lakes.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S REMINISCENCES.

The "Arco della Pace" at Milan, built by Napoleon to finish the great Simplon route, is a lofty gateway of white marble with three openings for carriages. On the top is the Goddess of Peace, drawn in a chariot by six splendid bronze horses. At each corner of the platform on which she sits or stands there is a horseman, ready to scamper to the end of the earth; indeed, these bronze riders have difficulty in reining in their impatient steeds. They shame the modern Italian race horses who endeavor to run against them below. It would be too much to ask of these human horses to be as handsome and spirited as their bronze brothers above, which form part of an artistic and noble group.

The arch is enriched by statues and bas reliefs, and has been successively written over by inscriptions to Napoleon, the Emperor Francis, and Victor Emmanuel, as the fickle star of fortune has risen and set on these monarchs. It is a splendid terminus to the great Simplon Road, and one needs to be let down easily from that glorious and spirit-stirring drive. We had a fellow-traveler who ought to have sat to Mark Twain, and his ingenuous remark seemed to relieve our feelings in our delight over Northern Italy. "I tell you, I dunno how I am comin' down to common doings," said he, looking up at the fine arch. He afterward went shopping with us in the Promenade Vittorio Emmanuelle, where I helped him to buy some pretty things for his wife. "I tell you," said he, "this is the cheese." I agreed with him.

Milan has had an eventful and an honorable destiny. Great as it was under the Romans, it has been repeatedly almost annihilated. Its troubles with the German Emperors and its utter destruction by Barbarossa scarcely left it a local habitation or a name, but four Italian cities rushed to rebuild their favorite capital of Lombardy, and for 400 years it was constantly growing richer and richer. It had been one of the great silk manufactories of the world, that silk which Mantua fashioned so gracefully that the word "Mantua maker" became a universal generic term for those who are tailors for women. Milan fell into Spanish hands with the rest of Lombardy, and in 1714 became Austrian. The Cis-Alpine Republic made it its capital in 1796. The kingdom of Italy claimed it until 1815. In 1859 were driven out the Austrians, whose temporary rule had been so hated, and now Milan prospers, happy and healthy, as the bright and beaming star of revivified Italy.

If for no other reason, Milan should be visited to contradict the traveler's idea that ruin and inaction, and beggars and dirt, must be associated with an Italian city. Here is a neat, prosperous, busy town, full of energy and success; indeed, we were a little disappointed by its American air of business and thrift, for we are epicures of decay, and in search of antiquity. The railway station, for instance, is now as commodious and as modern as that famous one at Springfield, Mass. But, unlike that fine temple of movement, the Milan station is beautiful and painted with frescoes. I can see before me now the lovely faces which the artist has given to the heads of Commerce and Industry, and it is certainly agreeable to have something pretty to look at while you are "waiting for the cars." The mind is aroused from its railway torpor, and the body from its fatigue and apprehension and from that dyspeptic load of pain in the chest (if we lunch at the station) which we get at an American station; but not so in Milan.

The next shock of newness was the Hotel Cavour, a luxurious house in a new square. I daresay it has a dozen successors newer and more luxurious, but in 1869 this hotel was famous. In front of our windows stood the statue of Cavour, the brain of Italy, a short, stout man in spectacles. But the delicate Italian fancy has placed at the foot of the pedestal a bronze figure of "Italia," writing in letters of gold the name Cavour. The flash of color, of sentiment, the beauty of the female figure, began to reassure us. We began to realize that we were not at any American "junction," and in another hour the cathedral came like a strain of music to soothe our wounded sensibilities, and we could afford, like good citizens of the world, to be glad that Milan was so prosperous.

The world is flooded with pictures of "this eighth wonder of the world, the Cathedral of Milan," but not one of them gives an idea of its majesty. In its rich, rare, unapproachable beauty, as it rises with its thousands of statues, with its immaculate whiteness, into the bluest of skies, it seems like one of those snow mountains you have just left behind you in Switzerland; a giant of the North has wandered down these sunny plains and yields himself to the soft enchantment of the scene, so purely, perfectly white, so finished and vast; whether you gaze at it from far or near, it never loses; it always gains. You summon your whole strength and mount the steps—500 of them. After the first hundred you emerge on the roof of some chapel, to survey the statues over your head; even here you must look at them through a glass. Three of Canova's masterpieces are pointed out to you. One of them bears the Roman impress of that modern Caesar, the first Napoleon; you go on, and after 300 steps you are allowed another rest.

Here you are among the statues. A frozen army, a procession of heroes, saints, apostles, martyrs pass before you; every pinnacle of the elaborate Italian Gothic is finished with a human form. The Church of "Maria Nascenti" blossoms, as it should, with the human race, and far above you, still in glorious majesty and clothed in brightest gold, is she who first among women claims this great church as her footstool, the Mother of our risen Lord! You are ascending, until one regiment after another of marble men is left behind you, until the great cathedral seems your only world. Look where you will, blue sky and statues are all you see—still higher, and the fair city lies at your feet, and beyond is the soft landscape, and in the far horizon, dimly visible, is a superb outline of the Monte Rosa and the Alps. Here, while we were dreaming, our accidental Western traveling acquaintance with a group of many other travelers finds us out, and he remarked: "Considerable many of them, ain't there? Make a good Western town if they could travel; but I reckon they are fixed here, (this with a sickly smile.) But it's some, ain't it?"

The interior of the cathedral is worthy of the exterior. Nowhere have I seen greater surprises of delicate color. As you gaze up at the cherub heads which seem to be looking at you from heaven, you gather new ideas of art and architecture from long aisles and shady alcoves; you kneel at the altars, your prayers mingled with the earthly delights of gratitude and surprise at all this beauty. This is the Church of Saint Philip Neri, and here he gave the name oratorio to the arrangement we love so much of "Mose in Egitto," and other sacred operas.

He found that the population of Milan was idle and mischievous in the afternoon of Sunday, so he arranged these musical plays in the oratory, which interesting bit of history I gained from an interesting book—the Rev. H. W. Haweis's "Music and Morals." In this church are the relics of Carlo Borromeo, a handsome, aristocratic young Prince, who took to himself the lesson which the Saviour gave to the rich young man. In 1576, when the plague was devastating the earth, and the fear of contagion was such that no minister of God could be found to bury the dead, Carlo Borromeo went forth barefooted with his wooden crucifix to pray with, and helped these stricken creatures. He studied medicine that he might minister to them, and not only in his religious, but in his medical capacity, showed that heroism and devotion which were so rare in a bigoted and superstitious age. He had better fortune than most men who are larger than their fellows. He was not persecuted or excommunicated. Insurrections of human intelligence cannot always be kept down. He had a princely family behind him and he rose to be a Cardinal. They show the rich gold and jeweled tributes to him from the powerful lords, but to a man of his soul the prayers and tears of the people were more precious.

"Write him as one who loved his fellowman."

On Isola Bella, where their palace stands, the Borromeos have carved on their feudal walls the motto of their Cardinal uncle and chief, "Humilitas"; it is the purest pearl in their princely coronet. The famous Ambrosian Library in Milan was founded by Archbishop Cardinal Frederic Borromeo, another of this admirable family. While in the Ambrosian Library I looked at the love letters of Lucrezia Borgia, and saw a lock of her very red hair. She was a North of Italy blonde, apparently, although born in Rome. Roscoe says "that they are not love letters at all, but friendly letters to a paternal friend," and I suppose he knew. She was dreadfully fascinating—that I do know, and I hope that she was good. Like all beauties she had unexampled misfortunes, and has left her fair fame for historians to play football with. Somebody else must settle the question. The Brera, a palace of science and arts, contains that famous statue of Napoleon, dressed as a Roman Emperor, with the little statue of Victory in his right hand, which has furnished a simile for so many a budding orator. It is by Canova, and very fine. Here, too, is the statue of a man who deserves a wider fame—the great jurist Beccaria, who first called in question the justice of capital punishment.

Milan is not so rich in pictures as Bologna, nor half so rich as Florence, of course, but there are some good ones—Guido's "Peter and Paul," Guerchino's "Abraham and Hagar," and Titian's "St. Jerome," I happen to remember. But, oh, the Luinis!—Luini is an artist seldom seen out of Italy. At the Church of Maria Della Grazia there are some pictures by this artist of transcendent sweetness. The religious sentiment is exquisite. In the Church of St. Ambrosio is a fresco of his, preserved under glass, now made familiar by a beautiful replica. Here the Kings of Lombardy and the Emperors of Germany used to be crowned with the famous iron crown, made of the nails of the true cross, now preserved at Monza. When I read this aloud from my little guidebook to our Western friend, he shook his head; he objected to the nails. "Too far off," said he; "there are some things which I ain't a-goin' to believe." There are some mosaics of the ninth century, older than those of Venice, it is said; after all, there is some antiquity left at Milan.

The Church of San Lorenzo at Milan is the oldest and of great interest to architects; it is an octagon, supporting a noble dome. It contains ancient mosaics, which our Western friend did not find at all interesting. Milan has eighty churches, and it would be a liberal education to see any of them, but human strength gives out, and we went to the Galleria Vittorio Emmanuelle, which is simply, like the Passage des Princes in Paris, a nice place to go shopping in, to buy pretty jewelry, and to see the life of Milan. It seemed an immense structure, reaching from the cathedral to La Scala, a length of 220 yards. It had cost £520,000, and has a cupola 170 feet high, lighted at evening by 2,000 jets of gas; it was a brilliant, gay place. It was, in fact, a square of a busy city, inclosed in masonry, where one could promenade at will. I wish we had such an amusing inclosure in New York for a rainy day. It was built by Milan to express joy for its emancipation from the Austrian yoke. La Scala was closed, to my infinite disappointment, for the glories of all the queens of song clustered around this famous opera house and seemed to halo it. Some weary travelers are often sheepishly delighted when some famous gallery or museum is closed, and they sit down to write letters and rest an aching back, but I felt no such disloyal sentiment at the closing of La Scala. Like Tony Lumpkin, "I could not abide to disappoint myself."

From Milan to Sesto Calendo is an easy railroad trip, and it takes you to the very spot where you can see Lago Maggiore best. No wonder the Borromeos have been so good here. They were born and lived around this enchanted spot. They own Isola Bella, an emerald which sparkles on the breast of this beauty, this Maggiore. The olia fragrans blossoms all the year round. It is the climate of virtue. Tranquility reigns. One is in a perpetual state of apostrophe. The noble view of mountain and lake, the lovely villas on the banks, where poets, philosophers, and Princes (and rich Americans) have lived and do live, are all entrancing.

The Italian lakes! They blossom with happiness and peace. We drove to Orta, twelve miles back, where there is one of those singular things, a religious mountain, a Calvary. From one expiatory chapel to another you go on and upward, if you are a devout Catholic, saying your prayers at each. Certain figures in terra cotta, memorializing experiences in the history of St. Francis d'Assisi, were well done. Some were ludicrous, but the little chapels, embowered in trees and blossoming vines, were lovely, and when we reached the top we saw Orta, a gem of a lake, with mountains wooded to the top, holding an island on which is a curious old convent. Oh, these convent bells! how their chimes float upward in the evening air!

We met Mrs. Kemble at Orta—the famous wit and genius Fanny Kemble. She had crossed with us in the Russia earlier in the season. On board the Russia was her beautiful cousin, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, whom she called a "perfect miniature of the famous Sarah Siddons." Mrs. Scott-Siddons used to amuse us very much by her anecdotes of her great cousin. Mrs. Kemble was always a sufferer from seasickness, and kept her stateroom, with her gray hair floating over her dressing gown. Sitting up in a rocking chair, she would declaim for Mrs. Scott-Siddons some of her famous parts, and especially would Mrs. Scott-Siddons describe her Julia in "The Hunchback." When she came to the "I hate you, Helen," she drew her watch out of her belt, threw it across the stateroom and smashed it to pieces! "Did you not go on the stage too young?" asked Fanny of her cousin. "Oh, no; I was older than you were, Cousin Fanny," said Mrs. Scott-Siddons, humbly. At which Mrs. Kemble remarked: "I was a great genius; are you?" Mrs. Kemble in her most tragic and blood-curdling tone was always terrible. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was a great beauty and a woman of infinite accomplishments and most amiable, but she was not a genius, and that Mrs. Kemble knew.

Mrs. Kemble stopped to tell us at Orta that she had been traveling through her beloved mountains. Said she, waving her hand over the lake: "You showed your sense in coming here. Go to Lugano," she added, and we passed out of the spell of those grand eyes and that magnificent voice. The drive home from Orta to Maggiore was most characteristically Italian. We saw the poorer kind of Italian villagers, the beautiful peasant women and children, whom the old painters loved; the old women bustling around with a distaff and driving oxen; the distant view of the Apennines, giving us the blue-green outlines used by Raphael, Leonardo, Guido, and Correggio. The children, with their intense physiognomy, each one looking like an infant Christ; all seemed to be the realization of a dream.

Lake Lugano is wild and picturesque, the mountains higher, nearer, more precipitous than at Maggiore; the shores splendidly fertile with grapes, olives, and walnut groves. At Murino we followed up our friend Bernadino, a native of this place, surnamed Luini. We went to Santa Maria d'egli Angeli to see his tender religious frescoes. All of this was new to me; one of the pleasures of the ignorant is always finding out something new, and I pity those well-informed stupid travelers who know everything before they start! Our sail down Lake Como brought the familiar lines of "The Lady of Lyons" to our lips, and we could hardly keep quoting poetry all the time. But we had determined that we would resist this natural impulse, so my husband talked to an old English lady about her gout while I talked to her sensible daughter.

We were all going to see the Villa Carlotta and to be charmed with its statues, for there lies the "Cupid and Psyche," the cynosure of neighboring eyes, Canova's masterpiece. A gentleman brought an excellent copy to New York (I believe it is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art) with much else that is valuable and beautiful. Como is irresistible. We went to Parma to see the Correggios, which were far more beautiful than we had imagined, especially that room frescoed for the unhappy Abbess, who did not wish to embrace the religious life. These handsome babies, so familiar in real life, so familiar to us in photographs, are fading away, as if they missed their spiritual godmother, who loved them so well that she would not eat unless she were looking at them. We saw a ruined theatre, built for some royal occasion, which recalled the fact that Maria Louisa, second wife of Napoleon, spent the last years of her life here. She did not mourn the loss of the eagle to whom she had been mated by the politic Metternich.

Napoleon loved her well, and was much too good for her! Nor did she mourn that unhappy blonde child, the little King of Rome, whom she did not see after his father's fall. She devoted her selfish life to Count Niepperg, her chamberlain, whom she afterward married, and her large family of Niepperg children blotted out the eaglet. We saw her uninteresting fat face in several portraits. She was unworthy of her Parma violets.

"I reckon she warn't worth much," said our Western friend. We never saw him again. He met a most tragic fate. He was drowned in the falls of the Rhine at Schauffhausen. It seemed as if there were not water enough to cover him, as he was very tall, and had come, as he was fond of saying, "from the Upper Missourah," and had an American contempt for the rivers and waterfalls of Europe. He was exactly in real life what Artemus Ward makes his heroes—ignorant, a greenhorn, but kindly and with a wonderful acuteness. He had made us laugh, and we regretted his tragic ending. These accidental acquaintances whom one meets in traveling reveal to us many a type of the American which, but for these episodes, would remain forever unknown; he has curiously enough got blended in with my recollections of Northern Italy.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Some of the Problems of Civilization.

What remains of that older civilization? We dig up the shattered statue and restore it. We patch up the broken fragments of the vase. We know of old Assyria, of old Egypt, old Greece as of the dead and buried. In a material sense they are extinct. Actual life has as much gone out of them as is the vital spark in the mummy. What may be left of that oldest civilization is still discoverable in the remote East, in China, in India, but it is akin to torpidity.

Then comes this grave question, for man does not say to himself, "apres moi le déluge." Selfishness does not go that far. He asks, "Will history, as far as we are concerned, repeat itself?" That great political convulsions are certain to come, that there must be exaltation of some peculiar races and the subsidence of others, need not be doubted. But does that mean the destruction of our civilization? Such is the topic discussed by Sir William Roberts.

Take our literature of to-day, and what is it compared with that of the past? Who among moderns dares call himself a Homer, and Homer wrote his Epic maybe a thousand years before our era. Remember, too, those outbursts of song, of drama, which fired men's imagination 500 years before the birth of Christ. Who is presumptuous enough to question the art inspirations of Phidias, Praxiteles? We cannot know, save by hearsay, what Apelles and Zeuxis painted, but we may be very certain that there was no false estimate made of their abilities by the critics of the time long past. The architect of the Parthenon! We are but copyists of his work to-day. There was the Grecian masterpiece. It was the culmination.

When the literature of Greece was supreme there were Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Plato, Aristotle. Degradation came slowly after them. If, during the Augustan age Rome coarsened Greek models, then artistic and literary decline was rapid.

How may we explain this? Can we put it in this way? There is an inherent quality of race, call it an art or a literary instinct, or a faculty. This quality rises with a marvelous rapidity, and then reaches its apogee. The limit of human possibility, power, elegance, grace, beauty, as expressed by the writ-

ten line of the poet, or the form traced by the sculptor, or the temple constructed by the architect, are attained, and there the genius stops. The full standard has found its accomplishment. There could be no betterment. Next the level sinks, for imitative art never is creative. It is depressing then to think that in the nature of things there has been decadence. Prof. Courthope's words have a dreamy sound when he writes, "The life of the fine arts seems to resemble the life of an individual, in having periods of infancy, maturity, and decline."

Suppose we take the works of men removed but one or two or three centuries from us. Recall the names of Da Vinci, Correggio, Titian, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasques, Murillo, Claude Lorraine, or Poussin. Are they not to-day the greatest of the masters? Take the old Italian writers, Dante and Petrarch, or choose, as of an English or German speaking race, Shakespeare or Goethe. In music, think of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven. The great, the vigorous, growth comes, then the flower, the fruitage, but the seeds of the glorious tree or the slips from it find no congenial soil. Will the chances of our continuation of civilization, its constancy, be prone then to decay, because, knowing what is the loftiest standard, we are unable to rise to its height? Are we to fail because of our own appreciativeness? What man has done once he ought to be able to do again.

There is one element in art and literature which may not be forgotten, and it is personality. What is that personality which escapes detection, and, therefore, cannot be imitated? The pupil in the studio acquires from his master his method, his technique, but never his precise feeling. That is the one subtle thing the most conscientious of teachers never can impart. What Sir William Roberts believes is that there is not the least danger of our lapse. The older world culminated with its literature and art. That was all it had to work with. But to-day it is science which is to save the coming man. An undiscovered world is still before us.

The artistic area is small. It has been plowed, seeded, garnered in the past, but the scientific field is of limitless extent, and shows yet but the faintest trace of culture. There must be, then, continuous scientific advance. The pupil of science who leaves his master has acquired all that has been known. There is no spiritual limitation. The personality of the teacher goes for nothing. He interpreted only the books the text of which he has acquired. The scholar may leave the schoolroom quite as wise as is his master. And so it may be that by science alone decay and stagnation are to be thwarted. The sphere of human activity is to be enlarged.

Are we to suppose, then, that literature and the arts are to be neglected? Great change in the direction of man's thoughts never can be on isolated movement. It would be decadence, indeed, if we ever imagined there could be a world where pure science alone predominated and pictures delighted us not, or books to console or amuse us were non-existent or neglected.

Science is progress, and its influence is in all directions. The most abstract of mathematical problems cannot tend toward the solving of a puzzle alone, for that would be a waste of time. Providence shapes all men's studies for the practical benefiting of that humanity which is to find its place in the far future. And so civilization in the time hereafter must still rest on literature and art with science added. The two first will still be portions of the older-constructed tripod, but the third support will be science. For the final shaping of that support we may never get its exact form. Happen, however, what may, we will ever appeal to our emotional natures and satisfy those demands by means of literature and art, these tempered and chastened by the higher moral sentiment.

Benin and Its Horrors.*

It is not a nice title, "Benin, the City of Blood," but that is the only name Commander R. H. Bacon can give to the ugly fight which beginning at Ologbo Creek only ended at Benin City. Mr. Phillips and his comrades having been murdered, it was the business of the English Commander to punish the savages. At the present moment some of these leading murderers are captives and on exhibition.

The book is a rather depressing one because there is no reliance to be put on the Benin people. They have to be thoroughly thrashed before they will acknowledge a white man's supremacy. The unfortunate Mr. Phillips had been warned over and over again that he would become a sacrifice. He was told not to trust these people. The time of Mr. Phillips's presence in Benin was just when a dreadful ceremony was to take place, called by the people "making one's father." That horrid rite the author describes:

"Now, 'making one's father' is an African native custom, which takes place once a year, and is an excuse for general holiday making, eating, drinking, and dancing; and, in the case of the more debased natives, sacrifices, human and otherwise. That King Duboar would not have cared to have Englishmen present at Benin during his fiendish orgies one can well imagine; but, at the same time, would not a gallant man like Phillips probably think that the presence of his mission might restrain the blood lust of the King and Juju priests and perhaps save some poor creatures from an untimely death? It was not the sort of excuse to deter such a man, or any of those who accompanied him, representing the Queen, from continuing their mission to a sovereign in treaty with her."

It was a fight all the way, and the passing of the punitive column was difficult and dangerous. The Benin warriors were always laying traps for the English advance:

"The nature of ambuscades used by the Benis were peculiar. They never chose a thick portion of the bush, but always made a clearing, cutting the bush to a height of three or four feet, the object in view being apparently to hide in the bush beyond, and have a clear range for their slugs without being impeded by the foliage to a convenient range of about thirty yards. Anything more useless could hardly be conceived, as any form of clearing or bush cutting immediately received attention from the Maxim long before the column was within range of the spot. * * * The most weird feature of the whole fighting is the rarity with which the enemy is seen. Shots are fired, yells, whoops, and shouts are heard, men fall wounded and killed, yet not a sign of the enemy himself, except just the shiver of a moving bush and the half doubtful view of a dusky figure. It is a very trying form of fighting, and makes one long for open country and a sight of the enemy that is firing at you. On the way up only one of the enemy was seen dead, but on the way down some days after other evidence existed that the number of killed had been large."

The enemy might occasionally show some pluck, but the fire of the Maxims they could not stand. Strangely enough, it was the rockets which did most to intimidate the Benin people. Then, too, there was some luck attending the rocket fire:

"We little knew the effect those rockets were going to have in Benin. It would hardly be credited that at a mile off, and fired only in a general direction, they should have pitched into the Juju compounds. A Beni woman afterward described what happened. The compound was thronged with people, when suddenly from the blue appeared two hissing thunderbolts into the very heart of their sacred precincts. Not a white man in sight! Yet here were two messages from the sky. 'Truly the white men are gods!' they said, and ran panic-stricken from the place."

As the town was carried there were dreadful scenes along the road—mutilated corpses and animals. Commander Bacon thus describes Benin, the stronghold:

"The one lasting remembrance of Benin in my mind is its smells. Crucifixions, human sacrifices, and every horror the eye could get accustomed to, to a large extent, but the smells no white man's internal economy could stand. Four times in one day I was practically sick from them, and many more times on the point of being so. Every person who was able, I should say, indulged in a human sacrifice, and those who could not sacrificed some animal and left the remains in front of his house. After a day or so the whole town seemed one huge pesthouse. And these pits! Who could describe them; out of one a Jakri boy was pulled with drag ropes from under several corpses; he said he had been in five days. But it is incredible that he could have lived that time in such a place; one day, or two at the outside, must have killed even a black man."

Here is one most revolting picture:

"Leaving the compound and facing north there was immediately in front a clear space, forming, so to speak, the delta of the road leading to the water at Ikpoba. On the right was a crucifixion tree with a double crucifixion on it, the two poor wretches stretched out facing the west, with their arms bound together in the middle. The construction of this tree was peculiar, being absolutely built for the purpose of crucifixion."

Evidently one of the cures for Juju worship must be a Maxim.

*BENIN, THE CITY OF BLOOD. By Commander R. H. Bacon, R. N., Intelligence Officer to the Expedition. Illustrated by W. H. Overend. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Week in the Art World.

Many visitors have viewed the annual Autumn exhibition of the Salmagundi Club which has been in progress during the week at the clubhouse in West Twelfth Street. The exhibition contains several excellent canvases, and many of average merit, and has the usual large proportion of landscapes.

An exhibition of the work of the Spanish painter Gantara will shortly be held at the Durand-Ruel galleries.

Richard Newton, Jr.'s, rather effective portrait of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins is now on exhibition at C. W. Kraushaar's gallery, No. 1,257 Broadway. The portrait has much refinement, is well drawn, and posed, and has rarely good expression.

Miniature painting becomes more the vogue each season. Mme. Gregorio de Ajuria exhibits a case of miniatures at Knoedler & Company's, several of which are portraits of well-known New York men and women. The work is refined and delicate in color, and is executed with unusual skill.

For the second of his exhibitions of the current art season, Mr. Frederick Keppel has arranged at his galleries in West Sixteenth Street a display of forty-one black and white drawings by Charles Dana Gibson. Most of these are in pen and ink. To the average reader of the periodicals of the day, the majority of these drawings will be familiar, but it is none the less interesting to be able to see and study them in the original. Such study proves that while some have lost in strength in their process reproductions, others have gained through the same reproduction.

Gibson has come to be considered as perhaps the foremost illustrator of modern American society life, and especially of that charming product of the last decade who is still happily with us—the healthy, hearty, happy American girl of the fine frame and ruddy cheeks, due to outdoor sports, in which she and her kind revel. W. T. Smedley has crowded Gibson at times in the delineation of this type, but the latter has on the whole led his competitor, and is facile princeps in the friendly contest to-day. "The Night Before Marriage, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," is the best example of this type shown. On the whole there is little more to be said of these drawings of Gibson than was said of his similar exhibition last year. He has, perhaps, ranged a little further and wider in his choice of subjects, and gives evidence now and then of a little more care in drawing and a little more thought in his grouping and composition. But the same healthy tone in subject runs through all his work, and the same undeniable strength and cleverness. The artist is not at his best in his humorous subjects. Let him keep more to his admirable translations of healthy outdoor life and activities of the American girl.

Trade Views of Authors in 1816.

Somebody in England with a retrospective turn of mind has been looking over a volume of 1816 called "A Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland." The publisher of the book was Henry Colburn, and he dedicates the work to "Authors, Publishers, and the Public."

Turning to the S's, Scott is found as simply "Mr. Scott." The book itself saw the light a year after Waterloo, and the author of "Waverley" had to wait four years for his knighthood. "Guy Mannering" was of the same year as the Bibliographical Dictionary.

Sir Walter who was to be Colburn rather looked upon in the pure publisher's view. He sold well, and so we read:

Mr. Scott has obtained a distinction above most of his contemporaries, having the merit of adapting the old ballad style of composition to the higher range of poetry. As an instance of the popularity of Mr. Scott's works we subjoin a statement of the comparative sale of "Rokeby" and "The Lady of the Lake," in nearly four months, as submitted by the publishers. Sold of "The Lady of the Lake," from June 2 to Sept. 22, 1810:

2,000 quarto at £2 2s	£4,200
6,000 octavo at 12s	3,600
	£7,800

Sold of "Rokeby" in three months, (Jan. 14 to April 14, 1813:)

3,000 quarto at £2 2s. (less 120 remaining)	£6,048
5,000 octavo at 14s	3,500
	£9,548

Over $86,000 worth of books sold, principally poetry, shows Walter Scott's popularity. Books were dearer, of course, in those days. About Wordsworth there is not a great deal, only "This gentleman stands at the head of a particular school of poetry, the characteristic of which is simplicity." The mention of Byron amounts to nothing at all, and yet works as late as "The Giaour" and "Parisina" had been published. Coleridge has but a passing line. He is engaged "in reading lectures in poetry and belles-lettres." Charles Lamb has only, "He is a clerk in the India House." In 1816 Lamb's "Elia" had not taken shape. Southey, we are told, has "written much prose," particularly a "Life of Nelson." But Southey, nevertheless, succeeded one Mr. Pye as poet laureate, and in the Bibliography this compliment is paid Southey: "It must be confessed that, with some slight exceptions, his subsequent performances are such as to do credit to his appointment."

Was the writer of the dictionary (not Colburn) an enemy of the author of "Ye Mariners of England"? For this is found printed: "Mr. C. enjoys a pension secured him by Lord Grenville, as it is said, for political paragraphs written by him for an evening paper." Of Burns there is no actual notice. He had been dead some twenty-two years. But there is this about his son: "Burns, Robert, son of the celebrated Robert B., the poet, clerk in the office of the Controller for Stamps, Somerset House."

Miss Edgeworth comes in for praise as "one of the most ingenious female authors of the present day." It should be remembered that this dictionary was rather a book for the trade than intended for a general public.

After Rider Haggard's Treasure.

The "treasure trove" of Mr. Rider Haggard, as suggested in "King Solomon's Mines," has had many imitators. In modern romance maybe it was Edgar Poe in his "Gold Bug" who put the treasure discovery in vogue. It would be curious to go back, however, to the very beginning of it. It must have been the basis of many an Egyptian "short story," because the rifling of tombs was common in those days, and that is the reason why M. de Morgan's discoveries were so wonderful.

Mr. Rider Haggard's treasure, yet to be found, is supposably in a cave in Kukuanaland, and entrance to that bank vault is difficult to find. There are, however, some people, and stolid English people at that, who, going to Africa, have been questioning the natives about this treasure, and in the Zimbabye country, in Rhodesia, a massive building exists the entrance of which is closed by a great stone. The Birmingham Post tells a long story about this, and that some adventurous explorers are bent on finding out the whereabouts of this alone treasure house. The difficulties were an unknown country and utter absence of water.

That gold was found in Rhodesia in abundance in the long past is positive, for there are the old workings exactly where the auriferous reefs of to-day are situated. Then the old miners only scraped the metal from the surface. There have been all kinds of guessing as to who were the early miners, and the consensus of opinion inclines toward the belief that they were Phoenicians.

Now, if this treasure is ever found, as an original prospector Mr. Rider Haggard ought to claim a share of the gold—and that would be another episode having to do with remuneration of authors. But where the publishers of "King Solomon's Mines" would come in no one thinks it worth while to consider.

Between the Princess de Sagan and the Prince bearing the same title there has been litigation about the offer the lady made to M. Sedelmeyer, the well-known picture dealer in Paris, as to the sale of three Rembrandts in the Princess's possession. The price asked was £17,000, and at this figure M. Sedelmeyer agreed to take the lot. Then the Prince interfered, suit was brought and the court adjudged the Rembrandts to the picture dealer. Then an appeal was taken, which a higher court granted, and so the Rembrandts are not yet sold.

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Topics Out of Books.

Of What Help Was Carlyle?

From "A Short Help to Literature"—Edmund Gosse.

Yet it is difficult to decide what Carlyle has bequeathed to us, now that the echoes of his sonorous denunciations are at last dying away. Standing between the Infinite and the individual, he recognises no gradations, no massing of the species; he compares the two incomparable objects of his attention, and scolds the finite for its lack of infinitude, as if for a preventable fault. Unjust to human effort, he barks at mankind like an ill-tempered dog, angry if it is still, yet more angry if it moves. A most unhelpful physician, a prophet with no gospel, but vague stir and turbulence of contradiction, * * * a voice and nothing more, yet at worst what a resonant and imperial clarion of a voice!

What Is Style?

From "Style," by Walter Raleigh.

"The fact that we use the word 'style' in speaking of architecture and sculpture, painting and music, dancing, play-acting, and cricket, that we can apply it to the careful achievements of the housebreaker and the poisoner, and to the spontaneous animal movements of the limbs of man or beast, is the noblest of unconscious tributes to the faculty of letters. * * * Morals, philosophy, and aesthetic, mood and conviction, creed and whim, habit, passion, and demonstration—what art but the art of literature admits the entrance of all these, and guards them from the suddenness of mortality? * * * All style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and of the soul. * * * Other gestures change and flit, this is the ultimate and enduring revelation of personality."

Double Rhymes.

From The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"I have a theory about double rhymes for which I shall be attacked by the critics, but which I could justify perhaps on high authority, or, at least, analogy. These volumes of mine have more double rhymes than any two books of English poems that ever to my knowledge were printed; I mean of English poems, not comic. Now of double rhymes in use, which are perfect rhymes, you are aware how few there are, and yet you are also aware of what an admirable effect in making a rhythm various and vigorous double rhyming is in English poetry. Therefore, I have used a certain license; and after much thoughtful study of the Elizabethan writers have ventured it with the public.

"And do you tell me—you who object to the use of a different vowel in a double rhyme—why you rhyme (as everybody does, without blame from everybody) 'given' to 'heaven,' when you object to my rhyming 'remember' to 'chamber'? The analogy is all on my side, and I believe that the spirit of the English language is also."

What Is Macaulayese?

From "Friendship's Garland."

"'Explain yourself,' said I, 'why do you call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle-class Macaulayese?' 'I call it Macaulayese,' said Arminius, 'because it has the same internal and external characteristics as Macaulay's style, the external characteristic being a hard metallic movement with nothing of the soft play of life, and the internal characteristic being a perpetual semblance of hitting the right nail on the head without the reality. And I call it middle-class Macaulayese because it has these faults without the compensation of great studies and of conversance with great affairs, by which Macaulay partly redeemed them.'"

William II. Visits Paris on the Sly.

From "Guillaume II. Intime." Maurice Leudet.

The only personages taken into confidence were, on the Emperor's side an admiral, the Captain of the Hohenzollern, the Chancellor of the Empire, a general, and two valets de chambre. In France they were President Carnot, M. Spuler, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, and a score of police agents. The German Ambassador was not supposed to know of the voyage till it was over. When the preparations were completed, the Kaiser embarked upon his yacht at Kiel, and on the plea of taking a seaward journey far North, left his Empire without news of him for a fortnight. The rest of the journey was made from Arendal via Holland and Belgium to Paris.

Authors and the Public.

From "Style," by Walter Raleigh.

"The relation of great authors to the public," says Mr. Raleigh, "may be compared to the war of the sexes, a quiet, watchful antagonism between two parties mutually indispensable to each other, at one time veiling itself in endearments, at another breaking out into open defiance. * * * The public, like the delicate Greek Narcissus, is sleepily enamored of itself; and the name of its only other perfect lover is Echo.

"His candor [the poet's] frightens them: they avert their eyes from it; or they treat it as a licensed whim; or, with a sudden gleam of insight, and apprehension of what this means for them and theirs, they scream aloud for fear. * * * But if great and original literary artists—here grouped together under the title of poets—will not enter into transactions with their audience, there is no lack of authors who will. These are not necessarily charlatans; they may have by nature a ready sympathy with the grossness of the public taste, and thus take pleasure in studying to gratify it. But a man loses not a little of himself in crowds, and some degradation there must be where the one adapts himself to the many."

Field Sports in Shakespeare.

From "A Study of Shakespeare and of Elizabethan Sports." Right Hon. D. H. Madden.

When I began to collect and arrange the allusions to field sports and to horses scattered throughout the writings of Shakespeare, nothing was further from my mind than to enter the field of criticism. But as my work progressed, I discerned more and more clearly the true nature of these allusions, how they for the most part well up spontaneously as from the poet's inmost soul, and are seldom suggested by the plot or character in hand at the moment, with which, indeed, they are often out of keeping. And according as I became better acquainted with the works of his contemporaries, it was more and more evident that this peculiar mode of thought does not happen to be shared by other dramatic writers of his age. Thus the thought was suggested that the presence or absence of this distinctive note might be of some aid in distinguishing the workmanship of Shakespeare from that of certain other dramatists with whom Shakespearean criticism is mainly concerned. From the admitted writings of Shakespeare it is never wholly absent. In the admitted works of Fletcher, Greene, Kyd, or Marlowe, or in certain of the anonymous plays attributed to Shakespeare, it is never found.

Index Making.

From "Rambles." Charles Francis Blackburn.

"I have never broken stones by the roadside nor elsewhere, but I have an idea that the nearest thing to it is the making of an index for a book whose subject has no interest for you."

On the Lettering of a Catalogue.

From "Hints." Charles Francis Blackburn.

"The needless and importunate capital letters of an English-printed catalogue are a grievous eyesore to any one who has been educated—that is, led out of insular prejudice—by observation of the methods pursued in countries where bibliography has been studied for a longer time than in England."

Did Charlotte Bronte Ever Suffer in Love?

From "The Brontes. Fact and Fiction," by A. M. Mackay.

He must be a Pharisee, indeed, who can fail to see that Charlotte was more to be pitied than blamed for the growth of her strong attachment to her teacher. Owing to her shyness and the isolation of her position, she had known no man intimately till she went to Brussels, save her father and brother; she had met at Haworth only a few of those curates whom she described as "highly uninteresting, narrow, and unattractive specimens of the 'coarser sex.'" Then suddenly her duty brought her daily into close association with one whose personality was magnetic, whose intellectual gifts had an irresistible attraction for such a mind as hers, and whose sympathy was, during long lonely months, her only solace amid a world of strangers. The ripening of friendship and gratitude into a stronger feeling would be by imperceptible stages; she herself would not know when that line was crossed which divides friendship from that stronger form of attachment which makes separation from its object an agony.

If we call this attachment "love," it is for want of a more discriminating word; whatever the feeling was, it was known in her consciousness only as suffering, and was kept prisoner in secret in the depths of her own heart. She was "martyr by the pang without the palm." Even Miss Frederika Macdonald, who seems to hold a brief for Mme. Héger and her daughters, acknowledges that Charlotte's feeling for her teacher "was not tainted nor disfigured by the shadow of any attempt or desire to draw on herself affections that were pledged elsewhere." Under all the circumstances it seems to me that, like Jane Eyre in the story, she was drawn into love of her "master" quite innocently. If we have nothing but pity for Jane in the romance, we can have no harsher feeling for Charlotte in real life.

First Performance of "The Barber of Seville."

From "Marchesi and Music."

"The eventful first night arrived at last, and throughout my artistic career I have never experienced a more stormy evening. It was not the hostile party alone, but a whole series of mishaps which contributed to the great fiasco of my opera. The overture was completely drowned, as well as the first chorus, by the hissing and whistling of the public. At this act of injustice Garcia, beside himself with anger, grew so excited that he broke several strings of his guitar while accompanying the serenade. This caused such a disturbance that nothing more of the music could be heard. Poor Basilio, a débutant, became so alarmed at the uproar that he trod on his long cloak and fell flat on the stage. When he got up his nose was bleeding so profusely that it was some minutes before he was able to sing. The noise then grew terrific. Finally, just as the public were quieting down a cat suddenly appeared on the stage, and was only driven off again with much trouble and loss of time. Thus was the unfortunate evening brought to a climax. The curtain fell and the performance was stopped.

"Although it was a failure, I was none the less calm and satisfied, for I had the conviction that I had worked conscientiously, and I recognized the injustice of an audience who, in their blind prejudice, had not listened to a single bar of my music. It is the custom in Italy for every composer to conduct his opera for the first three nights, but the next morning I begged the manager to release me from this obligation, and he very gladly granted my request. Soon after this unfortunate performance, however, a reaction set in among the frequenters of the opera, some praising the overture, others remembering the melody of the first finale, others again thinking the air of Figaro original, and so forth. This was sufficient to induce the greater part of the public to give some attention to the second performance. This time I remained at home alone, trying to write and to read, but could not collect my thoughts. I then took my watch in my hand, and mentally sang the overture and right through the first act. Suddenly I was seized with an uncontrollable curiosity. I wanted to know what reception my music was meeting with on this second hearing, and resolved to go to the theatre, when an extraordinary noise called me to the window. There I saw thousands of people, with torches in their hands, coming toward my house, and, before I had realized what was happening, I was being carried in triumph to the theatre, amid the enthusiastic cries of 'E viva Rossini!' I had had no time to exchange my dressing gown for a coat, and thus was obliged to conduct the 'Barbiere' from the beginning of the second act. The audience that had been so antagonistic on the previous occasion now became wildly enthusiastic, and at the end of the performance carried me home in triumph. Such was the baptism of my 'Barbiere.'"

The Fascinating Zulu Maiden.

From "White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow.

One morning I got into a railway train running for about a dozen miles through a succession of sugar plantations. My idea was to see the country and the people in a more leisurely way than I could have done had I traveled by a swifter conveyance. We stopped at most of the crossroads and picked up a varied assortment of native types that soon made the train look like an anthropological section in the Berlin Museum. It was something of a shock at first to see young ladies step aboard dressed in nothing to speak of beyond their magnificent skins of chocolate bronze; but a more modest and well-behaved menagerie cannot be conceived.

There was a market for Cape gooseberries at the end of this railway, and the occasion was evidently one for social display, for there was considerable coquetry shown in the matter of hair-dressing and arrangement of beads. One Zulu maiden fascinated me by a head-dress which reached out behind something like a vast kinky marline spike. This conical chignon was at least two feet in extent, and gave her great satisfaction. It excited more envy than if she had worn a ducal coronet. She allowed me to photograph her subsequently, with the result that she became even more haughty toward her undraped friends.

An Estimation of Coleridge.

From "Recollections of Aubrey de Vere."

"A thousand thanks to you, my dear friend [Aubrey de Vere writes to Sara Coleridge] for that lock of your father's hair. I could hardly have valued more a tress from a saint's head than I value one which may once have touched 'that godlike forehead,' seen so often in my youthful fancies, but never, alas! in the light of day. I shall never again feel the veneration for any other man which my sister and I used to feel for your father when we read him together and thought, on laying down the book, that we could gather amaranths from every meadow. I am not now quite so much a believer in heroes as once ere that wicked and unfeeling thing, Experience, had bullied me into believing that every man has his infirmities. This new philosophy does not yet, however, wholly tyrannize over my old habits. There remains one unsubverted throne occupied by an aged man with dreamy eyes, and lips once brightened by Parnassian springs, and still breathing Elysian airs."

How Browning Read Political Matter.

From "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

I have read the newspapers only through Robert's eyes. He reads them in a room sacred from the foot of woman. And this is not always satisfactory, as whenever Robert falls into a state of disgust with any political party he throws the whole subject over. Every now and then he ignores France altogether, and I, who am more tolerant and more curious, find myself suspended over a hiatus. I ask about Thiers's speech. "Thiers is a rascal," he says; "I make a point of not reading a word of Thiers." M. Prudhon, then? "Prudhon is a madman; who cares for Prudhon?" The President? "The President is an ass not worth thinking of." And so we treat of politics.

Blue Laws in Virginia.

Those who fancy that strict laws were peculiar to New England in Colonial days should read some of the enactments of the Virginia Assembly.

"It was enacted," writes Prof. John Fiske, in "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours," "that any person found drunk was for the first offense to be privately reproved by the minister; the second time this reproof was to be publicly administered; the third time the offender must be put in irons for twelve hours and pay a fine; for any subsequent offenses he must be severely punished at the discretion of the Governor and Council.

"To guard the community against excessive vanity in dress, it was enacted that for all public contributions every unmarried man must be assessed in church 'according to his own apparel,' and every married man must be assessed 'according to his own and his wife's apparel.'

"Not merely extravagance in dress, but such social misdemeanors as flirting received due legislative condemnation. Pretty maids were known to encourage hopes in more than one suitor, and gay deceivers of the sterner sex would sometimes seek to win the affections of two or more women at the same time. Wherefore it was enacted that 'every minister should give notice in his church that what man or woman soever should use any word or speech tending to a contract of marriage to two several persons at one time * * * as might entangle or breed scruples in their consciences, should for such their offense, either undergo corporal correction [by whipping] or be punished by fine or otherwise, according to the quality of the person so offending.'"

Men were held to more strict accountability for the spoken or written word than in these shameless modern days. One of the most prominent settlers we find presenting a petition to the Assembly to grant him due satisfaction against a neighbor who has addressed to him a letter "wherein he taxeth him both unseemly and amiss of certain things wherein he was never faulty." Speaking against the Governor or any member of the Council was liable to be punished with the pillory. It was also imprudent to speak too freely about clergymen, who were held in great reverence. No planter could dispose of so much as a pound of tobacco until he had laid aside a certain specified quantity as his assessment toward the minister's salary, which was thus assured even in the worst times, so far as legislation could go.

What He Did and Did Not Do.

From "The Memorials of the Life and Writings of Solomon Caesar Malan, D. D."

He never went to a theatre in all his life, nor to a ball. He never read a novel, nor cared for any book of common light literature. Magazines and reviews for the most part he eschewed, denominating them "trash," though he would occasionally peruse an article on some subject in which he was interested. He scanned The Times daily and followed the summaries of Parliamentary debate sufficiently to master the general drift of political questions. He read The Saturday Review for some years, until he took offense at a certain article, after which he never looked at the paper again. He enjoyed the cartoons in Judy caricaturing the Liberal Government. He enjoyed a good ghost story, and professed to regard black cats as uncanny.

Happy Old Age.

From Hamerton's "The Quest of Happiness."

In our time the exceptionally healthy and long-lived constitutions seem to have altered the period of decline from the eighth to the ninth decade; for them, the eighth is still a time of activity, while even the ninth itself is by no means a time of senile decrepitude, but only of quiet occupation in the place of strenuous labor. While I am writing these pages, La Scala is ringing with the success of a merry and joyous opera written by a composer of eighty who gave ten hours a day to personal superintendence of its production, while the House of Commons is listening with the most eager attention to an orator of eighty-three who came from Biarritz to London without breaking the journey, and after a rough passage in stormy Winter weather held a Cabinet council immediately on his arrival. The physical perfection of living is to have good health and much activity till seventy, then gradually less activity and an increasing economy of effort till about ninety, when the old man feels tired of living and quietly falls asleep. It may be said that this is an ideal; if so, it has the advantage over most ideals that it has been in some instances actually realized. It has been twice realized in the Germany of our own time. England and Italy are in a fair way to realize it in Mr. Gladstone and Verdi, while it must be remembered that these examples are taken from a most limited class, that of European celebrities, so that if the same proportion of healthy old men is to be found among the far more numerous classes of the obscure, there must be thousands of them in the population of the world. And next to those who combine health with extreme longevity, there are ten times as many who combine it with a moderate longevity; that is, who have enough of physical well being for the enjoyment of life to the age of seventy or seventy-five.

The Return of the Native.

SURFACE IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF YEARS.

IV.

When the first snowflakes gambol through the sky after a series of radiant days and sharp starlit nights, the liveliness of American air receives an extra fillip; people move with a brisker step; the horses feel the electricity in their manes, and the great whirl of New York seems to gyrate with a quicker round. This is the season when it is best not to be in Europe, where fogs and mugginess alternate with a steady drizzle or downpours of rain. Did Europeans only know what to do, they would imitate the annual trips Americans take eastward in May by coming across the Atlantic westward in September in order to enjoy our Autumn and escape theirs.

Unfortunately for them, should they have come this year, New York has not made arrangements to show her best points to the tourist. We lack here, for instance, the flyboat that binds a number of docks, piers, and landing places to

gether, the swift launch driven by steam or electricity that touches here and there for passengers, like the water bus it is, and for a small sum gives you a sight of New York from the water. True, much of the waterside here is squalid without the picturesqueness that often accompanies squalor in the Old World, but much is far from unbeautiful. If we had a service of launches from the Battery running up the East River, touching at Fulton Ferry, giving one a chance to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge, and making landings at the Navy Yard and places beyond, many people who now use surface cars and elevated roads would patronize the water, and a quarter or perhaps a half million of citizens, who are acquainted with certain sections of their own city and no more, would gain much in health and pleasure.

Blackwell's Island has been preserved by a happy chance for a people's park, to which Brooklyn and Manhattan will have equal access when it shall have been found that prisons and asylums on a larger scale will do better if removed to a distance. Equipped with restaurants and band stands and quickly reached by the new bridge and steam launches, the Island may some day rise from its present dismal fame to great repute as the place for the quiet enjoyment of thousands. Here is a theme for the next meeting of the Architectural League; the laying out of Blackwell's Island as a public park, which shall bring the city an income from the rental of restaurants with gardens and music. The constant passing of the Sound steamboats, of yachts, naval vessels, and sailing craft would furnish in itself a steady attraction, while the breezes between the great bays would in Summer supply the necessary coolness.

In his short stay last Spring the critical Frenchman Brunetière noticed a monotonousness in the architecture of New York. It is well that he did not visit the region on the east side above the Harlem traversed by the suburban elevated road. That is, indeed, a dreary region. And yet the impression one gets is that of an immense amount of comfort in thousands of unpretentious homes, each by itself, not piled one on top of the other, or arranged around great inner courtyards, as one finds the same class of workers domiciled in the great capitals of the continent of Europe. And in the less settled region beyond, trolleys are making possible the housing and homing of other thousands still. Years ago the Bronx degenerated into a filthy ditch, the Bronx so sweetly sung by Joseph Rodman Drake in the opening decades of the century. In his rowboat he used to leave the little town of New York, and, coasting Blackwell's Island, running Hell Gate and its dangers, passing the villas of Astoria, he would visit his friends, the Hunts of Hunt's Point, and from their hospitable home explore the shores of the Bronx. Parts of that stream have already begun their renascence, those portions, namely, included in Bronx Park, where the new zoological gardens are to be. But on the water side this part of Westchester has kept its former beauty almost complete. For all we know, its picturesque points from Hart's Island to the Sound may be sought again for villas on the water, if commerce and manufactures are not beforehand in seizing the water fronts and holding them at prohibitory figures. It would be sad if the state of things in the Harlem should extend up the East River, if that beautiful shore should be surrendered to docks, canalboats, and steamship piers—sad, but perhaps inevitable.

Coming back after an absence of a series of years, one gets impressions of the people, their gait, dress, voice, manners, that gradually die away when one becomes reaccustomed to one's surroundings. Whether these impressions are valuable or not is another matter; it may be that they are worth recording in this haphazard way. The rudeness and kindheartedness of the average man must strike a foreigner; the knowledge of how to dress and the self-reliance of the average woman. The shopmen are more polite and better bred than the shopwomen; the conductors of street-cars, drivers, ticket sellers and takers, rude and even gruff at times, but always kind and helpful if anybody looks feeble or in trouble. A good deal of the rudeness of manner and address is plainly the result of being absorbed in the work at hand, and springs from the rush and crush of the great city; but there seems to be also an element of what may be termed boyishness for want of a better word, a latent idea that it is manly to be curt and snappish. If this be a true estimate, there is a possibility that it will wear off in time. I fancy, however, that the real reason lies deeper, and speaking under correction from those who know better, would hazard the statement that its origin may be found in two things, our political system, which gives each man the feeling that his vote makes him a sovereign, in however infinitesimal a way, and our vigorous climate of extremes, which tends to make us exaggerate everything.

Our system of parties in politics encourages violent changes from one direction to another, witness the tremendous swinging of the pendulum toward Republican or Democratic rule, although in sober fact both parties are pretty much the same in aims, vices, and ideals, and do pretty much the same thing when in power. Bryanism, Georgeism, any-crankism runs for a while with a rush, until one fancies that a large section of the people has gone stark, staring mad. We pay imported singers and actors such huge rewards that we soon defeat our object; no impresario can grant such salaries and venture safely through the dangers of his calling. We like to be generous to the veterans of the war, but we pour out pension here and in every town of Northern Europe at a rate that keeps our Treasury in a martyrdom and precipitates panics. Our press has been demoralized by the rush for sensational news, for we have no measure in anything and run after the latest cheap charlatan. In athletics we see the same thing. Lately it was all baseball; a pleasant sport was run into a foolish extreme. Then came cycling, and just now it is football, which is in the way of being utterly ruined through exaggeration; it has become so brutal, so ugly, so silly, that men of sense are turning from it and the authorities of States and universities are forced to forbid it. These excessive joys work their own destruction. It is all vastly interesting. It is amusing to the indifferent and the outsider. It is joy for the cynic. But surely it is a tremendous waste of energy and money, which is a form of energy stored up. And surely it brings an endless swarm of anxiety, discomfort, and unhappiness in its train.

There is a certain consolation in reflecting that our follies may have their origin in our climate, for, after all, when we have once diagnosed the disease, a remedy is apt to make its appearance. And we have a variety of climates, that must not be forgotten. Suppose we discover that the rarefied air and violent extremes of heat and cold in the central Western States predispose men to the silver lunacy. All we have to do is to bag the most obstreperous victims of the disease and give them six months of pleasant living in a soft, even damp, climate, like that of Rhode Island. It might not cure them at once; they might have relapses; but each time they were subjected to a prolonged treatment of warm Nantucket fog their systems would become more capable of resisting the virus, until in time they became immune. This would not cure a whole nation; but a sufficient number of object lessons of the sort would open the eyes of the public to the disease of exaggeration. In time even the strict party man, when he found himself prone to worship an abstraction of which the concrete nucleus is a boss, would feel his own pulse, look at the barometer, observe the recent fluctuations in temperature, and then perceive that what he had taken for an article in his religion of politics was nothing more than a matter of climate. CHARLES DE KAY.

Portraits and the Indexing of Them.

A man hates sitting for his portrait almost as much as being measured for a suit of clothes. "Bless the somethinged nuisance," he growls, "how can I spare the time?" and has to be cajoled by his womankind. It is really astonishing under the circumstances how many portraits there are in the world.

But somehow the supply of Bishops keeps up, although every clergyman is reluctant to assume the mitre. From the time some old Pharaoh first said: "How! My portrait! What next! I do believe, Mrs. Pharaoh, you spend your time thinking how I must look! I declare when one is married one's very face is not one's own! There! There! My dear, don't cry. You know I did not mean anything. If you think the boys really want to know how the old man looks, why, to please you, the master of the mint can stamp me on those new zweibier pieces he is getting up. Ah! I might have been worth looking at twenty years back. I was a good-looking fellow when I was courting you, Mrs. P. Hey?"

"That you were, my love," says Mrs. Pharaoh, "but not half so handsome as you are to-day. You haven't changed the least little bit in the world; but a really intellectual face, don't you think, always gains so much in expression after—hem—boyhood? I think, my dear, you had better let that mint man come to me for instructions. You won't do yourself justice; I'm sure he will be sticking some old-looking creature on those bits of money, which would be too absurd for anything."

"Nonsense, Maria," says her husband, "but in for a penny in for a pound. This is your circus, and, by the bye, while you are about it, just drop a line to Michaelovitch Angelofski, will you? The poor fellow has been bothering me for a job in his way, and has always voted straight. I'll let him cut out a few dozen of them statoos of me for Memphis and Karnak. They can show their loyalty by paying for 'em. That will be killing two birds with one stone. Ha! ha! There, cut away, my dear; I am expecting the Prime Minister about some taxes. I hope you are satisfied. You see how I try to please you always. And, I say, Maria, I'll tell the Master of the Mint to bring you that necklace you wanted."

Ever since the time of this conversation, reported by Herodotus, portraits have been rapidly accumulating. Rapidly is of course a comparative term. There is a pretty little fable in vogue with poets and painters that the first portrait was made by a youth who outlined the shadow of his sweetheart's profile cast on a wall. But, in fact, it was the Pharaoh, the big man, the boss, who at first and for a good many years afterward had pretty much a monopoly in the way of having his likeness made. When the taxpayers had heads taken off off it was mostly in a crude and unsatisfactory manner by an axe. Sculpture, painting, and engraving are too expensive luxuries to be much patronized by a subject who has to pay for the great Pharaoh tariff bill, for ships to make himself respected by his neighbors, and for a "strong" Government in general.

But at present photographic processes and their adaptations are reproducing the human document in an enormously increased ratio. It is time to file and make him available for reference. Every book, every magazine, every newspaper—there are so many celebrities one has never heard of! Here are all these thousand and thousand portraits; how can one find the one wanted? We are told that on the length of Cleopatra's nose depended that of many kingdoms and lives of men. But one might vainly spend days in seeking to gratify a natural curiosity as to the real appearance of such an important organ, not because representations of it do not exist, but because, lacking a clue, how is one to find them? What is wanted is an index of portraits.

But the mere size, while the most obvious, is almost the least perplexing difficulty of such an undertaking. The arrangement of names alone in a work of the kind develops unsuspected and contradictory problems. One has only to make much use of that most useful and excellent work, the Biographie Universelle, for instance, in which this kind of difficulty is not inherent in so great a degree, to get a glimpse of the trouble which a vicious arrangement may cause the student, and, at the same time, of the difficulty of framing a sound one. Then, again, the tricks which have been played with names by Latinization, by adoption of place names to distinguish individuals, by duplication, by sobriquets, by marriage, &c., lay a constant series of traps for the unhappy indexer. He must know, for instance, when he sees a portrait of Miss Price or of Mrs. Hamersley or of the Duchess of Marlborough or of Lady Beresford, that, as in the old riddle of the three little girls and the bird's nest, all these are one person, and must frame some general rule to cover all similar cases as to which form of name he shall use as entry. And, while no special knowledge may seem necessary to the indexer in regard to the instances given, view it as an example of universal biography, and his task will appear no light one.

We are, therefore, glad to learn that a task at once needed and formidable has been not only undertaken, but is well under way, with, let us hope, plenty of cross references. Mr. Bunford Samuel of the Library Company of Philadelphia has been engaged for some fifteen years past in the compilation of an index of printed portraits, conceived on the broadest lines, connecting caricatures, reproductions of medals, statues, &c., and has now an index of some fifty thousand portraits, covering, among others, a very large proportion of those which have appeared in periodicals since the practical beginning of periodical literature. The American Library Association has lately been enlisted in the undertaking, and, with Mr. Samuel's work as a basis, a co-operative index (in the kind of "Poole's") of printed portraits is now in course of preparation.

Apart from the practical uses of such a work to the artist, antiquary, and historian, it affords the speculatively inclined a curious geological view, as it were, of history. Celebrities lie in strata; each age has a preponderance of portraits of its own métier. One age the theologians are in the ascendant, the next scientists, literary men, or artists. It is instructive, if not edifying, that always, however, the King and the soldier are from first to last most numerously represented. Napoleon I. in the index leads all others in the number of his portraits, having ninety-eight. Jenner, who saved more lives even than Napoleon destroyed, has eleven. Newton has eighteen. Columbus, of whom there is really no authentic known original portrait, has some sixty-odd. Washington and Ben Franklin are well up toward the front. It must be understood that these figures do not by any means postulate the same number of original portraits, nor do they have any pretension to complete lists. It is to be wished that in its development such a work may take on that universal character on which its lines are conceived.

How Hogarth Wanted to Sell His Pictures.

Evidently Mr. William Hogarth had original ideas about disposing of certain engravings made after his own pictures, so he advertised two prints, "Pharaoh's Daughter" and "Paul before Felix." The price for each was reasonable—ten shillings—five shillings when subscribed for, and five shillings on delivery; but then as a bonus he threw in another print, which he states "is in the true Dutch Taste," but says Hogarth after the subscription the price of the prints will be 7s. 6d. each, but the extra print will be a guinea, and that being twenty-one shillings, the three prints would come to thirty-five shillings and twelve-pence. The six pictures of "Marriage à la Mode" he also offers. A bidder has to sign a note which has inscribed on it "the sum he intends to give." "No dealer in pictures will be admitted as a bidder." Then follows this characteristic bit of advertisement:

"As (according to the Standard of Judgment, so righteously and laudably establish'd by Picture-Dealers, Picture-Cleaners, Picture-Frame Makers, and other Connoisseurs) the Works of a Painter are to be esteem'd more or less valuable, as they are more or less scarce; and as the living Painter is most of all affected by the Inferences resulting from this and other Considerations, equally candid and edifying, Mr. Hogarth, by way of Precaution, not Puff, begs Leave to urge that, probably, this will be the last Suite or Series of Pictures he may ever exhibit, because of the Difficulty of vending such a Number at once to any tolerable Advantage; and that the whole Number he has already exhibited of the historical or humorous kind, does not exceed fifty, of which the three Sets, call'd "The Harlot's Progress," "The Rake's Progress," and that now to be sold, make twenty; so that whoever has a Taste of his own to rely on, not too squeamish for the Production of a Modern, and Courage enough to avow it, by daring to give them a Place in his Collection (till Time, the suppos'd Finisher, but real Destroyer of Paintings, has render'd them fit for those more sacred Repositories, where Schools, Names, Hands, Masters, &c., attain their last stage of Preferment) may from hence be convinced, that Multiplicity at least of his (Mr. Hogarth's) Pieces, will be no Diminution of their Value."

A Reading Demanding Fortitude.

From The Academy.

Not long ago a gentleman astonished the world, and tested the fortitude of his friends, by reciting from memory the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy." The feat was accomplished in twenty-six hours, and was sufficiently novel and undesirable. But in eccentricity a reciter, who has recently performed before Miss Ellen Terry, goes further. This enthusiast called on the actress and insisted upon reciting Thomson's "Seasons" entirely by facial expression. The poem is not peculiarly rich in dramatic opportunities, but he forged remorselessly to the end, although long before he reached it his listener had to consult the text. A single facial expression can mean so many things.

Why Matthew Arnold Left Out a Poem

When Matthew Arnold's collected works were published, his beautiful "Church of Brou" was omitted. Mr. Oscar Browning explains why Arnold left it out: "Arnold once told me himself that the reason why he omitted the poem from his collected works was because he found that he had described the church wrongly. He had spoken of it as a church among the mountains, whereas he found it to be situated in a flat plain. It is pretty certain, therefore, that he had not seen the church when he wrote the poem."

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Illustrated by Annie Blakesley.

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"A peaked hat and tight-fitting, long-skirted coat may so magnify the meagre physical endowments of a tall, slender girl that she attains the lank and longish look of a bottle of hock."—From Preface.

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Marriage Customs in Many Lands.*

It will doubtless surprise the general reader to know that according to the author of the book entitled "Marriage Customs in Many Lands," the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, published by D. Appleton & Co., there have been only two attempts previous to his own to make a thorough compilation of the varying marriage ceremonials and customs in all parts of the world. Lady Augusta Hamilton in 1822 published a book entitled "The Marriage Rites, Customs, and Ceremonies of All Nations," and about 1867 appeared "The Wedding Day in All Countries and All Ages," by Mr. E. J. Wood. This last work, now out of print, was brief and unsatisfactory, and Lady Hamilton's facilities for her compilation were, in her day, few in comparison with the wealth of material now available.

The author of the present elaborate and copiously and beautifully illustrated work has evidently taken great pains to make his investigations thorough and accurate and the book represents much labor. He covers the entire world, from "China to Peru," and if he has neglected any portion of the inhabited globe which has any peculiar marriage customs, it is presumably because he was not able to find any data upon the subject in the literature relating to that land or country.

Starting with India, the author takes us to China and Japan, and thence to Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and Syria. North, Equatorial, and South Africa are next treated, and then come chapters on the wedding customs of the aborigines of North and South America and the present inhabitants of Australasia, Melanesia, and Polynesia. Of European countries, Greece is first discussed, and following Greece are Russia, the Danubian principalities, Scandinavia and Poland, Germany, Bohemia, Austria and Hungary, Switzerland and the Tyrol, Italy, Spain and Portugal, France, Holland and Belgium, England and Wales, and Scotland and Ireland. The book concludes with a chapter on the wedding customs of the gypsies and the Mormons. This list of the headings of the chapters will give the intending reader some idea of the comprehensive scope of the book.

Mr. Hutchinson, while a careful compiler and an industrious investigator, is not a particularly entertaining writer. Perhaps the nature of his book, which is necessarily historically encyclopaedic, has precluded any particular attempt at a fascinating style, but be this as it may, there are few readers who will probably peruse the book consecutively. It will be found useful for reference, and should be in every well-equipped library, while passages here and there will be found entertaining. The fact is noticeable that a general similarity exists in the wedding customs and rites in certain areas of the world, and in fact the basic principle that a bride should be captured still survives, even if hardly traceable, in the modern customs of the most highly civilized lands. The inhabitants of all Eastern countries appear to conduct their wedding rites in about the same general way, with variations here and there. Those of Western Asia do the same, and there is a strong similarity in all essentials between the wedding customs of all the countries of Europe. This general similarity or resemblance in essentials is an added reason for the somewhat monotonous character of the book. Writers on travel have given us continually and continuously for many years accounts of wedding ceremonies in this or that foreign land, so that many of the descriptions in the present book will not be entirely new even to the general reader.

As the author says in his preface, "The present age, with its marvelous facilities for travel and consequent bringing together of peoples and races, is not favorable to the preservation of old customs. In fact, they are fast dying out everywhere, and ere long most of them will be as dead as the mammoth or other extinct monsters." A few of the more quaint and not generally known customs have been selected to give an idea of the character of the book, and these now follow.

Here is an account of the marriage of the Prince of Persia and of the customs of the women of Afghanistan and of the Tartars and Kurds:

In October, 1867, the heir to the throne of Persia was married to his cousin, both of them being only sixteen years of age, and the wedding was celebrated with great pomp. The bride's cavalcade, on leaving her home, was preceded by about 100 horses, mules, and camels, carrying servants, tents, carpets, &c.; then followed many led horses covered with rich trappings. The Princess's carriage, with the blinds down, was drawn by six horses, and followed by mules carrying palanquins closed with curtains, which contained the women of her suite. And lastly came a large number of officers and dignitaries on horseback. The players made music with their violins, trumpets, and tambourines. The journey took thirty-three days. On her arrival the Princess was temporarily lodged in a palace. Public rejoicings preceded the marriage, and on the wedding day, three hours after sunset, the bride was conducted in a torchlight procession to the palace of the bridegroom.

The women of Afghanistan go about unveiled, and a young man may choose a partner for himself without the aid of a matchmaker, or even of his parents. If some girl takes his fancy, all he has to do is to cut off a lock of her hair or throw a sheet over her, and proclaim the damsel his bride. He must then make a bargain with the father before he is allowed to take her to his home.

The Tartars who inhabit the highlands of Asia Minor have a peculiar custom. On the day when the bride enters her new home, she and her husband go to meet one another, each accompanied by their respective relatives on horseback. When the bridegroom is sufficiently near to the bride, he throws an apple or orange at her, and, wheeling around his horse, gallops off to his own tent, while the men of the bride's party follow in hot pursuit, for whoever overtakes him before he reaches home is entitled to his horse, saddle, and clothes. When the bride arrives at her husband's tent, the women of her party implore her not to get down from her horse, while her husband's family entreat her to do so. Every male relative of his brings her a present, begging her at the same time to give up part of the dowry settled on her by her husband. The bride is usually too prudent to forego all of it, but for the sake of courtesy, gives up a small portion.

Some of the Kurds inhabiting the Eastern Highlands of Asia Minor, a hardy and brave mountain race, treat their wives very well. The marriage ceremony is nothing more than a few words uttered in the presence of a priest. One sect, the Zezidi, are less strict than others with regard to the importance of the marriage tie, and the men do not forget the possibility of a divorce. For this reason it is said that the bridegroom, when pronouncing the marriage oath, stands in running water, to signify that he thus washes away the binding nature of the promise, and therefore renders the breach of it less sinful. The ceremony takes place before a sheikh of their creed, who, at its conclusion, receives from the bridegroom a loaf and gives him in return a consecrated one, which the man and woman share between them.

The Syrians still preserve some of their old customs:

Among the Syrian Christians weddings usually take place on a Sunday. Friday is devoted to the ceremonies of the bath, and on Saturday all the neighbors come in to see the bride-elect, who is painted and gayly dressed, and to offer their congratulations. During the two previous days invitations to the wedding are conveyed to all friends—to the women by two women, and to the men by two men. Catholics attend the church, but Protestants are married in the bridegroom's house. The wedding day must be a trying ordeal for the bride; she is placed in a chair, and her hands, being painted with henna, rest on a silk handkerchief spread out on her knees. Thus she must sit, arrayed in her gay wedding dress, for hours together in a room crowded to suffocation; and it is not considered correct for her to open her eyes, even for a moment! When at last the bridegroom sends for her, she starts off at once, accompanied by only two married women chosen by her mother. It is a sad day for the parents, who frequently display much real grief at parting with their child. The bridegroom sends two or three men and a number of women to fetch his bride; should the distance to his house be considerable, she rides to her new home. If, however, the house is in the same village or town, the bride walks, very slowly and crying all the way, a woman at each side supporting her, for it is considered proper for a bride to show the greatest reluctance to enter the house.

As a rule the procession takes place after dark, and then the accompanying crowd carry lighted candles. A temporary altar is erected at the bridegroom's house, and a priest, or Bishop, performs the ceremony. The congregation of spectators, holding lighted candles in their hands, do not hesitate to indulge in conversation and even laughter during the service. Priest, bride, and bridegroom walk three times around the altar, and the crowns are placed three times on the heads of the man and woman. Everything is done "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The priest also blesses the bridal chamber. Feasting and rejoicing continue for several days. The old customs in Syria, as elsewhere, are rapidly changing, and young men, instead of paying a sum of money to the parents, often seek in marriage some young lady who will bring them wealth.

Weddings are events of great importance in Morocco. An artist who has traveled much in Algeria thus describes a Kabyle wedding there:

The people of Morocco, both men and women, take a great delight in weddings. Unfortunately, marriage with these people is far from being the sacred tie or the life-long union of Christian men and women. Lightly made, it is lightly broken, and people are often married and divorced many times before they reach the age of thirty! The contracting parties have no opportunities for making each other's acquaintance before the wedding day, consequently the first few months or years of their married life are sometimes very stormy. The youths in Morocco usually contrive to get a glimpse of their future brides by hiding in their mother's room when the young ladies come to pay their respects to her. As in most Eastern countries, marriages are "arranged," not, however, by a "matchmaker," but very often by some friend of the young man. There is no hard-and-fast rule in these matters, and the search for a bride is often undertaken by the young man's mother or some female relative. Moorish tribes are made up of duars, or clans, each one consisting of ten, fifteen, or even twenty families, all related to one another, and a man usually marries a girl belonging to his own duar. If a suitable young woman cannot be found in the town or village, a search will be made among those who inhabit the mountains. A visitor may be told that So-and-So is to be married at a certain time, but on inquiring the name of the bride, they say, "That is not settled yet, but we shall be sure to hear of a girl somewhere!"

Generally, when a mother hears of some nice girl likely to prove a good wife to her son, she takes two other women with her and visits the young lady's mother, in order to see for herself whether what she has heard be true. Should she be satisfied she asks the mother for her on behalf of her son, and the mother replies, "Ask her father, and if he consents, I will give her." After that the young man must apply to the father, and, escorted by six or seven men, pays him a visit. In some villages the head man has a great deal to do with the arranging of marriages, acting the part of father to those who are orphans, and in any case assisting the father in his negotiation with the suitor. The formal engagement takes place in the head man's presence. The amount received by the father for his daughter varies greatly, and depends on the young man's position and means. It is never less than $20, and sometimes as much as $600 or $700. The bridegroom-elect provides an ox for the feast at the bride's house, and if he can afford it another to be killed at his own house. The people appear to attach some idea of sacrifice to the killing of an ox at these feasts. Among other things he must provide the henna for staining the bride's hands and feet, a kind of earth used in the bath, a considerable quantity of wheat, butter, charcoal, blankets, &c. The bride buys her trousseau partly out of the money received by her father. Girls love to make a good show at their weddings, and so lay by what they can from time to time for this purpose. Silver and gold bracelets she must have, and now she can afford to buy them. Bright, pretty robes she must also have, one of cloth and another of silk. But she also makes one or two garments for the bridegroom.

Feasting goes on day and night for seven days before the marriage takes place. Early on the first day native musicians arrive and play morning and evening for several days; their music and their chanting sound to our ears very dreary and monotonous, but the natives are delighted with it, young and old leaving their work to come and listen to the strains. As with the Jews of old and the Chinese of to-day, the bride is expected to make great lamentation at the prospect of leaving home, and to declare that she has no wish to be married, which, to say the least, is not sincere. Meanwhile, on the first day, a messenger is sent round to bid the guests "come to the marriage, for all things are now ready." Then the ox, or the two oxen, as the case may be, are led to the slaughter. In the afternoon the bride is taken by her girl friends to the bath, returning late in the evening. The feasting goes on merrily; guests, all arrayed in their best, remain with the bride all night, talking and laughing and making jokes, while she, poor thing, lies on the ground wrapped up in her blanket! On the next day also there is a great gathering of women and girls, the house and all its precincts being crowded with guests.

The late Mr. Joseph Thomson describes a curious domestic quarrel that occurred among some of the people in the region of the Central African lakes, as follows:

He had officiated, at a place called Kwa-Muinyi Mtwanna, at the wedding of a certain porter and a freed woman. For three days all went well, and the young wife was well treated, but this happy state of things soon ended. One morning Mr. Thomson was aroused early by screams proceeding from the hut where these two had put up, and on inquiry was informed that Mrs. Kombo had dreamed during the night of her late husband, which of course she interpreted as a sign that his spirit was much troubled! After imparting the sad tidings to her present husband she implored him to use his best endeavors to give peace to the soul of his predecessor by making a great feast and sacrificing sheep and fowls. Thereupon," in Mr. Thomson's words, "Mr. Kombo replied that 'if it had been her father, or her mother, or any of her relations, he would have cheerfully complied with her request that their souls might be comfortable; but to do so for her late husband—he would be hanged first! and the defunct spouse would remain long in purgatory before he would stir a finger to release him.'" At this the wife, not unnaturally, lost her temper, and became insulting. This being more than Kombo could endure, he forthwith proceeded to beat his wife so violently that the whole camp was aroused by her shrieks. Mr. Thomson, however, did not feel disposed to interfere in such a purely domestic concern.

The North American Indians had some interesting ideas on the preliminaries of marriage, as is witnessed by the following conversation between a lover and a parent:

"I think of taking your daughter for my wife," says the lover. "She is an ugly thing, lazy as a bear, does not know how to cook or to work, and is of no worth; but, as I am sure you must want to get rid of her, I came to tell you that as a favor to you I will take her off your hands."

"Oh," answers the father, "we want my darling girl, the best and most loving daughter man ever had, the best cook and dresser of buffalo skins, the finest breadmaker, the hardest and most willing worker in the whole tribe. I cannot spare my darling. I will not part with her to any one, much less to you, who are young, who have taken only one scalp, who have stolen not more than two ponies. You, indeed! No, you cannot have my daughter unless you give me twenty ponies for her."

"Twenty ponies!" cries the astonished lover with great contempt; "twenty ponies for an ugly girl not worth one buffalo robe; I can buy a dozen better at the price."

And so the haggling goes on, often with bitter and cutting personal remarks, the father praising and the lover disparaging the girl. Both parties often become very violent, but at last the father sees it is of no use asking too much, and so in the end the lover gets his sweetheart for one or two or three ponies. The ponies having been duly delivered, the young couple live in the house of the bride's father until her husband is rich enough to provide a lodge for himself.

Many writers and travelers have told us of the wedding customs of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands:

The people who inhabit the Hervey or Cook Islands (between Samoa and the Society Islands) have a remarkable custom. Here they are not content with mats wherewith to make a pathway for the bride to walk along. But should she be the eldest girl, the members of her husband's tribe lie down flat on the ground, while she walks lightly over on their backs. This "street of human bodies," called in the native longuo ara tangata, extends from the bride's house to that of the bridegroom; and should the distance be so great that enough people cannot be found to make the pathway, then those on whom the bride has already stepped get up and quickly run on ahead, so as to lie down again and fill up the rest of the path. A curious custom certainly, but one may perhaps safely argue thereupon that women (and especially brides) are held in greater honor than in many other parts of the world, such as China. This ceremony takes place a few days after the wedding. The husband, on the day of his marriage, goes through a similar ceremony, walking on the backs of the people of the tribe to which his wife belongs. On that occasion the bridegroom's friends walk on each side of the human pathway, clapping their hands and singing songs in his praise, not omitting to mention his ancestors.

The bride show of Russia, another old custom, is no longer kept up.

Youths and maidens of the trading class used to assemble in great numbers, some to admire, others to be admired. The girls stood in a row, arrayed in their best dresses, their mothers keeping guard behind. Speaking of one of these shows, an English traveler relates that one of the mothers, being at a loss to think of any fresh charm for her daughter, made a necklace of six dozen silver-gilt spoons, a girdle of an equal number of tablespoons, and fastened a couple of silver ladles behind in the form of a cross. The young men walked up and down like inspecting officers, but were not allowed to express their admiration. If a youth found a maiden to his fancy, he could arrange for the betrothal through a matchmaker. The embassy or party which, among the peasants, goes to the girl's house always starts at night, and tries to avoid meeting any person, for that would be a bad omen. Having knocked at the cottage door and asked permission to enter, they are politely received and requested to take seats, which they refuse to do until the purport of their visit has been declared. "We have a brave youth," they say, "you have a fair maiden. Might not the two be brought together?" The parents of the girl acknowledge the compliment, and then all sit down to a meal. When this is over the embassy ask for a final answer, and the parents, having first pleaded for delay, give their consent. Then follows the "hand-striking," or first ceremony, before the betrothal, which cannot be broken. A candle is lighted and placed before the holy picture; the youth and the maiden utter a prayer and strike hands over the bargain. As with the Chinese, the Jews of old, and other peoples, so here the girl must bewail the change that is in store for her, and continue to do so up to the time of the actual marriage. Her companions, on the day before the wedding, express her feelings in many poetic forms, while she undoes her long single plait of hair, the badge of maidenhood, and distributes the ribbons and flowers thereon.

Siberia, with its snow and cold, still retains some curious wedding customs, the most remarkable of which is known as the "hide-and-seek," and which is well described as follows:

Among the Koraks of Siberia a young man seeks for a maiden with considerable dowry in the form of reindeer, which are the most valuable kind of property in these parts. As in all Eastern countries, the marriage is arranged with the young woman's parents. Should they be satisfied with his position and prospects in life, the would-be husband is allowed to propose matrimony to the girl herself. On being accepted, the lover takes up his abode in the home of his future wife, but he must not be afraid of hard work; for a young man in this position is expected to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and generally to contribute to the interests of the family who have adopted him. These people have an interesting survival of the ancient institution of marriage by capture. The game, as played by the lover and the betrothed, somewhat resembles the well-known "hide-and-seek" so popular with children in all countries. It appears to be the chief ceremony at a wedding, and doubtless affords endless amusement to the assembled guests. The family dwelling place is a large tent, with many compartments, separated off by hanging curtains of reindeer skins. Some contain as many as twenty-six compartments; all arranged in a circle around the open space in the centre. Here the assembled guests are crowded together to witness an amusing and highly exciting scene. Points of matrimonial etiquette are keenly discussed as they stand round the fire that lights up the tent, or regale themselves with the good things served up for the feast. Much hot tea is drunk on these occasions. There is plenty of noise, too, for a drummer is employed who vigorously beats a native drum. Soon a tall, elderly Korak enters, bearing under his arm a bundle of willow shoots, which he distributes throughout the tent, leaving one in each compartment. We shall see presently how these are used. The drummer now adds to the noise and excitement by singing a loud and barbarous chant. Then the bride and bridegroom are brought forth in the company of an old man. The music grows louder and louder, and the excitement is intense, as the venerable relative suddenly gives a signal to the bride to begin the game of "hide-and-seek"! Quick as thought she darts away into the first compartment, the bridegroom following with no less rapid steps. Both are now hidden from view by the first curtain of reindeer skins, and by that time the bride has doubtless escaped into the second division of the tent. Not so, however, the luckless bridegroom! His progress is considerably impeded by the women who have taken up their stations in each compartment, and endeavor to prevent him from catching his bride by beating him with the willow rods as he rushes along in hot pursuit. Some try to trip him up, others endeavor to entangle him in the reindeer skins, which they quickly throw over his head. But he rushes on, overcoming all obstacles, at least if he is determined, like a man, not to fail in his object. The women beat him unmercifully, but still it is all a great joke; and what does a little pain count when there is a chance of catching a wife? In a few moments the bride has reached the last compartment, and perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that the bridegroom, in most cases, catches her there. Should he fail to do so, it may be taken to mean that the girl does not wish to become his wife. Perhaps she hardly knows her own mind. In that case he must serve another two years, and try his luck again. But as a rule all ends happily, the bride waiting for her lover in the last compartment. Maybe she pities him, and "pity is akin to love." The guests, of course, are greatly delighted when the young people come forth hand in hand. There can no longer be any doubt that the fair one is willing to become a bride, and so the two receive the congratulations and good wishes of the assembled guests. Henceforth they are man and wife.

The marriage customs of the peasants of Germany have always been proverbial for their quaintness:

The Thuringian bride is clothed in black, with a gorgeous display of coins and chains. On her head she wears a tall, towerlike scarlet covering, round which circles a wreath of myrtle or rosemary. In her pocket the Mark girl has dill and salt, as a protection against the evil one; in her shoes she puts hairs of every kind of cattle in the farmstead, a practice which they say causes the flocks and herds belonging to the young couple to increase and flourish. So important is this matter that a bridal pair coming from the Altmark, a district of Prussian Saxony, eat ere they go to church a soup made of all kinds of fodder for the live stock of the farmyard; this must be an unsavory concoction, but the eating of it is a small price to pay for good luck, year in year out, with the lambs and pigs.

The bride of the Upper Palatinate guards against future poverty by putting in her pocket a pinch of salt and a piece of bread, while her husband hopes for plentiful harvests because he carries in his coat pocket specimens of all kinds of grain. And the women of Rauen, in the Mark country, believe that in tucking inside their gloves a broken twig of a besom, they have a sure charm against marital ill treatment.

There is usually a breakfast at the house of the parents of one or other of the happy pair, before the procession starts for church amid the scraping of fiddle strings and the blare of wind instruments. The Thuringian bride and bridegroom eat soup together from the same plate, but in doing so watch each other with careful eyes, for whoever eats the last spoonful will be the first to die. This idea of future widow or widower-hood, one would think, must afflict the young couple like a nightmare during the wedding day. On the way to church the bridegroom of the Upper Palatinate never looks behind, or the old wives will say he is seeking a second partner in life. If the procession meets with a funeral or a priest on the way to administer the last sacrament to the dying, it is an infallible sign that one of the happy, or rather unhappy, pair will soon die. If a light on the altar goes out before the elevation of the host, the bridegroom must first prepare for death; if this happens after that part of the ceremony, it is the bride who will be cut off. Whereas, if the priest should unfortunately sneeze during the service, neither of the couple can survive a year. A cold in the head thus becomes ominous to the last degree.

Now is the time for spiteful folk or rivals to do an ill turn to the bridal pair. No wonder the bride with beating heart presses up close to her husband during the service so that there may be no room for the Prince of Darkness between them. The friends often form a serried rank behind so that neither of the couple may be "overlooked," for great is the power of the "evil eye" at moments of supreme happiness. Many are the ways of doing mischief

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Take one of the bride's hairs, plucked from her head as she entered church, wrap it round a palm twig, and she will certainly go mad. There are manifold spells that the simplest actions on your part will throw over her, causing her, among other things, to be childless.

In the midst of these foreshadowings of evil the bride, if she wishes to secure her position for the future, must be careful not to lose her presence of mind. Can she contrive to lay her hand over that of the bridegroom while the blessing is being pronounced, she will be the ruler, he the ruled, in their married life. After the ceremony is over she may by various little ruses secure for herself matrimonial supremacy. A Tiefenbach woman of the Upper Palatinate has only to enter her husband's house, when the feast is held there, before her lord and master, and she is sure to have the upper hand.

The host who welcomes the bridal party to his house or inn for the wedding meal hands a glass of wine by way of greeting to the bridegroom. The glass goes the round, first of the male, then of the female guests, and comes at last to the bride, who, when she has tasted, throws it away. This custom of first drinking from and then breaking a vessel is widely spread. Occasionally the bride throws it over her shoulder; sometimes it is tossed over the house-roof.

In Bavaria the so-called "bride's race" takes place before the inn where the feast is to be held. The goal is represented by two bundles of straw, which the winner carries to the bride. The prize of this race, common to all Germanic peoples, was in olden times the key of the bridal chamber; this has now been replaced by a wooden key. In the Upper Palatinate time has somewhat obscured the origin of this race. There the best man's hat is the goal, and the fleetest runner obtains merely a money present from the bridegroom, and his share free of cost of the wedding meal.

At the wedding feast in Thuringia the bridegroom waits on the guests, but his young partner does not leave him to hunger while he attends to others' needs, but reaches him a dainty morsel now and then. She herself must scarcely touch food, such is local etiquette. The bridegroom opens the ceremony of "pledging the crowns" by toasting the bride's wreath; the other men follow suit, and, each receiving the tinsel crown of the maiden he has toasted, puts it round his cap. Another interlude lightens this lengthy meal. In Bavaria the girls escape from table and buy love favors, which they pin on the hats of their respective swains. Whoever finds a girl's favor on his hat is bound to toast and treat her, and act as her "chevalier" during the evening.

The Bretons still preserve some of their ancient wedding customs:

Here a young peasant who is in love confides his passion to the village tailor. The latter then seeks out the damsel in question and speaks to her privately, laying before her the swain's suit. If the girl is willing, the respective parents are consulted. On a certain fixed day the tailor with a white rod in his hand, and with one purple and one red stocking on his legs, accompanies the youth and his father to the house of the future bride. Here the parents discuss "ways and means," while the young people enjoy a long private and uninterrupted conversation. The meeting over, they join the old people, and partake together of white bread, wine, and brandy, using the same knife between them and eating from the same plate. On another day the "view" (velladen) is held at the same house.

On this occasion there is much display, every one appearing in holiday costume, and the conditions of the marriage contract are then fixed. The guests inspect the trousseau.

The bride must choose a bridesmaid, and the young man a groomsman. These, accompanied by an inviter, or "bidder," as the person is called in Wales, who bears a white wand, go and invite people to the wedding. On so important an event as a wedding nobody is forgotten, however humble his condition in life may happen to be; and nowhere in the world are the ties of kindred stronger than among the people of Lower Brittany. A thousand persons have been known to assist at the wedding of a prosperous farmer! The friends and acquaintances are so many that the task of "bidding" often occupies several days. On the previous Sunday every one who has accepted the invitation is expected to send some present to the young couple. In the case of a farmer, the bearer of the present is one of his farm laborers, very carefully dressed, in order to produce a great impression of his master's consequence. Sometimes the gifts are of considerable value, but they usually take the form of some article of domestic use or something for the feast.

At an early hour on the wedding day the young men of the village assemble near the bride's house, where the bridegroom meets them. As soon as a sufficient number have gathered together they depart in procession, preceded by the "Ambassador of Love" (basvalan) with a band of music—the bagpipe being conspicuous—to take possession of the bride. But parents do not give away their daughters too easily, and so pretend at first to refuse. Accordingly, when the procession has arrived at the farm, there is profound silence—except for the barking of savage dogs. The doors are closed, and the place appears to be deserted, but even a hasty survey of the homestead reveals the fact that preparations are being made for an approaching festivity—chimneys and caldrons are smoking and long tables have been arranged in every available place.

Old English custom are not the least curious of those of history:

The strange custom whereby a condemned criminal could be saved from death by marriage once prevailed in England and France. Early in the seventeenth century, an English ballad celebrated the story of a merchant, born at Chichester, who was saved from hanging by a gallant maiden, who married him at the place of execution. In 1725 a widow petitioned King George I., offering to marry a man under the gallows if a reprieve should be granted to him. In the United States similar cases were not unknown. We have not been able to ascertain the date of the last case of this kind in England.

In the year 1725 it is recorded that nine young women, dressed in white, each with a white wand in her hand, presented a petition to his Majesty George I. on behalf of a young man condemned at Kingston for burglary, one of whom offered to marry him under the gallows.

One cannot help feeling that there is something to be said for this "ancient and laudable custom," although its revival in the present day would not be desirable. Nevertheless, it showed a belief in the redeeming power of a good woman, so well illustrated by the story of Tannhäuser.

Klemperer's Clinical Diagnosis, by Prof. Klemperer of the University of Berlin, is now in its seventh German edition. This last edition has just been translated by Nathan E. Brill, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Attending Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Samuel M. Brickner, A. M., M. D., Assistant Gynaecologist, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary. The volume is absolutely up to date and abreast with all modern research, for in the final chapters the Röntgen rays as diagnostic aids are given. This important volume is announced for publication by the Macmillan Company.

Magazine Topics.

Round Thackeray's Grave.

M. Q. Holyoake in Chambers's Journal.

Grouped round the grave of Thackeray were many names distinguished in literature, art or the drama. Anthony Trollope, the novelist; Mark Lemon, then editor of Punch; George Henry Lewes, philosopher and critic; Sir Theodore Martin, Isaac Butt, the predecessor of Parnell; Sir W. H. Russell, The Times's war correspondent; Sir John Millais, Shirley Brooks, afterward Lemon's successor in The Punch editorship; Miss Braddon, who had but recently disclosed "Lady Audley's Secret"; Charles Mathews, the actor; Henry Cole, C. B., of the first exhibition fame; Tom Taylor, afterward the successor of Brooks in The Punch editorship; John Hollingshead, not then, I fancy, flickering round "the sacred lamp of burlesque"; Creswick, the Royal Academician; Robert Browning, and many others, of more or less celebrity, were there.

Charles Dickens stood beside Browning, and many besides myself gazed with interest at the keen-looking, handsome, starry-eyed writer. Dickens was not in mourning, and was wearing trousers of a check pattern, a waistcoat of some colored plaid, and an open frock-coat. He seemed larger in stature and more robust than I had ever before noticed him. Most of those whose names are mentioned as assembled to pay the last tribute to Thackeray are now dead, and seven years later Dickens himself was no more: "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces."

Dickens and Cruikshank.

M. Q. Holyoake in Chambers's Journal.

The last time I saw Dickens was in 1863, at the funeral of William Makepeace Thackeray, to which I accompanied my father. Although December, it was as bright and sunny as a Summer day. On getting out at the railway station we encountered George Cruikshank, with whom in early life Thackeray had studied etching, and whose illustrations were a feature of Dickens's earlier works. Cruikshank was then in his seventieth year. He walked with us to Kensal Green Cemetery, and the day being warm I carried his overcoat.

The great temperance artist was as quaint and odd in manner and appearance as any of his own caricatures. "George," as his intimates called him, possessed histrionic tastes, and used to appear as Macbeth and in other Shakespearean characters at Sadler's Wells. He was associated with Dickens, too, in the amateur performances in connection with the promotion of the Guild of Literature and Art. Cruikshank was also a volunteer officer, and, on the occasion of some review, a comic bard wrote, in allusion to his temperance proclivities, lines which I still recall:

"Fancy Cruikshank, if you please,
On a horse with groggy knees!"

Indulgence in Muffins.

From Notes and Queries.

Every one remembers Sam Weller's story about the man who said "crumpets is wholesome," and who ordered in three shillings worth, "toasts 'em all, eats 'em all, and blows his brains out." In Boswell's "Johnson," in the chapter which records Garrick's death, 1779, Johnson and Beauclerk had a violent dispute about one Hackman, who was condemned to death for what was undoubtedly murder. Beauclerk tells the story thus:

"Mr. ——, who loved buttered muffins but durst not eat them because they disagreed with his stomach, resolved to shoot himself, and then he ate three buttered muffins for breakfast before shooting himself, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion. He had two charged pistols; one was found lying charged upon the table by him, after he had shot himself with the other."

Could Dickens have got his story from this?

Gulliver's Travels.

Dr. Hill in the December Atlantic Monthly.

Gulliver is in everybody's hand. I lent the book to an old gentleman who went immediately to his map to search for Lilliput. Gay wrote a few days later: "The whole impression sold in a week. From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the Cabinet-Council to the nursery." Swift used to leave the profits of his writings to the booksellers. In 1735 he wrote: "I never got a farthing by anything I writ, except one about eight years ago, and that was by Mr. Pope's prudent management for me." The time of publication renders it almost certain that this book was "Gulliver's Travels." He is said to have received £300. By the Irish edition, published in 1727, he made nothing. "Dublin booksellers," he wrote, "have not the least notion of paying for copy." If the book was "mangled in the press," it was owing to the timidity of its London publisher, Benjamin Motte, who may have feared a prosecution for libel.

Swift, keeping up the mystery of authorship, wrote to Pope: "I read the book over, and in the second volume observed several passages which appear to be patched and altered." He added: "A Bishop here said that book was full of improbable lies, and, for his part, he hardly believed a word of it." Mr. Craik argues with great probability that his suggestion of garbling was "a loophole for disclaiming what Swift or his friends might afterward condemn."

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History in Novels.

Paul Leicester Ford in the December Atlantic.

Save in one or two of Cooper's novels, it would be well-nigh impossible to find a romance dealing with Revolutionary history which does not make the Whig of that war the patriot, and the Tory the disloyal and, usually, evil-acting man. Yet the student of history knows that the loyalists, if a minority, were largely composed of the gentry and educated classes of the country—were, in fact, the equivalent of what to-day are termed the "better element," and were superior in character to many of the men who opposed them. No American novelist has ventured to write of John Hancock and Jonathan Trumbull as men suspected of smuggling, or of Samuel Adams as a public man who sought, as other officials have done more recently, to vindicate himself from the charge of defalcation by an appeal to the ballots of the masses.

Would any American author, striving to write popular fiction, dare to picture one signer of the Declaration as selling the secrets of his country to the French Ministry for a paltry pension, or another taking advantage of information of the need of the Continental cause for wheat to corner the supply at once so far as he was able? In one case alone have our writers dared to draw an approximately faithful portrait of a man who came to the front in early Revolutionary days, to describe the bounty-jumper, deserter, smuggler, and drunkard, who, nevertheless, rose to high honor in the American cause, and the reason for this exception is explained when the name of the man is given as Benedict Arnold.

Graduates of Indian Universities Not Prigs.

Prof. A. S. Goah in The Academy.

"I think, however, that the sorrows of a childless wife in India are not nearly so great as Mrs. Steel describes them to be, simply because of that 'curious resignation, that impressive acquiescence, which,' she says, 'does more to separate East from West than all the seas which lie between England and India;' and because, even if the barrenness of the first wife necessitates the marrying of a second (with a view to the future performance of religious rites,) there can be no jealousy between the two; for to them 'marriage has for its object the preservation of the hearth fire, not the fire of passion, and the jealousy which is a virtue to the civilized is a crime to these barbarians.' Mrs. Steel, I fear, has also fallen into the common error (it would have been a marvel had she not) of assuming that every graduate of an Indian University is a prig.

"The Indian graduate is also the pet aversion of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. But both are wrong in their assumptions. In the discharge of my academical duties, not so very long ago, I came daily into contact with more than seven hundred undergraduates of the Calcutta University, and I did not notice in them as a class any particular priggishness, anything which would differentiate them in that respect, say, from English 'Varsity men."

The Doggerel of "Shall and Will."

From Notes and Queries.

In the North of England "will" is frequently used for "shall." Perhaps it may be worth while to quote the doggerel lines which tell us the distinctive uses of the two words:

In the first person simply "shall" foretells,
In "will" a threat or else a promise dwells;
"Shall" in the second and the third does threat;
"Will" simply then foretells a future feat.

Talking to Tennyson.

Col. T. W. Higginson in the December Atlantic.

Arriving, I sent up my name, and heard presently a rather heavy step in the adjoining room, and there stood in the doorway the most un-English-looking man I had ever seen. He was tall and high-shouldered, careless in dress, and while he had a high and domed forehead, yet his brilliant eyes and tangled hair and beard gave him rather the air of a partially reformed Corsican bandit, or else an imperfectly secularized Carmelite monk, than of a decorous and well-groomed Englishman. He greeted me shyly, gave me his hand, which was in those days a good deal for an Englishman, and then sidled up to the mantelpiece, leaned upon it and said, with the air of an aggrieved schoolboy, "I am rather afraid of you Americans; your countrymen do not treat me very well. There was Bayard Taylor"—and then he went into a long narration of some grievance incurred through an indiscreet letter of that well-known journalist.

Strange to say, the effect of this curious attack was to put me perfectly at my ease. It was as if I had visited Shakespeare, and had found him in a pet because some one of my fellow-countrymen had spelled his name wrong. I knew myself to be wholly innocent and to have no journalistic designs, nor did I ever during his lifetime describe the interview.

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Forgeries of Autographs.

From The Academy.

"What about forgeries, lithographs, and photographed handwriting, and all the other iniquities one hears about in connection with autographs?"

"Well, forgeries, of whatever kind, are numerous and very easy to detect."

"Easy to detect?"

"Certainly, if the collector has a cool head, and does not allow the wish that an autograph shall be genuine to father the thought that it is genuine. Most of the forgeries would deceive no cool, careful man with a modicum of experience. As for photographs, they certainly cannot be detected at a glance. I frequently buy them in bundles of genuine autographs. The test is a drop of acid. The carelessness of young collectors is the mother of forgeries."

Values of Autographs.

From The Academy.

"The different values of different autographs seem astonishing at first. For example, a letter of the Duke of Wellington's can be had for 10s.; whereas a letter of Lord Nelson's will cost you £5."

"How is that?"

"Well, Nelson is, of course, the more popular hero. But the main reason is that Nelson, who was generally at sea, wrote few letters compared with Wellington, who was generally on land. And yet neither of these reasons holds good always. Here are a few prices that may puzzle you: A letter of Lord Beaconsfield is worth 2 guineas, but a letter of John Bright's is only worth 5s., and letters of Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and George Canning are all frequently priced under 5s."

"What is a letter of Charles Dickens worth?"

"About 2 guineas."

"And one of Charles Lamb?"

"From £3 to £6."

"Byron?"

"A letter from Byron is worth fully £10; but a letter of Shelley is worth more than double that sum."

"And Burns?"

"Oh, £25 to £30, at least."

Books and Authors.

Mr. Arnold White, the London correspondent of Harper's Weekly, will have in the coming Contemporary Review an article entitled "Europe and the Jew."

Mr. S. R. Crockett's "Sweetheart Travelers" was a delightful juvenile volume. Messrs. Gardner, Darton & Co. are to publish another young people's book by the same author.

Mr. Frederick Saunders, whose name is closely associated with the Astor Library, and whose services all readers most gladly acknowledge, celebrated on the 18th of this month his ninetieth birthday.

For the Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly Mr. Frank R. Stockton has written a marvelously amusing ghost story.

In the coming Scribner will be found Rudyard Kipling's poem written to his friend W. Hallett-Phillips. Mr. W. A. Wyckoff concludes his "Workers" in this number, and the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward T. Poynter, is the subject of the article.

Dr. Isidor Singer's "Encyclopaedia of the History and Mental Evolution of the Jewish Race" is to be in twelve volumes. The prospectus has just been issued. The encyclopaedia will number some 1,000 articles, and will embrace all historical and philosophical researches on the Old and New Testament, with the literature of the Jews in the Middle Ages.

The Art Amateur for November contains an attractive large-sized colored print, "The Grandmother." Mr. Montague Marks writes an appreciative article on the late Sir John Gilbert, and there is a singularly interesting paper on the life and work of Walter Saterlee. The practical notes in this number are many, and the illustrations and text are all excellent.

Anthony Hope's first installment of "Rupert Henzau," a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," appears in the December number of McClure's Magazine. The story will be illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson.

The Living Age for this month contains for a leading article "The Career and Character of Canovas," translated from "La España oderna," as written by Emilio Castelar.

London used to laugh at the Marquis of Lorne, and his literary débuts were received with marked indifference. But Lorne has shown himself to be a very fair all-round kind of man. The Marquis has been working on decorative art, and has turned out designs for wall papers and friezes which have such merit as to have found purchasers in London.

In the December number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly the apparatus and methods used in the production of animated photographs will be described by Mr. J. Miller Barr. "Our Liquor Laws as Seen by the Commission of Fifty" will be discussed by Mr. F. A. Fernald. Prof. Ripley will continue his study of "Racial Geography" in this number, and Mr. H. L. Graham has prepared for it a special article on "Pacific Sea Gulls."

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a novel, "The Spanish Maid," by Miss Quiller-Couch, a sister of A. J. Quiller-Couch. The same house has in press two novels by the two sisters Jane and Mary Findlater, and will publish shortly Mr. G. W. Steevens's "The Conquering Turk," also a translation of Flammarion's new novel "Lumen."

Ten little girls—and that's a great many—have their troubles, but in time their tears turn into smiles, and their adventures have been written by Gertrude Smith in a volume entitled "Ten Little Comedies." The book has many illustrations. The publishers are Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

Mr. R. H. Russell's new catalogue of books and artistic publications published by him is typographically perfect. The list of books includes "The Dumpies," "The Autobiography of a Monkey," "The Siambangaree," "Going to War in Greece," "Burlesque Bits of New York," "Phil May's Sketch Book," "Wenzell's Calendar," "The Remington Calendar," "The Coon Calendar," "An Alphabet," and "Posters in Miniature," with four of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs's most popular juvenile stories.

The Open Court for November contains a series of papers by Justice Albert Hermann Post on "Ethnological Jurisprudence" and Dr. Cornill's "History of the People of Israel." For the coming year The Open Court will publish a gallery of the portraits of the great mathematicians, with appropriate sketches. One paper of great ethical interest in the November number will be Dr. Paul Caris's "Death in Religious Art."

The new edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," published by the Macmillan Company, is to be of 86,000. The illustrations have been retouched and approved of by Sir John Tenniel. As to "Through a Looking Glass," the first edition will begin with 61,000. Lewis Carroll, (Charles Dodgson,) the author of these wonderful books, has written a special preface for the new editions, and explains several points which have puzzled readers.

In The International for November there is a capital article on Rosa Bonheur, translated from the French of George Cain. The paper is fully illustrated with photogravures of the artist's best known works, and the frontispiece, "An Old Monarch," showing the full front head of a lion, is excellent.

In the December McClure, a young Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, tells of a journey made in the most unaccessible and least known parts of Asia. He traversed the Takla-Makan Desert, and from want of water, all but two of the party perished of thirst. Dr. Sven Hedin writes the heroic story of actual adventure. The paper will will be fully illustrated with sketches and photogravures made by the explorer.

A very curious book is "A Discourse Concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America," written by Dr. William Douglass in 1739. The original is very scarce, and there has been but one reprint, which is expensive, because limited. The Macmillan Company has issued this work, and its cost is 50 cents. Dr. C. J. Bullock has edited Dr. Douglass's book, and added to it an interesting sketch of his life.

Once and again the question is discussed whether Dickens did not write up Leigh Hunt in "Harold Skimpole." There can be no doubt that Dickens did intend to indicate Leigh Hunt. There is Foster, who does not pretend to screen Dickens. "Oh," said Foster, "if you had seen the proofs before they passed through my hands you might have better grounds for that opinion. So much was cut out that we persuaded ourserves that the salient traits were effaced; but too many of them remained. Dickens was alarmed at the impression he had made, and did his best to repair the wrong, and, doubtless like the Queen in the play, did protest too much."

The Russian Government does not like the "Son of the Czar" by Mr. James Graham, and published by the Harpers, and the censorship has interdicted it. The interest of the book should increase on this account, and the Messrs. Harper ought to look toward publishing new editions of this volume, especially for American readers.

Such was the demand for Prof. Daniel Girard Elliot's "The Gallinaceous Game Birds of North America" that the first edition was exhausted in three weeks. The publisher, Francis P. Harper, has now a second edition in press.

Mr. Willard of theatrical fame has for wife "William Penn"; that is the pen-name Mrs. Willard assumes. A pretty fairy story "Cherriwink," published by MacQueen, is from her hand, and a novel of Mrs. Willard's may be shortly expected.

Prof. G. A. Wauchope of the University of Iowa has edited De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston have now the work in press.

The Baker & Taylor Company of New York announce for immediate publication "Sunlight and Shadow," a book for photographers, edited by W. I. Lincoln Adams; "Fabius the Roman," by the Rev. E. Fitch Burr, and "A Colonial Witch," by Frank Samuel Child.

"Garden Making," by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell will be published very soon by the Macmillan Company. Though the book will have a proper basis of science, it will be entirely practical and will give just that information so necessary when a packet of seed is bought and an attempt is made toward the growing of plants from that seed.

There can be no better authority than Prof. A. H. Sayce about the beginnings of the Semites. "The Early History of the Hebrews," by Prof. Sayce, is just announced by the Macmillan Company.

Art and Artists.

The report has been current that the Duke of Westminster was the purchaser of six pictures, and that among them was a Rembrandt. All the pictures, it was said, have formed a part of the Six Collections of Amsterdam. The Figaro says this statement is all wrong. It was not the Duke who made the purchase, but the Baron Rothschild. There was no Rembrandt, and there were only three remarkable pictures—a Cuyp, "The View on the Merwede, Near Dordrecht," a Gerard Dow, "A Young Woman at a Window," and Von Borch, "The Music Lesson."

The Kums Gallery of Antwerp is a well-known one, containing works by Jordaens, Martin de Vos, Pepin, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Hobbema, Tenniers, Hans Memling, and others. This fine collection will be disposed of at auction and the sale will interest art connoisseurs all over the world.

The executors of the Duke d'Aumale state that the catalogue of the Chantilly collection will be ready in May, 1898. It will be then next year before the public will be enabled to examine the treasures amassed by the Duke d'Aumale, nor will the collection be turned over to the State before 1898.

When Lady Wallace died she left numerous heirs. Bagatelle, the beautiful house and property in the woods of Paris, is to be sold. There is also to be disposed of the furniture in the house in the Rue Lafitte and the Rue Taitbout. Paris is excited over these sales, and the auctioning of the furniture will be a notable event.

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You cannot be too careful when you enter into precise details. Nelson, having been much described of late, in a volume called "A Roving Commission," written by some one who lived as the contemporary of England's greatest sea Captain, the episode of Nelson trying to bring on a fight with Villeneuve, the commander, is graphically told. The signal had been flown by the English ships, "The enemy is in sight," but this was found to be an error. The passage then reads: "The flag Lieutenant endeavored to explain the mistake, just as the Admiral was rubbing his hands with intense satisfaction." But how could Nelson "rub his hands," having lost an arm?

There has been some rumor that Russia was considering whether education should not be made compulsory. This statement has been officially denied. The fact is, that, according to the most accurate calculations, the figures being derived from the recruiting returns, 90 per cent. of the conscripts can neither read nor write. In the country at large the estimate is made that not more than 3 per cent. are literate, and in this 3 per cent. the education is limited to signing a name. "Compulsory Ignorance" is what Russia has insisted on, at least in the past, and her efforts have been crowned with success.

The Architectural Record, of which the second number of the seventh volume has just appeared is excellent in every way. In its contents may be found an extended article by Mr. Russell Sturgis, on the work of Clinton & Russell, "Nevil Hunt," by Maud Cunard; "Antique Furniture in the Modern House," by Alvar C. Nye; "Examples of Recent Architecture at Home and Abroad," "An Echo from Evelyn's Diary," by William H. Goodyear, and a paper worthy of much attention, No. 16 of a series entitled "Architectural Observations." The number is a special one, containing 100 illustrations. In its art side architecture finds honest criticism in this publication and technical debates are not wanting. Such may be precisely found in the article entitled "Skeleton Construction." The Architectural Record keeps American designers of building in close touch with the best and most recent foreign constructions.

Théobald Chartran has established his studio on the upper floor of the Waldorf-Astoria. He has a number of new pictures under way.

Plagiarism, that is a constant cry. It is not that the expression in words is supposably some one else's private property, but even thoughts are to be preempted. It is questionable whether the howl of plagiarism ever disturbed Alfred Tennyson. As to Browning, he was so decidedly original that the rancorous squawk of plagarism never troubled him. Somebody having set up the cry about Tennyson, Browning said: "Plagiarism! you might as well accuse the Rothschilds of picking pockets."

In an old house in London, a strange MS. has turned up. For some 500 years London smoke had blackened the leaves of it, and the rats had nibbled the pages. Examined by the experts of the British Museum, it was declared to be a very early Latin Grammar, and belonging to the fourteenth century. After careful cleaning, out came illuminations in blue and red, and paragraphs with crimson dashes, and all the quaint ornamentations of the time. Supposably this grammar was written in the Scriptorium of St. Albans's Abbey, and was for use in a cloister school. The MS. follows the cut and dried rules of the Latin grammarian of the fourth century, who was the blessed Elius Donatus, Bishop of Casae Nigroe.

Could there have been a Roman artist who had established his atelier in France on a spur of a hill near the Garonne? In digging up some old foundations there have been found seventeen statues, a superb bust of a woman, and a number of detached hands and feet, and these look like models.

In the last Harper's Weekly the most recent method of working out mural decorations by means of the stereopticon is described. The old method, which is so ancient, that it must have belonged to the time of the Greeks, was to take the first sketch and divide it into squares. Proportionate squares, of course larger, were drawn on the wall or on the canvas, and so an enlarged copy could be traced with some accuracy. In the decoration of the new hotel, the Astoria, Mr. E. H. Blashfield used the stereopticon slide. A copy of the sketch having been photographed on the transparent glass, this was thrown on the wall or on the ceiling. Then all the artist had to do was to follow with charcoal the outlines projected on the wall. This method has the immense advantages of giving the artist a conception of his work as a whole, of its general effects, and of making corrections.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

Messrs. Frederick Keppel & Co., of Paris, and 20 East 16th Street, New York, make a specialty of those Engravings and Etchings (both old and modern) which have taken definite rank as being the best works of the best artists.

Such works of art are of permanent and often of increasing value, although the prices of many of them are very moderate; and their rarity renders them all the more desirable as choice possessions.

The London papers tell of a collection made by a Mr. Sellar which cost him $500,000, (£100,000.) Brought to the auction block the whole lot fetched £13,000. There were many bad copies, and few originals, with many sham Canalettos, Hobbemas, and Ostades.

The three brothers, G. W., F. A., and L. Rhead have made 150 illustrations for that marvelous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress." These pictures have been lauded by the London Athenaeum for their directness, their energy, and masculine qualities. These prints are to be published by C. Arthur Pearson of London. The collection of sketches will be on exhibition at the Wunderlich Gallery on the first of January of the coming year.

Illustrators having a text to embellish ought to read carefully, otherwise there will be a crop of pictorial blunders. In Mr. Andrew Lang's Border Edition of "Ivanhoe" Richard, as he rides to Ashby-de-la-Zouche, bestrides a white horse. Sir Walter states distinctly that the Lion Hearted's mount was a coal black one. The matter can be compromised by the supposition that Richard had more than one horse.

The Trans-Mississippi Art Exhibit.

There is to be held at Omaha next year an International Exhibition, in which the department of fine arts will have a special place. All the leading Western art associations have promised their help, and will contribute pictures by foreign and native artists. Roybet, Jules Breton, Israel, Blonmer, will have representative works. The Detroit Art Museum will send its Rubens and Murillo. Both public and private galleries in the principal American cities will contribute paintings and statuary. So as to cover the widest ground, the commissioners of this International Exhibition are now in Europe arranging for the sending over of many of the most recent foreign masterpieces.

There is to be a special art feature of the Trans-Mississippi Art Exhibit, and it is a fountain, the work of G. J. Zolnay, the model of which is now in the artist's studio at Nashville. It is thus described:

"A figure typifying Omaha is seated in a chariot drawn by American lions or pumas, and around the front part of the group are those who lead the way in civilization—the pioneer, the hunter, the soldier. Following these are the scholar, the philosopher, the statesman, and others who come with civilization and the higher growth. The shades of the original inhabitants, the Indians, are peeping out in wonderment, and form the outer margin of the group. Hovering above the chariot and urging the fair Omaha ever onward, is the spirit of Progress. In the graceful outlines of the figures, aided by the variety of light and shade produced by means of electricity, arising from the arrangement of the decorations and landscape, the realization of beauty and form is reached with absolute perfection. The fountain will cost about $25,000, and is to be set up in the Grand Court of Honor at the Exposition."

Fashion and Fiction.

From The London Truth.

In point of fact, there is nothing more artificial than the momentary popularity of a poet, a novelist, or a musician. It is due largely to "fashion," which is as fickle in the matter of literature and art as it is in the cut of coats or the trimming of bonnets. In the case of millinery, I believe, the fashions are set by one or two prominent individuals, or one or two large commercial houses in Paris or elsewhere, which are able to decide what people are to wear during the coming season, the wearers of the garments following like a flock of sheep when the example is once set in the right quarter. So it is in literature and art. The fashion is set by one or two influential critics; more often still by one or two influential logrollers. Judicious advertising does the rest, and the book or the author gets his boom. How many literary production have been boomed in this way within the memory of every reader of these lines, and are now no better than waste paper! As with the books, so it is with the writers